SUNDAY TIMES, April 13, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—BUDGET PROSPECTS

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5583. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

EASTBOURNE.
VERNON HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL,
HARTINGTON PLACE.
Close to Sea Front. Sheltered Position.
Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine.
Terms from 3½ Gns.
'Phone: 891. THE MISSES BRADSHAW.

France offers us
THE FINEST SPARKLING WINE PROCURABLE
Golden Guinea
Look for the Guinea Coin Trade Mark.
It is the Hall Mark of Quality.

TROCADERO
Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
TO-NIGHT:
DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
HETTY KING STETSON
STANELLI & EDGAR
MARINI & MAURICE
LESLIE WESTON
ESMÉ MAURICE
IN THE GRILLROOM TO-MORROW:
FIRST NIGHT of
Chas. B. Cochran's
New Song and Dance Show
"THE PROSPERITY PARTY"
(Nightly at 11.30—Sundays Excepted)
Mr. COCHRAN'S YOUNG LADIES
WISER & WARD MICHEL
STADLER & ROSE
'Phone: Gerrard 6920. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & Dine in
LUCULLUS
à la carte
LUNCH
6/6
Dance in the
EMPRESS ROOMS
THE DANSANT TO-DAY.
Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening
(Except Sunday Evenings)
LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
JEAN PERRIE & MARIE COLORES
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
KENSINGTON, W.
Telephone: WESTERN 7222

LONDON.
'Phone: Kens. 8100.
HOTEL REMBRANDT
THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Opposite the Brompton Oratory, Brompton Parish Church and Tube.
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
(Facing the Palace and 1 min. Victoria Station)
'Phone: Victoria 6600.
These two Modern Hotels, under the one Management, and most conveniently situated for all parts, offer to Visitors all the latest conveniences and comforts together with good service in refined surroundings. Steam Heated.
REMBRANDT ROOMS
Self contained with own imposing entrance adjacent to the Hotel.
One of London's Most Selected Suites for WEDDING and other RECEPTIONS, BANQUETS, DANCES.
Car Park.
Tariffs and quotations from Managers.

An Old-World HOTEL
VISITORS to LONDON before deciding where to stay should make a special point of acquainting themselves with the peaceful, homely attractions of GARLANDS HOTEL in SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Combining a charming Old-world atmosphere with New-world comfort, situated at the hub of the Metropolis yet secluded from its noise, its English cuisine has been famed for 100 years. Both temporary and permanent residents are welcomed. Private suites are a speciality. The Hotel is fully Licensed. There is no music. Charges Moderate. Enquiries and inspection invited. All Meals à la carte.
Be our guest—not a room number.
Apply Manageress for Terms.
GARLANDS HOTEL
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Telephone: Regent 2116 (5 lines).
Telegrams: "Delicious, Piccy, London."

In London
STAY AT
DE VERE HOTEL
Kensington, W.
Close to shopping and theatre districts, yet situate in exclusive neighbourhood. Overlooking Royal Palace Gardens. Central heating, running water and telephone in every bedroom, private bathrooms, self-contained suites. Garage.
Inclusive terms for any visit.
Well-ordered banqueting rooms, with separate entrance if desired.
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BRIGHTON ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.
BATH - - GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Model Millinery Department: First Floor.
1. ATTRACTIVE STRAW HAT underlined Blue and White Crêpe-de-Chine. Made in all sizes. PRICE 75/9
2. CHARMING HAT, a copy of a French Model. Can be made in all colours and sizes. PRICE 4½ Gns
3. A copy of a Molyneux Model in straw, softly rolled off the face and trimmed with small feather mount. Made in any size. PRICE 4½ Gns
FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
FOR THE "PETITE" WOMAN
Carefully designed by experts with a view to avoiding the extensive alterations that are so often unavoidable when ready-to-wear garments are purchased.
(Small Women's Department; Second Floor.)
Sent on Approval.
1. SMALL WOMAN'S TWO-PIECE. Coat of Wool Georgette with scalloped edges, lined Crêpe-de-Chine. Dress of figured Crêpe-de Chine with all-round pleated skirt and Georgette front. In three small sizes and a few good colours. PRICE 15½ Gns
2. SMALL WOMAN'S DRESS AND COAT in good quality Lace over Crêpe-de-Chine foundation. Cut on particularly becoming lines and made in our workrooms. Stocked in three sizes. PRICE 12½ Gns
3. SMALL WOMAN'S TWO-PIECE in Lace and Georgette, dress lined Crêpe-de-Chine. Made in our own workrooms, and stocked in three sizes. PRICE 10½ Gns
4. SMALL WOMAN'S WELL-TAILORED TWO-PIECE SUIT. Coat in Charmaline, lined Crêpe-de-Chine, with bow and ends at back of collar. Dress of figured Crêpe-de-Chine to tone. Stocked in three sizes and a few good colours. PRICE 13½ Gns
Write for Catalogue.
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, W.1

HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges
EVERY BEDROOM
is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
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RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
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Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
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BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

RUNNING WATER & TELEPHONES are now installed in ALL BEDROOMS at the following Hotels:—
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HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 30.

EASTER
at
WEYMOUTH
Excellent Sun Record.
Ideal Golf Course.
GLOUCESTER HOTEL
The ancient Palace of King George III., which has recently been enlarged, reconstructed, redecorated, and refurnished.
Beautiful Suites of Rooms. Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms. Hot and Cold Running Water and Central Heating in all Rooms.
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

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NORFOLK HOTEL.
Is situated in the heart of the Town, close to Pleasure Gardens, Shops and all places of interest, and is within 6 minutes' walk of Meyrick Park Golf Links.
Standing in its own delightful grounds and furnished and equipped with all modern accessories, it is one of the most comfortable Hotels with excellent cuisine and service.
Electric Passenger Lift to all Floors.
Suites of Rooms with Bathrooms attached.
Moderate inclusive terms will be quoted on application to the Management.
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HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot & Cold Running Water.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE RATE
Dinner 17th April to Breakfast 22nd April,
£4 12s. 6d.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
SPECIAL LENTEN DISHES.
Arrangements at shortest notice for Small Banquets, Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.
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F. W. KINGSLEY Managing Director
(Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH.
The only Hotel in the town that can guarantee Continual Sunshine Day and Night—
THE NEW SOLARIUM DOES IT.
BOOK NOW FOR EASTER
Attractive Programme of Festivities Now Ready.
WRITE TO MANAGER.
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MIDDLE HOUSE,
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"THE SWEETEST VILLAGE IN SUSSEX."
Elizabethan Timbered House converted by TAMPLIN'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, into a Fully Licensed Residential Hotel, with all modern conveniences.
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JOLLY EASTER PARTIES.
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Adjoining Golf Links. Sea Front. Running Water. P.O. Telephones and Radiators in every Bedroom. Tel.: 472.
HOTEL NORMANHURST
Fully Licensed. Sea Front. New Lounges and Ball Room. Electric Lift. Central Heating. First-Class Dance Bands in both Hotels. Tel.: 68.
R. J. BRAY - - Managing Director.

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OATLANDS PARK HOTEL
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Recent improvements at Oatlands Park include the luxurious new ballroom, where many enjoyable Dances will be held this Easter, and the installation of running hot and cold water, and telephone in each of the 150 bedrooms.
Then, too, there are facilities for every sport—including tennis courts and 9-hole Golf Course, while nearby are St. George's Hill and Burhill Courses and Brooklands, where on Easter Monday many a visitor to Oatlands will be drawn by the thrill of speed.
Whatever your inclinations, you can realise them at Oatlands—this Easter. Write now for brochure and details of Special Easter Attractions.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."
ONLY HALF-AN-HOUR FROM LONDON.

Your London Residence—
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Make the Alexandra your home when visiting London. Its friendly atmosphere, its ideal situation overlooking Hyde Park, its splendid service and moderate charges make it a firm favourite with all.
Recently modernised in structure, equipment and organisation, and under entirely new management. There are now 140 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, a private bathroom.
Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6.
Inclusive terms from a Guinea a day.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
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Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

BATH
but better still
THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO HOTEL
At this time of the year it would probably be impossible to find a more delightful retreat. The neighbourhood, although not yet out of its winter garb, is still charming. Inside—warmth and everything that can be desired. The best installation of baths in the West of England. In fact, "every prospect pleases." For tariff and particulars apply to:—The Manageress.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
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'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

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FOR HEALTH SPEND EASTER AT THE WORCESTERSHIRE
BRINE BATHS HOTEL
Open throughout the Year.
175 Rooms, all with Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires. Suites. Lifts. Private Grounds. A.A., R.A.C. Golf. Easter Competitions.
Moderate "En pension" terms.
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MIXED BATHING DAILY (inc. Sundays) IN LARGE BRINE SWIMMING BATH FOR RHEUMATISM.

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Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
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Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine Moderate Charges. Garage attached
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. For Tariff apply Manager. 'Phone, 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

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BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 5 gns. per week inclusive.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station).
Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

SPRING can be enjoyed to the full at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL
BROMLEY, KENT.
A stately home of England (London 30 minutes).
Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.
All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CONTINUED ON PAGE 28.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Comfort, Convenience, Congenial Atmosphere. 15 minutes from Piccadilly.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS
for families during the school vacation at the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

EASTER at the
A.A. ALBION HOTEL R.A.C.
EASTBOURNE
First-class, Fully Licensed, Facing Sea, Central Heating. Lift to all floors. Electric fires in bedrooms. Glass Sun Porches. Large Ballroom, Dancing, Tennis, Deck Tennis, etc. Garage (all repairs). Moderate Charges.
Telephone: EASTBOURNE 1.

1930 Luxury—Economy
AT THE NEW
ECCLESTON HOTEL
VICTORIA, S.W.1
Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from 8/-
Room with Private Bath from 10/6
Beautiful Ballroom available.
Proprietor - - SIR JAMES ERSKINE, J.P.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
WRITE FOR EASTER PROGRAMME. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's). Orchard St., W.1. (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed.
FULLY LICENSED
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL
HINDHEAD, SURREY
First-class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery. VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central Heating. Electric Lift to all Floors. Private Suites with Bathroom, Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone: 7 Hindhead.
BOOK NOW FOR EASTER.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf, Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision.
W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

EASTER SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Principal Hotel Facing South. Recently redecorated throughout. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift, Central Heating, etc. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

THE
ABAN COURT HOTEL
Comfort, Convenience, Congenial Atmosphere. 15 minutes from Piccadilly.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.
lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 120 rooms. Billiards. Fily Licnsd. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel.: "Proximity, London."

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL (Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.)
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage. 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court, large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

Your Stay in London—
MILTON COURT HOTEL
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Known by the discerning as one of the finest hotels in London, the Milton Court offers you a high standard of comfort in surroundings of quiet dignity and taste. 85 bedrooms, complete with running hot and cold water and gas fire. Electric passenger lift to all floors. Central heating. Terms from 4½ gns. wkly.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3719.

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WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 Rooms. Lifts. Central Heating.
H. & C. Water in all Rooms.
Bedroom, Service and Breakfast 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

Famous in Brighton for 50 years.
BLENHEIM HOTEL
MARLBOROUGH PLACE, ROYAL PAVILION.
Overlooking Valley Gardens.
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL.
Fully Licensed. Lift to all floors.
68 Bedrooms.
Illustrated Tariff on application to Resident Director. Tel. 3195.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.
BEACH HOTEL.
High-class Licensed Hotel with accommodation for 100 visitors. Central heating, h. and c. basins, private bath rooms, lift, etc. Children specially catered for. Nearest Hotel to Golf Links & Lawn Tennis Club
Reduced Terms until July. Telephone: Frinton 1 and 2.
Frinton faces S.S.W. and has the highest sunshine record and lowest rainfall in the United Kingdom.

HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL,
IVER, BUCKS. 'Phone: Iver 42.
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.
19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.). To West Drayton Station. 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.
Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.
Brochure on application to Manager.

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
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HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

ANGMERING
for EASTER
THE LE TOUQUET OF ENGLAND
The ANGMERING COURT CLUB (Residential) have arranged a Special Programme for the Easter Holidays with Dances on the 19th and 21st April. Particulars of Membership and Terms from the Secretary, Angmering Court Club, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex. Phone: Rustington 228.

FOR WARMTH AND SUNSHINE AT EASTER.
LEE, near ILFRACOMBE.
LEE BAY HOTEL
In a lovely sheltered bay, free from East and North winds, warm and sunny climate, standing in beautiful grounds of ten acres, 18-hole Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. Delightful private suite. Fully licensed.
Tariff, apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Tel.: Ilfracombe 60. Telgms.: Hotel, Lee, Devon

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS
for families during the school vacation at the
ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed.
FULLY LICENSED
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

LE TOUQUET—HOTEL BRISTOL
Nr. Sea and Casino. British Ownership. 75 bedrooms with baths. Garden.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Mosselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 367 & 1377.

An Easter Packing List

For Golf

"Greystone" Sleeveless Pullover	18/6
"Greystone" Socks	2/6 and 3/6
Grey Flannel Trousers	21/-, 25/6 & 30/-
Leather Golf Jacket	52/6, 63/-, 75/-
Golf Shoes	35/- to 63/-

For Motoring

Overcoats	5 to 15 gns.
Gloves	4/6 to 3 gns.
Raincoats	18/6 to 4½ gns.
Leather Coats	6½ gns.
Picnic Cases	21/- to 84/-

For Tennis

White Flannel Trousers	21/- to 42/-
Tennis Shirts	from 7/6
Blue Blazers	from 25/6
White Tennis Socks	from 1/6
White Sweaters	from 13/6

For the Sea

Summit Woven Lustre Shirts with 2 soft collars. Three sleeve lengths to every collar size	10/6 to 18/6
Grey Flannel Lounge Suits	5 and 5½ gns.
Soft Felt Hats	15/-, 20/-, 25/-
Ties, in new 1930 designs	2/6 to 12/6
Bathing Costumes	from 5/6

For the Country

New Sports Shirt with collar attached	10/6
Lightweight Soft Felt Hats	15/-
Corkweight Macs	18/6 and 21/-
Silk and Wool Hunting Shirts (blue or yellow)	22/6
Golf Stockings, new 1930 patterns	from 5/6

AUSTIN REED'S of REGENT STREET

103-113 Regent Street, London, W.1

Telephone: Regent 7911

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BARCLAYS BANK

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

And over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£20,000,000
ISSUED & PAID-UP CAPITAL	£15,858,217
RESERVE FUND	£10,250,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (31st Dec., 1929) ...	£337,439,214

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CITY CHATTER.

BUDGET EXPECTATIONS—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT—MINES UNCERTAIN—OILS STEADY—TEA FEATURES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Although hopes of a further reduction in Bank rate were again disappointed the Stock markets presented a confident appearance, the view being taken that the decline to 3 per cent. may still come, although, as was pointed out last week, an element of uncertainty is introduced by the revival of the speculative spirit in New York. To some extent the better tone displayed during the last few days is due to the belief that no sweeping changes will be made in taxation by Mr. Snowden's Budget, and that the way will be paved for a further debt conversion operation. Gilt-edged stocks accordingly keep very firm, and it is, perhaps, significant that Conversion 4½ per cent. stock has changed hands at par, while the Government broker was a persistent buyer of War Loan 5 per cent. at a shade under 103.

Conditions favoured the new 5 per cent. loans, those of Sunderland, Barnsley, and Dublin meeting with prompt success. Dealing in Birmingham new 5 per cent. started at a small discount, but buyers came forward freely and the price closed at 7-16 premium. A line of Belfast Water 5 per cent. stock, placed on the market at 99½, was obtainable slightly below that price. Permission was also given to deal in the new Southern Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference stock, and, in view of the prompt success of the offer and the quality of the security, a premium on the issue price of 98½ seems to be justified.

Home Railway traffics went against Easter week, and comparison was difficult, the market remaining neglected. Argentine North Easterns rose rapidly, traffics showing a small increase to date, while stock proved to be scarce. Central Uruguays continued to respond to the satisfactory earnings, and Paraguay Central "D" Debentures moved up rapidly. Argentina is reported to have raised a new loan, thus easing a difficult financial position. Chinese bonds improved on more reassuring advices regarding the internal condition of the country, and a feature at the close was the strength of San Paulo Coffee bonds on the proposed issue of a £20,000,000 loan with the object of abolishing the valorisation scheme.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Hopes of a mild Budget have led to a revival in the various Industrial groups that seemed to be threatened. Rayon shares made some recovery under the lead of Courtaulds, support also being given to the Celanese group. Brewery shares were quite buoyant, with substantial gains all along the line, due to the belief that "the trade" has nothing to fear from the Budget.

Shortly after Easter the Dunlop dividend is due. Awaited with great interest by numerous holders, it is expected to be maintained at 20 per cent. for the year. This would represent a yield of about 8 per cent. on the price of 14s. 6d., but whether the shares can be called cheap must depend upon the position to be disclosed at the meeting. For a long time past they have been very disappointing, but for this persistent liquidation was partly responsible.

Swedish Industrials are fulfilling the hopes of their supporters. Kreuger and Toll results are excellent, and the increased dividend of 30 per cent. paid on the "B" shares and participating debentures being paid out of recurring income leaves other profits available for strengthening the internal resources of this well-managed trust. The Swedish Match Company's position is also very strong, and too much attention need not be paid to the report that some of the factories are working short time.

Allied Newspapers are steady at 1 9-16 and Amalgamated Press at 24s. American buying has carried Ford Motor shares up to a level at which their yield on last year's 10 per cent. dividend is only 2½ per cent., but in view of the remarkable success of the American company and the good showing made by the Continental subsidiaries, it is possible that future results will justify an even higher price. Leyland Motors continue to reflect the prospect of a good dividend on the Ordinary shares for the current year, and the possibility of amalgamation with Dennis Brothers is again being seriously discussed. There were keen buyers of Austins at the close.

Morris Motors.

The financial position of Morris Motors, whose fourth annual meeting was held yesterday at Oxford, leaves little to be desired. Average profits since the company's formation have been £161,200 in excess of prospectus estimates, a reserve of £2,000,000 has been created, and holdings of Government securities have appreciated by about £80,000 since the date of the balance-sheet.

The energetic chairman, Sir William H. Morris, who has built up a highly prosperous business, earning a net profit of approximately £1,300,000 per annum, was emphatic that the continued success of the British motor-car industry largely depends on the retention of the McKenna duties, which have so greatly assisted the development of production, yet resulted in cheaper British-made cars for the public. How substantial has been the increase in the Morris Company's activities is proved by the fact that between 1919 and the present time the number of workers directly employed at the Cowley factories has risen from 500 to 10,000.

New York has taken in hand all of the "International" dollar shares in which London deals, so that substantial gains were at one time shown in Hydro-Electrics, International Holdings, Brazilian Tractions, and Nickels, but the market turned dull at the finish. It is quite possible that the upward movement will be resumed, but holders who have good profits in hand should take advantage of a speculative movement such as this to realise. Gramophones gave way after the 5 per cent. interim dividend on the double capital, but good reports are received concerning the progress of the company's business. Columbia Graphophones, after touching 6 11-16, are lower on the week, despite the renewed rumour of a merger with the Radio Corporation.

Pinchin Johnsons, now quoted at 47s. ex bonus, appear a good commercial holding. Assuming that the dividend on the increased capital is maintained at 30 per cent., the yield would be 6½ per cent., such a return being quite consistent with the progress that the company is making. United Molasses weakened to 5 9-16, although the chairman at the meeting demolished all the bear arguments.

International Tea shares continue to appreciate owing to the belief that an agreement for amalgamation with the Margarine Union group, including Home and Colonial Stores, Liptons, and Maypole Dairy, is being negotiated. It does not follow, of course, that the deal will go through without a hitch.

Cunard.

At the last Cunard meeting over which he presided, the retired chairman, Sir Thomas Royden, had a number of interesting things to tell the shareholders. For the sixth year in succession Cunard boats carried the largest number of passengers of any steamship organisation engaged in the Transatlantic trade. Its tourist third-class traffic has been a conspicuous success, and has helped materially to compensate for the loss of emigrant business.

The question of regaining the blue riband of the Atlantic, temporarily lost to its German rivals, has not been lost sight of, and negotiations are in progress for the construction of a new liner which will not only be a profitable investment, but which will be a great attraction to the travelling public.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT.

Companies engaged in providing electrical equipment of all kinds have not been so prosperous as had been hoped in view of the growing demand for their products in connection with the development of the electrical industry generally and the radio branch of it in particular. That is probably because competition at home and abroad is so keen that price-cutting, with a resultant scaling-down of the margin of profit, becomes inevitable. There is plenty of business available, but it is not so lucrative as formerly.

Of the three well-known companies which announced their results last week only one, the British Thomson-Houston, was able to report an improvement in profits and pay a higher dividend. The English Electric Co., on the other hand, has incurred a somewhat heavier loss than in 1928. Possibly when the recently adopted scheme of reconstruction takes effect the financial position will be somewhat healthier. A revised balance-sheet is promised, and when this is available shareholders will be able to gauge the financial position more clearly. The Edison and Swan Company suffered a setback, though a comparatively slight one, and its not unsatisfactory 10 per cent. dividend rate is maintained, but less is placed to reserve, which is fairly substantial in relation to issued capital. All three companies are holding their meetings this week, and the speeches of the chairmen, especially that of Mr. W. L. Hichens, of the English Electric Company on Thursday, will be awaited by shareholders with much interest.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Considering the company's excellent dividend record, General Hydraulic Power stock seems moderately valued at 84, the yield being 8½ per cent. on the 7 per cent. dividend which has been paid for each of the last two years. Net profits, after providing for tax, amounted to £89,987 for 1929, compared with £63,114 for 1928 and £59,485 for 1927. In the last nine years the profit has doubled, and this has enabled the company to build up a general reserve of £157,143, as well as a special reserve of £10,000. Last year the stock touched 94.

Allowing for the 20 per cent. Italian income-tax, Italian Maremmana Railway bonds at 69 yield 5½ per cent., or, allowing for redemption, 7½ per cent. The attraction in the bonds lies in the fact that there are annual drawings in November at par, so that the gain on a drawn bond is substantial. There is a direct guarantee by the Italian Government.

Lewis's Investment Trust 7 per cent. Preference at 21s. yields £6 13s. 4d. per cent. For the seven months to February 28, after writing off preliminary expenses, £225,610 was available, out of which the Preference dividend, including tax, required £38,383. The company holds all the Deferred Ordinary shares in Lewis's, Ltd, the prosperous stores in the North of England and the Midlands, as well as 239,480 Ordinary shares of John Anderson's Royal Polytechnic of Glasgow. Its Preference shares are well covered, and appear cheap.

On June 30 next there fall due for redemption Debenture stocks and bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway totalling £4,310,371 guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba. It is probable that many of those who are paid off will reinvest in the 4 per cent. Saskatchewan Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture stock, and in the similar stock guaranteed by Alberta. These are both quoted at 87, and are redeemable in 1939. The yield, allowing for redemption, is thus 6½ per cent., of which about 2 per cent. is free of tax. Buyers may have to wait for delivery, as the stocks seldom come on offer.

As a speculative investment West Gloucestershire Power Ordinary stock at 50½ may appeal to some readers. No dividend has yet been paid, but if held for a year or two the stock would probably pay for its keep. The company has been working for eight years and has shown steady progress. During January and February 3,697,397 units were sold compared with 1,888,922 units in the corresponding period of last year.

MINES UNCERTAIN.

The wave of French buying which drove Kaffir quotations forward over last week-end having apparently spent itself, a partial relapse occurred, to be followed by selective purchases of shares, such as Gold Fields and De Beers—the latter in face of advices respecting trade in the stones. Adverse rumours regarding Potgietersrust have found a degree of confirmation in an official statement that, owing to the fall in platinum, the pilot plant at Potgietersrust is to be closed down and operations concentrated upon Rustenburg, with its richer ore and lower costs. The 5s. shares are now no better than 3s. 1½d. Besides inducing a demand for the shares of the company itself, the statements at the Minerals Separation meeting benefited Congo Borders, N'Changas, and Southern Rhodesia Base Metals. The Alaska property of the last-named concern, and also the neighbouring Umboe property of the Rhodesian Corporation, are stated to be under investigation on behalf of American interests. A fall in Globe and Phœnix, due to the absence of any final dividend for 1929, was made good by the March development report. Sherwood Starr, on the other hand, failed to retain the spurt occasioned by the latest information from the mine.

Rather a quiet tendency has prevailed in the Base Metal departments, though tin shares have strengthened in connection with the new and still more drastic scheme for curtailment of output. Certain drawbacks of the former method of restriction by time will be obviated by the proposed restriction to a definite proportion of the 1929 output. This, besides being more fair and less subject to various uncertainties, would, it is believed, curtail production by about 30,000 tons per annum to a total of between 160,000 and 165,000 tons. On this basis a recovery to around £225 per ton is looked for—a level giving satisfactory profits to the great bulk of producers. Little interest has been taken in American descriptions. Some of the Indian Gold shares were marked down sharply on the news of rioting on the Colar field.

OILS STEADY.

The Oil share market has continued to attract its fair share of the limited inquiry existing. Little disappointment was expressed at the slight increase reported in production of crude oil in America during the past week, this being expected as a result of the giant oil gusher which got out of control on the Oklahoma City field and flowed at the rate of 2,000 barrels per hour until eventually closed.

Interest was aroused by reports of Sir Henri Deterding's hopeful statements regarding the outlook for the oil industry on his arrival in New York. He indicated his belief that the oil price war was approaching its end and stated the opinion that a partial solution of the problem of over-production would be the drilling of wells on a more scientific basis and with greater precaution.

Prices of oil shares quoted in New York have reacted slightly on profit-taking after advancing, in a number of cases, to new high levels for the year. Previous buying was prompted by rumours circulating in usually well-informed quarters that an early advancement was pending in the price of mid-Continent crude.

Lobitos again met with strong demand locally. As mentioned here last week, it is anticipated that a dividend of at least 15 per cent. will be declared in respect of the past year as compared with 10 per cent. distributed for the previous period. On a 15 per cent. basis the yield at the current price would be over 6½ per cent. Royal Dutch have improved on Amsterdam and New York support, while the Eagle issues have been alternately bought and sold from Paris.

It is officially announced that certain areas of the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields have been acquired to be incorporated in a company under the title of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, which will be under the administration of Trinidad Leaseholds. The capital will be £500,000 in shares of £1 each, and will not, apparently, involve a public issue. £175,000 of these shares will be purchased by Trinidad Leaseholds and Venezuelan Consolidated will hold £150,000.

RUBBERS QUIET.

Rubber shares failed to maintain the better tendency of the previous week. With nothing to stimulate interest from the course of the commodity, business showed a marked falling off. Sellers proved equally scarce, and values in consequence showed little alteration on the period. Rubber Trusts were a dull feature on the reduction of the dividend from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent., although most quarters had anticipated the probability.

According to a cable received in Amsterdam from the Rubber Growers' Association in London regarding the May tapping cessation, the co-operation of much more than 80 per cent. has been secured by European plantations in the Dutch Indies, as well as in British territory, while considerable support from Asiatic producers is expected. According to one market authority the total annual tonnage controlled by those assenting is about 400,000 tons.

Tea Features.

As foreshadowed here last week, the Indian Tea Association now announce that the restriction scheme has been adopted. It is estimated that this will result in a reduction of 57,000,000 lb. of the current season's crop. The surplus for the past year was only about 30,000,000 lb., so that a fair margin is being allowed for.

At the auctions during the week all teas of good quality again sold well. The invoices of the Lethenty Company, particulars of which were given a week ago, sold at 1s. 10½d. per lb. Confirming the fact that those estates producing good teas have not suffered during the past season, the Darjeeling Consolidated Company is increasing its dividend from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. The shares at 3½ cum 20 per cent. dividend appear an attractive purchase. In well-informed quarters a gradual improvement in share prices is expected in the next few months.

THE OUTLOOK.

Rightly or wrongly, the belief has grown up in the last few days that Mr. Snowden's Budget will be comparatively innocuous, and, if this is so, markets may be expected to take on a cheerful appearance despite the short interval before the Easter holiday. Those Industrial sections which were most timorous of taxation disturbance will be the first to respond if it is found that no material change is made. Rayon shares, Tobaccos, Breweries, and Motors will all experience relief if the existing duties and taxes are maintained and if no fresh burdens are imposed. Gramophone and Record shares also may benefit if the talk of taxation proves to be unfounded.

There is growing evidence of a revival of speculative interest in markets, but it is unfortunately unaccompanied by any clear signs of improvement in general trade. On the other hand, warnings against undue optimism are contained in the results published almost daily of companies which attracted speculators from the outset, but which have failed through ill-luck, or more often through bad management and shady financing. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that the revised Companies Acts will put an end to such incidents, or that the zeal of the Stock Exchange Committee in purging the official list of doubtful concerns will provide sufficient protection. At the present time there is a marked recrudescence of "bucket-shop" activities against which the investing public need to be especially warned.

Cheap money will bring down the standard of investment securities, and opportunities of purchasing high-class 5 per cent. stocks such as the recently issued Corporation loans, while obtainable around par, should be taken. Home Railway Prior Charges also are bound to reflect the strength of other gilt-edged securities, and, no doubt, the opportunity will be taken to make other issues on the lines of the Southern Railway's successful offer of 5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference stock.

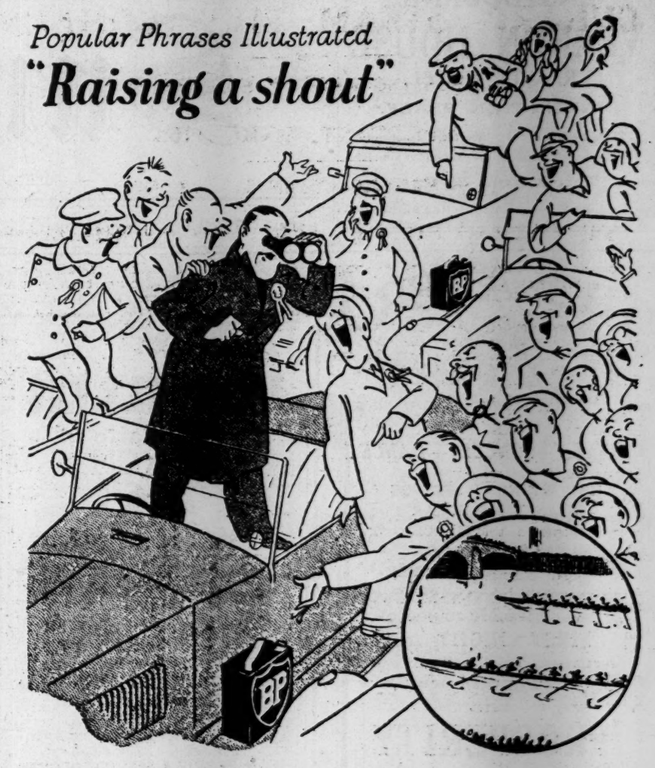
PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	April 4.	April 11.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	102½	103	+ ⅛
Conversion 4½%	99¼	100	+ ¾
Do. 5%	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛
Funding 4%	90½	91⅝	+ 1⅛
Consolidated 4%	88½	89	+ ½
India 3%	54	56½	+ 2½
FOREIGN.			
Austrian 6%	104	103	— 1
Chinese 1912	47¼	48⅝	+ 1⅜
German 7%	108⅝	108½	— ⅛
Hungarian Count's	101¼	102¼	+ 1
Seine 7%	110¼	110	— ¼
S. Paulo Coffee	95	95½	+ ½
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	87⅝	88	+ ⅜
L.M. and S.	52⅛	52	— ⅛
Arg. Nth. Eastern	27½	33	+ 5½
Cen. Argentine	80½	82	+ 1½
Cen. Uruguay	78	84	+ 6
Parag. Cen. "D" Deb.	37	41	+ 4
Leopoldina	55	57	+ 2
G.W. of Brazil Pf.	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
United Havana Pf.	33	30	— 3
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied Newspapers	1⅞	1⅞	—
Amalgmtd. Press	24/-	24/-	—
Daily Mail Trust	3⅛	3⅛	—
Kreuger and Toll	31½	33¼	+ 1⅝
Swedish Match 'B'	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Courtaulds	21½	23⅜	+ 1⅞
Amer. Celanese	4⅞	6⅛	+ 1⅛
Guinness	101/6	103/9	+ 2/3
Courage	61/6	63/3	+ 1/9
Gramophone	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
Columbia Graph.	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
H.P. Sauce	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Unilever	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
Triplex	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Dennis Bros.	44/6	48/9	+ 4/3
Hydro-Electric	53	55⅜	+ 2⅜
Intern. Nickel	44⅞	42½	— 2⅜
Intern. Holdings	7	8¼	+ 1¼
Lautaro Nit. Pref	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
MINES.			
Gold Fields	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Union Corp.	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
London Tin	27/-	28/-	+ 1/-
S. R. Base Metals	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Loangwa (5/-)	5/3	6/1½	+ -/10½
Congo Borders	14¾	15	+ ¼
De Beers Def.	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Rio Tinto	45½	—	—
Nundydroog (10/-)	16/6	15/9	— -/9
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Attock	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Burmah	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Lobitos	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Royal Dutch	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
Shell	4⅜	4⅞	+ ½
RUBBERS.			
Rubber Trust	38/-	37/3	— -/9
Telogoredjo	1⅝	1½	— ⅛
Highlands and Lowlands	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Pataling	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
TEAS.			
Mayfield	4⅛	4¾	+ ⅛
Ouvah	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Spring Valley	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Tjiwangie	16/3	18/-	+ 1/9

Other City matter will be found on Page 4.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

"Raising a shout"



A fervid 'Blue' parked on the shore
Extolling his favourite crew, swore
"For rhythm so sweet
And pep you can't beat –"
"BP" came the crowd's mighty roar!

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

GARRARD ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW FEATURES.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Garrard Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus.

Mr. Charles E. Newbegin (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said: Our net profit, at £69,898, is practically the same as last year—a trifling decrease of £183 only. Fullest provision for all depreciations has been made, and all expenses relative to experimental work on our new models, and research work entailed in our new field of electrically-driven motors, have been charged before arriving at this figure.

Coming to the balance-sheet, freehold property, buildings, plant, machinery, tools, and equipment, stand at £197,162—an increase of £38,289. Investments have been increased by £4,840, representing a further purchase of £5,000 Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. Bonds, while the cash in hand, at £31,793, is lower by £21,013. The last three items together give us a total of £104,691 in liquid reserves. The reserve fund, at £35,000, will be increased by £30,000 if you agree to the board's proposal, and will then be equal to the Ordinary share capital.

HIGH STANDARD OF PRODUCTIONS.

The results shown are, I trust you will agree, eminently satisfactory. It was almost too much to expect that we should succeed in maintaining our profits in times of such general depression as those through which we have been passing. That we have succeeded is a sound testimony to the high standard of our productions and the good service we give our customers. We are deeply appreciative of the support and encouragement, and ofttimes advice, which we have received from manufacturers using our motors, and from our factors; also the advocacy of our products by the great body of music dealers has been of incalculable help, and is fully recognised by us.

The new buildings and plant referred to in the report were necessitated by a rapid change during the year in the character of the demand for our products. Prompt action had to be taken in redesigning and adding new features to older models, and in designing and producing new models, both spring and electrically driven, to meet the requirements of our customers, so that to-day we have practically an entire new range when compared with those we were selling at this time last year.

The cost of these works was, I am glad to say, financed from the company's own resources. The full benefit was, however, not secured in last year's trading, but without doubt the current year should reap to the full the advantages which we believe will be derived from these improvements.

THE OUTLOOK.

It is usual to make some reference to the future, but to-day I am not going to attempt any forecast. We are on the eve of a Budget statement, and until that is before the country I do not see how anyone can come to any definite conclusion as to the trend of trade. It is to be hoped that such legislation as may be necessary will not further interfere with industrial development, and, given ordinary settled conditions, I have no fear for our future. Our business so far this year has been good. Our export trade, to which we have been giving particular attention, and which is beginning to add its quota to our returns, is gradually extending; it is, however, a plant of slow growth, but we have every reason to anticipate an increasing trade as our products become better known in foreign countries.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 27½ per cent., and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital, were declared.

CORPORATION, &c., LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD £5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued		£12,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£4,000,000	together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund	£4,850,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNITED MOLASSES CO.

EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL FLEET OF MOTOR TANKERS.

MR. KIELBERG'S SPEECH.

The fourth annual general meeting of the United Molasses Co., Ltd., was held on Friday last, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Mr. F. K. Kielberg (chairman and managing director) presided.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The report this year is so informative that I propose to confine my remarks to answering questions raised by shareholders in connection with the report and accounts.

The only point that has been raised in connection with the accounts refers to the difference between the profits remaining in associated and subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1928, amounting to £170,659 17s. 3d., and the balance of undistributed profits remaining in subsidiaries as at December 31, 1929, amounting to £115,919 1s. 3d. This difference is accounted for, and more than off-set, by the fact that £137,043, representing trading profits earned by subsidiary companies during 1929 prior to the date of acquisition by us, have been carried to capital reserve in the consolidated accounts.

To your directors it appears inconceivable that the use of molasses can ever be replaced by substitutes or by synthetic processes. Molasses is a by-product that will continue to be produced irrespective of the price at which it can be sold, for the simple reason that sugar cannot be manufactured without producing molasses. We feel satisfied that synthetic alcohol can never do more than prevent molasses prices from rising beyond economic limits, and a regulating factor of this nature would benefit rather than endanger our business. In this connection may I once more remind you that we are not producers of molasses, but primarily a transport and trading company.

AMPLE PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION.

In replying to questions relating to depreciation, I should like to state that the suggestion that our new motor tankers will last for only fourteen or fifteen years need not disturb you in the least. Based on our own experience and that of other molasses companies, we have no hesitation in claiming that our new ships will have a life of at least twenty-five years. Our rate of depreciation of 6 per cent. on first cost is therefore ample.

I regret that no reference was made in the Directors' report to the rate of depreciation adopted in connection with the company's storage tanks, plant, machinery, etc. The rates allowed under this heading vary in accordance with the nature of the assets, from 4 per cent. to 12½ per cent. based on original cost, and are in all instances liberal and in full accord with the conservative policy the company is following in these matters. A list of the rates of depreciation is not given because it would convey no useful information without lengthy explanations.

I regret that we cannot see our way to analyse the various sources of income which make up the company's total net profits. It would obviously not be in the best interests of the company to supply such an analysis, but I may mention that profits from carrying oil last year only accounted for a comparatively small percentage of the company's total profits, as owing to the limited tonnage at our disposal we were unable to carry more than a few cargoes of oil.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME BASED ON REQUIREMENTS.

Some shareholders feel concerned about the size of our shipbuilding programme because they have heard that too many tankers are being built; but I feel certain that no one with first-hand knowledge of the tanker market feels any anxiety on this score.

I feel it will interest you to know that our building programme was based exclusively on our own requirements and was not influenced in any way by boom conditions. On the contrary, practically all our tankers were ordered at times when freights were low.

Our tankers form a very important part of our equipment, and their future profitable employment does not cause us one moment's anxiety or doubt. We have the very great advantage of owning a fleet of entirely modern motor tankers of an average age of less than two years. This is an advantage which will probably be fully appreciated only by owners who have experience of operating old and new tonnage. Our fleet will compare favourably with any fleet of tankers afloat, and it is so much more efficient and economical than at least one-third to one-half of the available tanker tonnage that it seems hardly possible that for years to come freights could fall to a level where our vessels, even outside our own business, could not make a profit sufficient to provide for depreciation and a very fair return on the capital invested in them.

We are satisfied that it is much safer for us to own a fleet slightly in excess of our normal requirements than to base our policy on the expectation of being able to charter outside tonnage during periods of exceptional demand for molasses.

THE BONUS SHARE PROPOSALS.

The next point with which I should like to deal is the question of the proposed issue of one free bonus share for every two held. As a precautionary measure, during our years of development, we adopted the customary practice of issuing Ordinary shares at a premium to our shareholders, who thus provided a large capital reserve, available in case of unexpected difficulties in connection with our programme of expansion.

Your directors now feel satisfied that the various extensions and developments for which the capital was raised have proved themselves sound and remunerative, and the proposed bonus issue is naturally based on the conviction that it is in the best interests of the company that the amount of capital ranking for dividend should be brought into line with the capital actually subscribed by the shareholders and employed in the company's business. Personally, I believe that there is more to be said against than in favour of the practice of issuing shares at a premium to shareholders.

In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the declaration of a final dividend for the year of 12½ per cent., less tax, together with a cash bonus of 2½ per cent., less tax, payable on the 30th inst., to the holders of the 2,984,087 Ordinary shares entitled to participate.

The resolution was carried.

The chairman proposed as an extraordinary resolution: "That the share capital of the company be increased from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of £1 each, of which 1,000,000 shares shall be 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares, ranking in all respects pari passu with the existing 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares in the capital of the company, and 1,000,000 shares shall be Ordinary shares, and that the said additional Preference and Ordinary shares may be issued at such times and on such terms as the directors may determine."

The resolution was carried.

The chairman proposed as an ordinary resolution: "That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of £1,492,044, part of the sum standing to the credit of the Capital Reserve Account, and accordingly that such sum be capitalised by applying the same in paying up 1,492,044 Ordinary shares of £1 each, and by distributing such Ordinary shares as fully paid up amongst those persons who were registered as the holders of the issued Ordinary shares in the company's capital on the 11th day of April, 1930, in proportion to the number of such shares held by them respectively. No fractions will be issued."

The resolution was carried.

At an extraordinary general meeting held immediately after the general meeting, a resolution was passed to amend the Articles of Association.

TOKIO STOCK MARKET.

REOPENS AFTER ONE DAY'S CLOSING.

TOKIO, Saturday.

The Tokio Stock Exchange reopened to-day after being closed for most of yesterday. The proceedings were orderly and the prices steady.

Owing to nervousness caused by a number of factors the beginning of yesterday's trading was marked by heavy bear selling. To counteract this tendency the authorities decided to close the market at first for two hours, and then for the day.—*Reuter.*

RUBBER EASIER.

In a quiet market yesterday the prices of raw rubber in Mincing Lane sagged, all positions closing at a decline of 1-16d. per lb.

Spot, April and May, finished at 7¼d., June 7⅛d., July-September 7⅛d., October-December 8d., and January-March 8⅛d.

Stocks in London and Liverpool are expected to show an aggregate increase of 1,500 tons on the past week.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY

LARGE INCREASE IN NET PROFIT.

IMPORTANT ECONOMIES.

GROWTH OF ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

SIR THOMAS ROYDEN AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The fifty-third ordinary general meeting of the Cunard Steam Ship Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Cunard Building, Liverpool.

Sir Thomas Royden, Bart., C.H., chairman of the company, presided, and the other directors present were: Sir Percy E. Bates, Bart, G.B.E. (deputy-chairman), Mr. Frederic Alan Bates, Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., Mr. Herbert William Corry, Mr. A. C. F. Henderson, Mr. S. J. Lister, Mr. Maxwell H. Maxwell, C.B.E., and Mr. Robert W. Reford, with Mr. W. Dranfield (secretary), Mr. Charles E. Fletcher (Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., auditors), and Mr. Vivian D. Heyne (Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co., solicitors).

The notice convening the meeting, together with the report of the auditors, having been read, the chairman said:

Ladies and gentlemen: Before dealing with the general business of the company I desire to refer to the loss we have sustained since our last meeting through the death of two of our directors—Mr. James H. Beazley and Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bart. They were members of families whose names are household words in Liverpool in every sphere of useful activity. In particular the Beazleys and Brocklebanks have for generations been actively associated as shipowners with the trade of this port, and our late directors were themselves closely identified with their own family shipping interests. The intimate knowledge of every side of the shipping business they thus acquired was of the greatest value to this company, while their personalities endeared them to all with whom they came in contact. In their place the directors have elected Sir T. A. L. Brocklebank, Bart., and Mr. S. J. Lister, whose election will be required to be confirmed by the shareholders. A resolution to this effect will be submitted to you later.

Turning now to the report and accounts which are in your hands, is it your wish that they be taken as read? (Agreed.)

Quite apart from the results of the year's working, there are various points in the presentation of this year's accounts which I think require some explanation. The accounts before you are the first which this company has issued in the form prescribed by the Companies' Act, 1929, and it has been the endeavour of your directors to comply with the requirements of that Act in the fullest possible manner.

In the profit and loss account the difference due to this is trifling, and is confined to the setting out as a separate item of the directors' fees instead of merging them with the fees paid to auditors and Debenture stock trustees.

INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME.

Dealing with the various items in the account, on the credit side you will notice that the total income from voyages, interest, dividends, and other sources amounted to £3,628,904 15s., an increase over the corresponding income of 1928 of £415,303. This increase is due to a combination of several factors. Taking voyage accounts, passenger receipts in the North Atlantic showed a net decrease as compared with those of 1928, for, while there was an increase in tourist third cabin revenue, both westbound and eastbound, there was a falling-off in every other class.

Our other passenger income, which includes world, Mediterranean, and other cruises and the Cuban service, showed in the aggregate a satisfactory increase.

Freight earnings showed on balance practically no change, for an increase westbound was offset by a decrease eastbound.

Revenue from the carriage of mails records a decrease both westbound and eastbound. The decline in westbound earnings was not of much moment, but the falling-off eastbound was more marked, though not unexpected, having in mind the increasing tendency for eastbound mails to be carried in vessels under the American flag.

Other sources of revenue in the shape of dividends, interest, etc., do not show any material change from the previous year, and on balance our total gross receipts for 1929 showed only a small increase over the receipts of 1928.

ECONOMIES.

It is on the disbursement side of the voyage accounts that the improvement in our net earnings is chiefly to be found. During the year our ships made more voyages and steamed over 53,000 more miles than in the previous year, and this, of course, is reflected in an increase in port charges, and in the cost of loading and discharging cargo. On the other hand, despite the extra mileage steamed, we were able to effect large economies in the consumption and cost of fuel oil, and in the cost of dock and engine stores and of repairs and renewals. In this connection you will recollect that I explained to you in my speech last year that the incidence of the lay-up periods for the annual overhaul of the steamers of our fleet was apt to bear unequally as between one year and the next, and I pointed out that the year 1928 had suffered rather severely in comparison with 1927 in this respect. The position is now reversed, and 1929, the year under review, has been distinctly more fortunate than 1928.

INCREASED STEAMSHIPS' DEPRECIATION.

On the debit side of the account, depreciation, office and other expenses, total £2,554,429 4s. 2d., a net increase over last year of £156,908, due principally to providing a larger amount for depreciation on steamships.

The remaining items in the profit and loss account are almost identical to those in the previous year, and do not call for further comment.

THE DIVIDEND.

The total debits to profit and loss account equal £2,819,266 0s. 1d., which, when deducted from our income, leaves a net profit for the year of £809,638 14s. 11d., as compared with £550,478, the corresponding figure for 1928. If we add to the present profit the balance brought forward from 1928—namely, £188,396 14s. 8d., there is a total of £998,035 9s. 7d., out of which your directors propose to transfer £50,000 to the reserve fund, raising it from £1,450,000 to £1,500,000. There will then be left £948,035 9s. 7d., from which must be deducted the dividends on the Preference stocks, totalling £135,000. There remains the sum of £813,035 9s. 7d., which enables us to pay a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., absorbing £417,769 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £395,265 18s. 1d. to be carried forward to 1930.

VALUATION OF COMPANY'S FLEET.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet you will notice that the company's fleet was valued at December 31 at £8,529,746. There is no comparable figure in the balance-sheet for the previous year in which this item was merged with our shipping investments. The figure represents the written down value of the fleet, the first cost of which was £25,189,255.

Freehold and leasehold properties were valued at £624,870, which is £14,300 less than the previous year's valuation.

Plant, machinery, spare gear, and furniture, etc., stand at £77,000, against last year's figure of £77,026. During the year we increased the value of these assets by £16,329 and disposed of obsolete plant and fittings to the book value of £3,214, while depreciation absorbed £13,141.

Shares in subsidiary companies are shown this year as a separate item and total £7,541,275 14s. 3d. The present figure does not show any change from the corresponding figure of twelve months ago, and in my opinion is a conservative estimate of the true value of these holdings.

Loan and balances due from subsidiary companies total £72,520 1s. 11d. This consists of a loan to a subsidiary company of £62,538 15s. 3d. and an amount of £9,981 6s. 8d., representing current balances on ordinary trading operations.

Another item is that of "shares in other companies and deposits with foreign governments, at cost, less reserves," totalling £188,003 2s. 1d. These comprise various investments all held for business reasons and all written down to figures which your board believe to be absolutely safe.

Ships' stores, coal, fuel oil, etc., are shown as at December 31 last as £330,689 7s. 7d., as against £357,231 for the previous year.

Debtors, including agents' balances and open voyage accounts, stood at £528,748 1s. 11d., as against last year's comparable figure of £687,664, the decrease of £158,916 being due to the ordinary fluctuations of business.

Discount and commission outstanding on the 5 per cent. Mortgage Debenture stock has been reduced by a further £10,000, and now stands at £110,000.

Cash at bankers and in hand at December 31 last totalled £454,366, which is less than the previous year's figure by £8,565.

LOANS FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Turning to the debit side, the description of the 5 per cent. Mortgage Debenture stock has been enlarged by the statement "secured on steamships marked with asterisk overleaf." Reference to the back of the balance-sheet will show exactly what ships are mortgaged in support of this stock, and I think that this precision will be appreciated by shareholders and Debenture holders alike. A new item is that of £362,821 9s. 1d. under the heading "loans and balances due to subsidiary companies." This information is required by the new Act, and the figure represents loans from the subsidiary companies and open balances in relation to current business. The item of £3,140,267 12s. 4d. under the heading of "creditors, open voyage accounts, deposits and reserves" represents the remainder of the old item "creditors and credit balances," with the addition this time of the employees' savings fund, the amount of which remains fairly stationary round about £110,000.

Capital and Mortgage loans remain the same, but on December 1 last we liquidated our American indebtedness by redeeming the $2,500,000 Two-year External Gold Notes.

Before I deal with matters connected with the general business of the company, I might mention that at our last meeting a shareholder made a suggestion that in our printed balance-sheet we should reprint the figures of the previous year, and another shareholder wrote asking for a more detailed statement of accounts. With regard to the first suggestion, I have been at pains to show that mere reprinting of the previous year's figures without explanation would lead to no useful conclusion, and I am not at all sure that the same may not be true in other years. The point will be considered again next year. With regard to the request for a more detailed statement of accounts, I would repeat that the main form of our accounts is governed by the conditions of the Companies Act, 1929, and, moreover, we live in a highly competitive world, and it may not always be in the interest of the company to disclose too many details of our business, but beyond that I would say to both these gentlemen that it is well to remember that it is very easy to draw erroneous conclusions from a mass of figures even if set down in parallel columns.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

Coming now to the general business of the company, the total volume of passenger traffic crossing the North Atlantic shows a slight increase in 1929 as against the previous year. In this connection it is pleasing to be able to record that for the sixth year in succession we have carried the largest number of passengers of any steamship company in the trade. A detailed perusal of the passenger statistics for the year discloses the fact that the first class and tourist third cabin show an increase, whilst the other classes, viz.: cabin, second class and third class show a falling off. Although there is a slight increase in the first class numbers it is remarkable that the volume of this traffic has not even now reached its pre-war level. For example, last year the number of first class passengers crossing the Atlantic was 199,738, but in 1909—twenty years ago—the total amounted to 202,921. With the addition of a number of new express steamers an increase in the first class carryings might reasonably have been looked for, but instead of creating a larger volume of business, the additional express steamers have simply robbed the other steamers already in the trade.

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSAGES.

The expenditure which we thought it expedient to incur in order to meet the increasing demand for tourist third cabin passages and to improve the accommodation on certain of our ships, to which I made reference last year, was fully justified by the results secured. The total number of passengers of this class carried in our steamers during 1929 westbound and eastbound was 41,078, and was the largest number carried by any line in the North Atlantic trade. In order to make still further provision for this growing traffic, we have recently decided to equip suitably the Carinthia and Franconia when these steamers are engaged in the regular North Atlantic service. The entire passenger fleet, with the exception of the Mauretania, is now fitted for this type of travel which has become so popular in recent years.

U.S. QUOTA REGULATIONS.

You will notice in the report which you have before you a reference to the United States quota regulations, in which an important change was introduced and became effective last July. This was provided for in the United States Immigration Act, 1924, and reduces the total number of immigrants admissible annually from 164,667 to 153,714. Instead of determining the quota of immigrants for each nationality on the number of foreign-born persons of such origin residing in the country, the new quotas are allotted on the basis of the national origin of the population of the United States according to the census of 1920. The annual quota allocated to British nationals is nearly doubled, the increase being 31,714 over the number previously admissible. The quotas for other countries also undergo revision, the most important changes being in the case of the Irish Free State and Germany, which are reduced by just over 10,000 and 25,000 respectively.

Our arrangement with the Home and Canadian Governments under which the British migrant can secure third class ocean transportation to Canada at a flat rate of £10 still continues in effect. Since the introduction of this special rate last year there has been some increase in emigration from this country to the Dominion, but unfortunately present prospects seem to point to reduced movement this year.

CRUISING.

Cruising business continues to form a considerable part of our winter programme. Largely owing to the financial crisis in the United States towards the end of last year, the numbers of our cruising passengers have considerably fallen as compared with the previous year. One chartered cruise, that of the Scythia, had to be cancelled, but we were able to maintain all the other engagements on which we had embarked. It is in this field with cruises from the United States Round-the-World, to South America, the East, the Mediterranean, or Africa, that we are able to employ a number of our vessels during the winter months without impairing our regular services, and while these are early days to prophesy what next winter's business actually will be, there are signs that we may hope for a return to more normal conditions.

FREIGHTS.

In referring twelve months ago to the Atlantic freight market, I ventured to express a hope that a continuance of settled conditions on the other side of the Atlantic would result in the year 1929 proving more satisfactory than its predecessor. I coupled this, however, with a reminder of the risks attendant upon prophecy, and, as events have turned out, these risks have been only too evident.

The year opened fairly well in both westbound and eastbound directions. In fact, the westbound cargoes for the whole twelve months showed a slight increase over 1928, but the eastbound movement was not maintained, and by the end of the year there was a falling-off. We can only hope that before the end of this year some definite improvement may be manifested in the eastbound traffic.

In our Mediterranean and Havre trades we have again maintained the services with regularity, and I am glad to be able to record a slight increase over the traffic in the previous year.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In the Australian and New Zealand trades, where our associated company, the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, has a deservedly high reputation, the services have been maintained with accustomed regularity and success. During the year a number of the company's steamers have undergone extensive alterations to their machinery in order to increase their speed and enable them to maintain a more uniform service with the new motor vessels which have been added to the fleet in the past few years, and which have proved eminently satisfactory.

"CUNARD HOUSE."

Reference has been made in the Press to the fact that we are moving our London City staff into a new building which is being erected in Leadenhall Street. It has been felt for some time that it would be of considerable advantage to the general working if the staffs of all the companies associated with us were housed together instead of being scattered over different parts of the City. The erection of a new building in Leadenhall Street provides the opportunity of bringing about this very desirable change. The building, which will occupy a site of nearly half an acre and will consist of eight storeys, will be known as "Cunard House." After providing for the requirements of the Cunard and its associated companies' City staffs, the proprietors of the building still have a very considerable amount of floor space available for other tenants.

NEW STEAMER.

When last I had the privilege of addressing you, I told you that the question of new tonnage was one constantly in our minds, and that the company had never hesitated to build vessels of the highest class when in its judgment the conditions of its business demanded them. You will have seen recently in the Press the official statement that we were in consultation with certain shipbuilders in regard to a new steamer for the Atlantic express service. It will naturally be some time before the definite stage of entering into a contract is reached and final details are available for publication, but I can assure you that when the time comes it will be found that the Cunard Company, as in the past, has set its mind on the construction of a steamer which will bear favourable comparison with anything afloat. In deciding on the type of ship to be built, our primary consideration is, and must always be, that of providing a vessel that will prove a great attraction to the travelling public and a profitable investment for the company. Mention of this brings to mind the wonderful record of the Mauretania, which in August last, despite adverse weather conditions both on the westbound and eastbound voyage, made the fastest trips of her long and honourable career, and gave proof of her claim to be still considered a worthy competitor in the Atlantic trade.

THE AUDIT.

This is an opportune moment to make some remarks in anticipation of the resolution which will be submitted to you later in connection with the remuneration of our auditors. I find that I last alluded to this subject in 1923. At that date the auditors' remuneration was increased from 1,000 guineas per annum to 2,000 guineas. I now find that the statutory work has still further increased, and that your auditors are actually doing your work at an out-of-pocket cost to themselves. I feel sure that you will not wish this state of things to continue and that you will agree readily to the increased remuneration which will be suggested. The work which is covered by this fee, as mentioned in 1923, comprises:—

(a) Audit work in connection with the preparation of the balance-sheet, and
(b) A weekly audit of different portions of the company's expenditure.

This weekly audit, I may remind you, is designed to afford a real check against fraud or error in the operation of the company's business. It may be of interest to the shareholders to learn that, in addition to the work which I have described, and which has been covered by the fee voted at the annual meeting, the directors have employed Messrs. Cooper Brothers for many years past in a continuous audit of all stock and share transfer certificates, and, in fact, all the documents connected with the share registry. This precaution is one of very long standing, and the board will continue to follow the same policy in future. For further security your board arranged in 1926 for Messrs. Cooper Brothers to conduct an audit of different portions of the company's expenditure and receipts at all offices in the United States of America under the supervision of experienced English personnel directly responsible to Messrs. Cooper Brothers' head office in London. This arrangement has been of the greatest advantage to the company, and we feel that we have derived a greatly increased security therefrom. Since the close of the accounts we have also arranged for Messrs. Cooper Brothers to perform similar work in Canada as they do in the United States, and we anticipate the same beneficial results in this case also. Messrs. Cooper Brothers are also employed by the company in certain European countries. In other centres in Europe there are different auditors mainly in conjunction with our friends the White Star Line, with whom we have several offices and agencies in common. I am glad to be able to assure you that the whole of the operations of the company and its associated companies from as far east as Moscow to as far west as Vancouver and as far south as Sydney and Wellington are covered by as good a scheme of audit supervision as we can devise.

RESIGNATION FROM THE CHAIR.

There is one personal matter to which I wish to make brief allusion. This is the last occasion on which I shall preside at this meeting as your chairman. The pressure of my personal affairs has compelled me to seek some relief in order that I may give more time and thought to them than I have been able to do since I became chairman of this company. I have therefore asked my colleagues on the board to elect some other one of our number to the chair in my place. During my years of office I have been indeed fortunate in having the unfailing and sympathetic co-operation of my colleagues and the enthusiastic support of the staff, to whom I owe a deep debt of gratitude. While retiring from the chairmanship, it is my hope that I may retain my seat on the board.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF.

Before concluding I am glad to have this opportunity of paying my personal tribute to the services so loyally and so efficiently rendered to the company by all members of the staff, both afloat and ashore. The spirit of comradeship that comes from a common effort to a common end finds full expression in the keenness and desire to promote the interests of the Cunard Line that is the characteristic of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest. We have had what may fairly be described as a successful year—we owe much of that success to the energy and ability of our staff, and I feel sure that you wish me to convey to those concerned your appreciation of their unfailing and whole-hearted devotion to your interests. (Applause.)

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year 1929 submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that, as recommended by the board, a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and the same is hereby declared on the 5,570,241 Ordinary shares of £1 each issued, and upon the Government share, and that the same be payable, less income-tax, on and after April 14, 1930."

I will ask Sir Percy Bates to second the resolution.

TRIBUTE TO SIR THOMAS ROYDEN.

Sir Percy E. Bates, Bart. (deputy-chairman): I am rising at your request, sir, formally to second the resolution. I do formally second that resolution, but I do not think that I should sit down without making some allusion to the personal statement that you have just made. It is just a fortnight since Sir Thomas informed the board of his desire to be relieved. The news came as a complete surprise to his colleagues, but they were unable effectively to combat his wish to retire. I am sure that you will all be glad to learn that no question of ill-health is involved. Sir Thomas's statement of his reasons means neither more nor less than what it says. I need hardly say that his colleagues regret his decision very sincerely, but they have the consolation that while they are to lose a most able and courteous chairman they are to retain their colleague. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Before formally putting the resolution which you have heard proposed and seconded, I shall be glad to answer any question any shareholder may desire to put.

There were no questions, and the resolution, on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now beg to move: "That Sir Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bart., Mr. S. J. Lister, Mr. Herbert William Corry, and Mr. Walter P. Tyser, who retire at this meeting, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Sir Percy E. Bates, Bart.: I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. J. Leeming: I beg to move that Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company be reappointed auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be fixed at £3,000 per annum.

Mr. John Dempster: I beg to second that.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman: That, ladies and gentlemen, concludes the formal business. I thank you very much for your attendance this morning.

SHAREHOLDERS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. Evelyn S. Parker: Before leaving this meeting I know that you will wish to take the opportunity of thanking our chairman for his great services to the company. Normally, this would be, perhaps, only a formality, because we always pass a resolution of this sort, but unfortunately to-day we have heard the unexpected announcement that our chairman is unable to continue in that position. I know that his successor, whoever he may be, will not misunderstand me when I say that we are all extremely sorry that we are to lose Sir Thomas Royden as chairman of the company. (Applause.)

Sir Thomas has been chairman for eight years, and everybody who knows anything about shipping is aware that these eight years have been years of very great difficulty and trial, and it is due to Sir Thomas's ability, long-sightedness and unfailing tact that this company during that period has gone on from strength to strength until it occupies its present proud position. I think his services not only deserve the thanks of shareholders, but they deserve the thanks of a much wider public—the thanks of every citizen of Liverpool. (Hear, hear.) During the years succeeding the war I am sorry to say that several of our large companies have been attracted by the lure of London, and they thought it better to go. Whether they have been right or not, whether they have been better in going to London, it is not for me to say. But the Cunard Company under Sir Thomas Royden has shown the world that the most successful and the greatest of the British steamship companies can be and is efficiently managed in Liverpool, and I think the citizens of Liverpool owe a great debt to this company and its chairman for their loyalty to the city. While we all regret that Sir Thomas is leaving the chair, we are extremely glad to hear that he is going to remain one of our directors, and we hope he may be long spared to serve us in that capacity. I understand that this resolution does not require a seconder, and as, for obvious reasons, the chairman cannot put it himself, I put it to the meeting.

The resolution was carried with loud applause.

The Chairman: Mr. Parker, ladies and gentlemen, the regret that one must inevitably feel on taking a step which I felt compelled to take is considerably mitigated by the exceedingly kind way in which Mr. Parker has spoken about my tenure of office, and secondly by the sympathetic reception that you, ladies and gentlemen, have given to what Mr. Parker has said. I can only thank you very sincerely. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS, LIMITED.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of Apollinaris and Johannis, Ltd., was held on April 7 at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Alfred R. Holland, chairman of the company, said it would be misleading to compare the figures with those of the last accounts, which had been for nine months only.

FURTHER INCREASE IN PROFITS.

A comparison with the last complete twelve months to March 31, 1928, showed an increased profit of £3,300, and as the amount carried forward was £96,829, after deduction of the amounts as set out in the report, it was evident that steady progress was being made, and that the results of the past year were the best since the company resumed business after the war.

He had at previous meetings referred to the manner in which the development of the Apollinaris export trade had been handicapped by the high duties imposed in South America; unfortunately, during the past year many other countries had increased their tariffs.

PRESTA A SUCCESS: A SECOND FACTORY TO BE BUILT.

In these circumstances the starting of a business in aerated waters, sold under the name of Presta, had been a wise step to take, and in view of the success already obtained the board had decided to extend their activities in this direction. A very suitable property had recently been acquired, and it was hoped shortly to commence operations in the North with a second model factory to produce Presta aerated waters. He trusted that the steady progress shown by the accounts would encourage shareholders to share the confidence which the directors had in the future of the business.

The managing director, Mr. F. J. Schilling, referred to the setback caused by the financial crisis in the States in October last. Reports from the agency in New York asserted confidently that the latter was only of a temporary nature, and he was hopeful, therefore, that the current year would show satisfactory results.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and, the dividend being declared, the proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the staff and the chairman.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SCHWEPPES, LTD.

RECORD NET PROFITS.

The thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of Schweppes, Ltd., was held on Thursday, at Marble Arch House, London, W.

Sir Ivor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O. (the chairman), said that the gross profit for the year under review was £330,000, against £317,000 for the previous year, and the net profit £180,000, against £172,000, which formed another record for the company. Out of the profits for the year the directors had placed £50,000 to the reserve account, which now stood at £150,000. They had also written off out of the year's profits a further £25,000 from goodwill, making this item £425,000. It would be remembered that the goodwill originally stood in the balance-sheet at £1,039,000. The shareholders could congratulate themselves not only on a satisfactory year's trading, but also on the splendid balance-sheet which they had before them. The directors were recommending the payment of the same dividends as for the previous year, viz., £9 6s. 3d. per cent. to the Ordinary shareholders and 10 per cent. to the Deferred shareholders, but he would remind them that in 1928 the Deferred shareholders received a 50 per cent. free issue of shares in place of arrears of dividend, so that they were now actually receiving 15 per cent. on their original holdings.

The sales of lemon and orange squash and other cordials and cider continued to show a satisfactory increase, although they noticed a tendency on the part of brewers to tie their houses for cider, in certain instances, buying up cider manufactories themselves.

They had recently erected a factory in Dublin, and now had in contemplation erecting a cordial factory there. They felt sure that by making that change they would add considerably to their trade in the Irish Free State. So far there was every prospect of their doing business there.

Shareholders would observe at the foot of the profit and loss account a note to the effect that no credit had been taken in the accounts for the profits of the subsidiary companies, but that there had been no losses. Investments in subsidiary companies stood in the books at £132,000. All those companies were working at a profit, and the policy of the board was to build up and strengthen their financial position and to use such profits as they made for that purpose.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD.

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING

Lord Wargrave, presiding at the 23rd annual meeting of Rolls-Royce Ltd., held at the works, in Derby, on Friday, said that the issued capital showed an increase of £5,175, which, he was glad to say, was due to purchase of workers' shares by employees. Sundry creditors were £42,164 less than at Oct. 21, 1928. That was principally due to payments of arrears of taxation, which had been outstanding pending settlement with the Inland Revenue. The only taxation liability at Dec. 31 last was for the current year. The consolidated reserve fund amounted to £654,276. It was proposed to allocate a further £40,000 from the present profits of the assets of the company. The property stood at £473,237, after having allowed for necessary depreciations; that was a decrease of £9,396. Stock-in-trade and work in progress was £20,626 higher at Dec. 31 than fourteen months previously.

That small increase was more than explained by the large volume of work in hand, due to the influx of orders received for the company's new models. The fact that stocks were only £20,000 higher was, in the circumstances, evidence of the success of the continual endeavour to keep stocks as small as possible consistent with efficiency. Sundry debtors showed an increase of £72,366. The amount of £44,000 owing by Automobiles Rolls-Royce, France, Ltd., to the company was now shown separately. Taking that amount into consideration, the total of sundry debtors was £116,426 more than at the end of the period. That large increase was due to special circumstances connected with change to new models of both types of chassis. The position was now quite normal again. Cash in hand and investments together amounted to £75,986, and were £74,318 less than the previous year, which was explained by a large increase in sundry debtors and payments in arrears of taxation.

The profit for fourteen months ended December 31, 1929, amounted to £201,706, which was at the rate of roughly £172,900 per annum. He thought that shareholders might congratulate themselves that the results were favourable for a period when heavy expenses had to be incurred in connection with the development of the launching of two new models of chassis. They carried forward £64,685 from the previous year, which, with the profit stated, gave £266,391 for disposal. The directors recommended a dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., which would absorb £95,314, payable on April 30. They proposed to allocate the balance as follows: Income-tax, £35,000; reserve fund, £40,000; pension fund, £30,000; carry forward, £66,076.

Orders for the two new models of chassis had been entirely satisfactory. Those models enhanced the reputation of the Rolls-Royce as the best car in the world.

ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES.

SHARE-SPLITTING PROPOSAL APPROVED.

An extraordinary general meeting of Associated London Properties, Ltd., was held on Friday last at St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W., for the purpose of considering resolutions authorising the splitting each of the existing shares in the company into one 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference share of 10s. and one Ordinary share of 10s., and thereafter consolidating the resulting 10s. shares respectively into shares of the denomination of £1.

Mr. Walter Henderson-Cleland, M.C. (the chairman), said: The effect of the resolutions before the meeting will be to divide the capital of the company, at present consisting of Ordinary shares, equally into Preference shares and Ordinary shares. The Preference shares will receive a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and will be covered twice as to capital value and three times as to dividend whilst the Ordinary shares will retain their character and own the equity of the business. Your directors, in bringing this proposition before the shareholders, are following a precedent which has been adopted by many of the leading trust companies with success.

Your directors were of opinion that the proposition would meet with the general approval of shareholders, and the fact that, out of 1,178 shareholders who have sent in proxies for 371,597 shares, 1,169 with a holding of 369,971 support the resolutions, whilst nine shareholders with a holding of 1,626 shares have voted against it, is evidence that our view is correct.

With the notice convening this meeting a circular was enclosed informing shareholders of the purchase of eight acres of freehold property of the Grosvenor Estate, Millbank, Westminster. It is too early for me to say anything with regard to this transaction, except that we are satisfied that the purchase is sound and has been negotiated on terms within the financial compass of the company.

The resolutions were approved by an overwhelming majority.

Cowley MORRIS MOTORS LTD. Oxford

THE FOURTH
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF
MORRIS MOTORS LTD.

Excellent Year's Results.

Strong Position Still Further Consolidated.

Tangible Assets Exceed Preference Share Holdings by £3,327,700.

THE Fourth Annual General Meeting of Morris Motors Limited was held at 9.15 a.m. on the 12th April, 1930, at the registered offices of the company at Cowley, Oxford, SIR WILLIAM R. MORRIS, Bt. (the chairman and managing director of the company), presiding.

The SECRETARY (Mr. S. G. K. Smallbone) read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report to the shareholders having been read,

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing that the report and balance-sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1929, be approved and adopted, said:—

"I presume that I can take the accounts and report now before you as read. From them you will have noted that the balance-sheet of the company for the year 1929 shows that the net profits on trading and the interest received on investments for the year amounted together to £1,285,181 7s. This is a result with which I feel sure we can be very satisfied. It has been arrived at after making full provision for depreciation of assets and for all possible contingencies. Moreover, although the sum of £25,123 6s 10d has been provided to reduce our Government securities to their market value at the 31st December, 1929, the actual market value of these securities at the date of publication of the balance-sheet was no less than £79,690 15s 5d higher than the figure taken into account.

Net Profit £1,285,181 7s.

"To the net profit on trading and the interest and dividends received on securities amounting to £1,285,181 7s there has to be added the balance brought forward from last year of £154,634 10s 1d, making a total of £1,439,815 17s 1d. After payment of the Preference dividend of £225,000 and the provision of £246,062 13s 9d for income-tax for the year 1929, there remains a disposable balance of £968,753 3s 4d.

"In the balance-sheet now before you the reserve fund stands at £2,000,000, and in these circumstances your directors have recommended the declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, on the Ordinary shares.

"I am sure you will agree that the financial position of the company is still further consolidated by the writing down the balance-sheet value of goodwill, patents and trade marks by the sum of £650,000, thus reducing this item on the balance-sheet to considerably less than one year's average profits of the business.

"In reviewing the financial position of the company to-day it is gratifying to be able to point out that since the formation of the company our average yearly earnings have exceeded by £161,170 the average shown in the prospectus; that our tangible assets are now £3,327,700 in excess of the holdings of the Preference shareholders; that we hold Government securities to the value of £2,330,892, and that during the past four years the earnings of the company exceeded the Preference dividend by more than five and a-half times.

"These excellent results have been obtained in the face of active competition and have been achieved by the company adopting a strong policy of progressive development.

"Both in regard to the nature of the company's products and the maintenance of plant and equipment much progress has been made. In addition to the sum of £216,821 14s 5d spent on repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment during the year 1929, no less a sum than £196,720 8s 1d was provided for making changes in buildings and machinery in order to economise in production costs and to improve the saleability of the products and for future renewals of plant, equipment and buildings.

Successful New Models.

"The introduction of two new six-cylinder models—the 15-h.p. Morris-Oxford and the 18-h.p. Morris Isis—has done much to strengthen the position of the company's products in home and overseas markets, and both models have been extremely well received. All the preliminary costs of introducing these models have been met out of revenue.

"The 15 h.p. six-cylinder Morris-Oxford can justly claim to be the most highly developed car of its type. So great has been the demand for this model that the company has on its books to-day a large number of unexecuted orders, despite the constantly increasing rates of production that have been operative since its introduction. Further arrangements have been made that will shortly enable all demands to be met.

"The other models produced by the company—the Morris Minor and Morris-Cowley—due to improvements in their design, finish and equipment, continue to command highly satisfactory sales, and I am glad to be able to report that the current season shows every likelihood of being by far the busiest in the history of the company.

"A great deal of development work has been undertaken with a view to ensuring greater safety and comfort for motorists. We realise that motoring has become an accepted amenity in the daily life of the public, and it has constantly been the endeavour of your directors to introduce measures that will add to the safety and convenience of travel on the road. We adopted for this season a policy of standardising Triplex safety glass on all our models, and this, together with the provision of powerful four-wheel brakes, light and accurate steering, simple controls, and the fitting of bumpers fore and aft on all models, is a safety-first policy which has received a great deal of commendation from the public.

"There has been erected and put into operation during the course of the year at the company's radiator factory one of the largest chromium finishing plants in the country, and the adoption of this durable, untarnishable and practically self-cleaning finish on all external bright parts is another measure that adds to the saleability of our products

Wide Appeal of Products.

"I would here like to emphasise the wide range of models that are now listed by the company. Our standard productions range from economical and lively 8 h.p. touring cars selling at £130 to fast, high-powered six-cylinder saloons which present remarkable value at under £400. This versatility of appeal adds strength to the company's position. Varying markets, both home and overseas, are covered, and it is noteworthy that the policy of the company has always been such that a proper degree of flexibility of production is available, so that variations in demand for different types of cars as necessitated by public taste can be accommodated.

"A point which I now want to bring out concerns the all-British policy that has long since been adopted and maintained by this company. There has arisen at various times the question 'What is a British car?' Competitive concerns with their main plants in foreign countries have endeavoured to justify the appellation 'British-built' by publishing figures that aim at convincing the public that a considerable percentage of the cost of their cars is represented by British labour and material. Morris cars are British throughout. Every penny spent on materials and labour in their construction helps to swell the volume of British trade and employment. The Morris car was bred and born in this country, and all the finance behind it is British. This is something on which we can reflect with a feeling of patriotic pride and is a point that intending purchasers of cars will, I hope, bear in mind.

"I do not want here to dwell too much on political matters, but I feel that I must touch upon the very important fact that the success or otherwise of the British motor industry must be dependent to a very large extent on the attitude of the Government towards the retention of safeguarding duties. During the existence of the McKenna duties the organisations that I have developed and controlled have undoubtedly been greatly assisted in their expansion and development by these duties. Morris Motors, Ltd., employed fewer than 200 men in 1919. To-day the total number of employees on our pay roll approaches 10,000. This is direct employment. Additionally, there is a vast number of British workmen engaged in producing materials and making component parts that we purchase for our cars.

Benefits of Safeguarding.

"I am no scaremonger, but I do say definitely that if the McKenna duties were removed our progress and expansion would be seriously hampered, that we should not have such opportunities for increasing the number of people that we employ, and that there would be every likelihood of seriously decreased employment. I fail to see how any Government which, on the one hand, is seeking for means to alleviate unemployment in this country, and, on the other, is endeavouring to find revenue to meet the nation's excessive taxation, can find any justification whatsoever for the cessation of these beneficial measures.

"One direct result of any decreased sales and production of British cars in the home market must be to increase very largely the difficulties which British manufacturers have to face in finding outlets in markets overseas. The factory price of any manufactured article is to-day very largely dependent upon the quantity produced. Any reduction in the number of British cars produced and sold in the home market, brought about by the cessation of the McKenna duties, must definitely increase their costs of production, and consequently decrease their saleability both at home and overseas.

"Under safeguarding, British manufacturers have consistently reduced prices and improved values. In 1919 a Morris-Cowley two-seater—the popular car of its day—sold at £390. To-day a very much improved model of the same general classification sells at £162 10s, and we are producing a powerful six-cylinder saloon car that has every possible item of equipment and an exceptionally fine road performance for £100 less than the price we charged for that little two-seater in 1919.

Greatly Improved Values.

"This is concrete evidence that the McKenna duties have not artificially inflated prices. In the British motor trade there will always be sufficient internal competition to ensure equity in the matter of values to the public.

"During the year 1929 we made good progress in overseas markets, both our four and six-cylinder models finding an encouraging response from overseas buyers. We are doing our utmost to develop this side of our business, leaving no stone unturned to assist in the expansion of British trade in our Dominions and elsewhere overseas.

"We have members of our sales and service staff in most of the important markets of the world, and have developed effective and widespread dealer organisations.

"I personally have visited a number of overseas countries during the past four years, and the experience and knowledge of local motoring conditions thus obtained is proving of very great value to the company.

"Once more I should like to pay a high tribute to the work and support of our executive, staff and workpeople. As you know, all the directors of the company are active executives, with no other interests than the affairs of the company. The spirit of willingness to work and the determination to succeed that imbues the whole of this organisation is well reflected in the financial results that we obtain, and is one of the most valuable assets of the company.

"The development of this company, judged by ordinary commercial standards, has been very rapid, but our progress has been cautiously made, step by step. The company has never been in such an active and sound position as it is to-day—a complete justification of the conservative basis on which our finances have been managed—as reflected in the report and balance-sheet now before you, the adoption of which I have pleasure in formally moving."

MR. E. H. BLAKE, deputy managing director, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following were re-elected to the Board of Directors: Mr. H. Landstad, Mr. A. A. Rowse, Mr. H. A. Ryder, Mr. H. Seaward, Mr. S. G. K. Smallbone, Mr. W. M. W. Thomas, Mr. F. G. Woollard and Mr. H. W. Young.

Messrs. Thornton and Thornton, of Oxford and London, were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Cowley MORRIS MOTORS LTD. Oxford

LINCOLNSHIRE
for Bracing Holidays

Lincolnshire offers a host of delights for the rest and pleasure seeker. The Coast is a veritable broadway of golden sands. Skegness, Sutton-on-Sea, Mablethorpe and Cleethorpes, each a children's sand-castle paradise, will recall your youthful enthusiasm. Inland there is Woodhall Spa with its health-giving waters, the noble Lincoln Cathedral, historic villages and towns made forever famous by Tennyson, old world spots breathing the romance of Norman days . . . and other wonderful landmarks that linger long in the pleasant memories of a holiday well spent.

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The attractions of Lincolnshire are described and illustrated in Booklet No. 2, "Eastern Counties," which may be obtained FREE from:—

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THE HOLIDAY HANDBOOK

860 pages—comprising many holiday pictures in photogravure, street plans and maps, and extensive lists of holiday accommodation. The Complete Guide to all the places of interest and seaside resorts served by the L.N.E.R. On sale at any L.N.E.R. Station, Office or Agency, or from all Booksellers and Bookstalls. Price 6D

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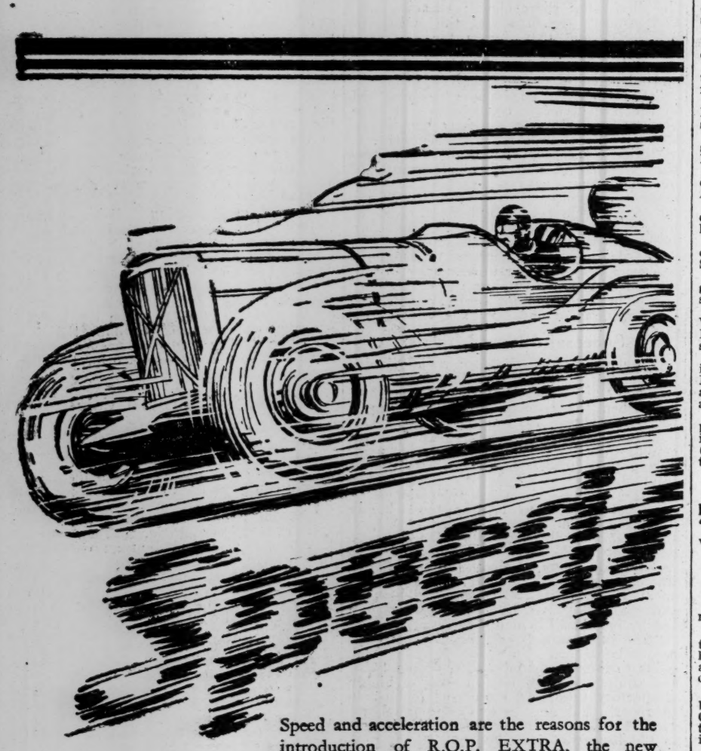

Speed and acceleration are the reasons for the introduction of R.O.P. EXTRA, the new Naphthene Base Petrol. The stubborn engine will show a surprising improvement in running on R.O.P. EXTRA, taking hills with an ample reserve of power. It will, moreover, show in starting and in traffic an ease and flexibility unknown in non-naphthene base petrols.

You do not know what your car can do until you have tried

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The New Rapid Acceleration Petrol

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MONEY MARKET.

GOOD SUPPLY OF SHORT LOANS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Although the Money Market is still anticipating an early reduction in the Bank rate, the retention of the official minimum on Thursday at 3½ per cent. caused no surprise. An attempt was made to raise open market discount rates after the Bank rate decision was announced, but it was not successful, the supply of bills being somewhat less plentiful than of late.

May and June drafts continued to be sold to the clearing banks at 2¼ per cent., while there has at times been a fairly good demand among brokers for three months' fine bank bills, which usually changed hands at 2⅛ per cent. Transactions, however, occasionally took place down to 2 7-16 per cent., at which figure the latest Treasury Bills were dealt in for cash to-day. Liverpool Corporation obtained very satisfactory terms for its issue of £1,000,000 yearling bills, the average rate of allotment being only a trifle over 3⅛ per cent.

Monetary requirements have not been important, and with a good supply of credit available fresh day to day credit has been readily secured at 2 to 2½ per cent. The Bank return showed that the market has ample resources at its command, the total of the private deposits showing an increase of £1,716,711 to £101,908,734. A small sum due at the Bank of England was duly liquidated.

As expected, Germany again secured the bulk of the South African gold arrivals, which amounted to £370,000. At the Bank of England, however, bullion movements continued favourable owing to the arrival of Australian sovereigns, there being a net gold influx of £1,981,830 since Monday. Silver has improved on Eastern buying, the cash price rising 3-16d. to 19 9-16d. per ounce, and the forward metal 5-16d. also to 19 9-16d.

The general tendency of the foreign exchanges has been to move against London, features being the decline in the French rate, from 124.28½ to 124.21, and in the Belgian rate from 34.85½ to 34.83¼.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. April 12	Quotations. April 5
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20-.22	124.27-.30
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.38¼-⅜	20.37⅝-.38
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.83-.83½	34.85½-.86
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10⅝-11⅛	12.11⅝-.¾
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.80-92.82	92.77-92.80
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375⅛	374¾-375⅛
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	38.56-39.00	38.36-39.02
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50½	108⅛-⅝	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.09¼-⅜	25.10½-.11
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-⅜	18.16½-.17
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08⅝-.09	18.09¼-.⅜
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-⅜	18.16½-.17
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅛-.¼	193⅜-.½
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.52-34.56	34.49-34.52
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97 7-16-97⅝	97 5-16-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	164⅛-⅜	164⅜-½
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 6⅜d.	1s. 6⅜d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael	—	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3¾d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 0⅜d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86 31-32	4.86 15-32
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86 7-32-⅜	4.86 13-32
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5 29-32	5 29-32
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	43 15-16-44 1-16	43 3-4-43 7-8
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.89	39.91
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar	51d.	45 7-8-46 5-8	45 3-8-45 7-8
Lima	Sols to £	12.116	12.45	12-52½

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. F. P.—Sell if you are uneasy.

NEMO.—Advise you to leave it alone.

E. R. H.—Both good societies. Say, half in each.

G. B.—A risky speculation under present conditions.

A. B. C.—Would rather buy Sunderland 5 per cent. stock.

S. B. C.—Most unsuitable. The security is by no means beyond doubt.

ANNOYED.—Do not put any more money into either of these concerns.

M. A. P.—Better keep the three Industrials on the chance of some recovery.

LACY.—Would keep Dorman Long, but there is no immediate inducement to average.

M. C.—The S.A. Townships paid no dividend for last year owing to financial uncertainties.

E. D.—It must be inferred from the reply that the rate paid to the Indian authorities is 2s. in the £1.

MILES.—(1) Retain for the present. (2) Prefer to average (b) and (d). (3) Would not sell Snia Viscosa yet.

A. R. T. C.—(1) Would rather select a home office. (2) Canadian Western Lumber are a fair speculation.

LEUMAS.—All are quite reasonable investments, but No. 3, as indicated by the high yield, have an element of speculation.

STONE CROSS.—The report is overdue, and efforts to obtain information have been unsuccessful. Prefer to get rid of them.

M. A. T.—No need to sell General Hydraulic Power. It is a well-managed company, and the stock is by no means dear.

BELT.—As you say, the exchange is 12.166 sols to the £1. Would not sell Peru 7 per cent. Internal at the present level.

A. M. S. (Grays).—(1) Czechoslovakian 8 per cent. bonds are a good investment. (2) Fairey Aviation Debentures are reasonable.

E. E.—(1) Do not put more money into this concern. (2) The Guaranteed rates are fixed, and so long as they are earned they will be paid.

J. L. S.—A.W. Consolidated Stock Trust 5 per cent. Income Debenture stock is quoted at 19-21. Sell unless you are prepared for a long wait.

KEW.—(1) Of the Industrials prefer Underground Electrics, Cunards, and Vickers. (2) As a speculation, British Controlled might be averaged.

MUG.—The Industrials are certainly a poor lot. Watch for opportunities to get rid of them. The Mines are very mixed, but the present does not seem a good time to sell any.

ADAM.—War Loan 5 per cent. would be the best investment for your purpose. Argentine 5 per cent. Port of the Capital, Brazilian 5 per cent. Funding, and Chilean 6 per cent. 1929 would also be suitable.

A. W. D.—(1) West Gloucestershire Power 5½ per cent. Debenture stock is quite a reasonable investment. (2) May show some recovery in time. (3) Practically hopeless. (4) Would not sell after the recent sharp fall.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

A. Z.—You can deduct exchange charge and make return on net amount which accrues to you.

DOUBTFUL.—What you received would appear to have been in nature of friendly gift, and, unless you were making regular practice of acting as "bear leader," this would not be taxable receipt.

F. C. R. F.—Indian income-tax can be recovered by making application to Tax Clerk, Bombay Circle, Bombay. Nothing is known of firm mentioned. Your bank would make the application, if you do not wish to do it yourself.

SAVINGS.—The Building Society interest must be returned as part of total income, but tax upon it has been compounded, and you do not have to pay any more income-tax thereon. But if you are liable to surtax you will be charged surtax on it.

ANTIQUE.—You are entitled to deduction of one-sixth from the £350 and allowance of £135 and £60 for housekeeper, if you employ one. The balance of income is taxable at 2s. in the £, and you are entitled to refund of anything deducted in excess.

INQUIRER.—The wife can claim separately as married woman living apart from husband, and no English income-tax will be payable on income or on part of pension allowed to her. The husband's English income-tax will depend upon personal income and portion of pension allowed to him. He will be entitled to single allowance of £135, and so will wife in circumstances mentioned.

CASEY.—You do not say whether you are married or single, or whether you are entitled to make claim in respect of children or dependent relatives or life insurance premiums, so that it is impossible to tell you what you can reclaim. If single, you are entitled (apart from surtax, which appears to have been correctly charged) to £135 of income free of income-tax and to further £225 of income charged at only half standard rate. This is equivalent to £247 10s. of income free of taxation. You appear to have £216 10s. of income free of taxation, so that you could expect refund of tax at 4s. in the £ on further £31. If married, free allowance is £225, instead of £135, and there are, of course, children and dependent relative allowances claimable in certain circumstances.

F. W. M.—It is thought that you have not read previous replies correctly. The rule which governs rebates of tax for British subject resident abroad is as follows:—Income-tax is first calculated on whole income from all sources, and whether liable to British tax or not, just as if he were resident here and were entitled to all allowances which would be his in those circumstances. He then has to bear same proportion of this tax as income which arises in this country bears to total income. If he has suffered more tax than this, balance is refunded. The calculation does not involve any payment of tax on £200 British investment. It only means that you obtain proportion of rebates from that part of your income liable to British tax. English Building Society interest or any other income must be taken into account in connection with this computation.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR.

STEADY AFTER EASY OPENING.

ALLIED CHEMICAL A FIRM FEATURE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Extensive week-end re-adjustment of speculative accounts caused considerable irregularity after an easy opening. Such selling as occurred was largely a correction to top-heavy speculative positions built up during the last week or two, with the market generally showing underlying strength and giving no evidence of any definite change in the recent general upward trend.

Allied Chemical was again an outstanding feature, soaring to a new high level at 337½ compared with the year's low point of 255¾.

Utilities, which were the chief object of early selling, developed several points of strength later, while several department store issues responded to reports of a heave in pre-Easter trade. The closing was steady.

American and Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, and Eastman Kodak rose 4 to 5 points, and American Tobacco, American Waterworks, Bethlehem Steel, Electric Power and Light, General Electric, Goodyear Tire, International Harvester, International Telephone, Pacific Gas, and United Fruit gained 1 to 3 points, while Air Reduction, American Car and Foundries, Case Threshing Machine, Electric Autolite, Houston Oil, Missouri Kansas, Public Service of New Jersey, U.S. Steel, United Aircraft, United Gas, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube declined 1 to 3 points.

Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds firm. The day's sales totalled 2,115,000 shares. Money on Call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver ½c. up at 42¼.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON.

EASIER TENDENCY IN PRICES.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

While predictions of showers in both Oklahoma and Texas tended to ease the market somewhat, the absence of any change in the old crop situation prevented any developments of selling pressure of importance, prices holding within a few points of the previous close. The nearer the first May "notice day" approaches the stronger becomes the conviction that the co-operative societies will accept delivery of actual cotton on "long" interest in May, with developments as regards July still to be decided.

At Norfolk, Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, and New York there are now 225,000 bales certificated as ready for delivery, more being added daily out of a total of 1,650,000 bales, taking the quantity of cotton from the floating supply deliverable on contract, regardless of the final disposition by the Farm Board, which becomes a factor to influence events until the next crop moves.

With into sight figures 570,000 bales behind a year ago, the amount in the interior is approximately 600,000 bales more than last year, with 600,000 bales more in port and interior stocks, making a total of 1,200,000 bales over a year ago. In view of the fact that trade conditions indicate a steady curtailment of consumption and exports a million bales less than a year ago, the situation is hardly attractive to general speculative buying unless there is some incentive to develop it in connection with the new crop.

Fertiliser sales to April 1 are 3,567 tons, compared with 3,508 tons last year, and 4,098 tons two years ago.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 7 to 3 points lower. Trading ruled quiet, values easing under moderate selling, less favourable cables, and a forecast of showers in West Texas, but offers were not large and the undertone was steady. At the close prices for old contracts were unchanged to 6 points down, and new deliveries were 5 to 2 points lower. Spot steady at 5 points loss. At New Orleans futures opened 5 to 3 points lower and closed 2 points up to 11 down. Spot declined 4 points.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—April, 16.27 to 16.27; May, 16.38 to 16.37; June, 16.38 to 16.38; July, 16.39 to 16.39; August, 16.03 to 16.03; September, 15.77 to 15.77; October, 15.50 to 15.50; November, 15.55 to 15.55; December, 15.60 to 15.60; January, 15.68 to 15.68. New Contracts.—October, 15.25 to 15.24; November, 15.30 to 15.30; December, 15.40 to 15.38; January, 15.44 to 15.44; February, 15.56 to 15.56; March, 15.66 to 15.66. Spot Middling Upland at New York, 16.55.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—May, 16.02 to 16.02; July, 16.09 to 16.11. Spot Middling, 15.92.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened 4 to 5 points lower, improved afterwards on Trade Calling, Bombay buying and better spot demand. Quotations finished quiet steady at 1 to 4 points decline on the day. Egyptians opened weak, but a better tendency prevailed towards close. Final quotations were barely steady, Sakellaridis 7 to 4 points lower and Upper descriptions were unchanged to 13 points under yesterday.

Closing Futures:—American: April 8.25, May 8.26, June 8.29, July 8.28, August 8.25, Sept. 8.22, Oct. 8.19, Nov. 8.19, Dec. 8.20, Jan. 8.21, Feb. 8.24, March 8.27, April 9.29. Egyptian: Sakellaridis—May 13.10, July 13.20, Nov. 13.12, Dec. 13.16, Jan. 13.22, March 13.37. Upper: May 10.04, July 10.10, Nov. 9.90, Dec. 10.00, Jan. 10.00, March 10.11.

Spot Report: American quiet, and quotations are 8 points lower. Brazilian quiet, with quotations 8 points lower. There was a large business in Egyptian, Sakellaridis are generally 10 points, and Upper 3 points lower. East Indian are 10 points down

Spot quotations: American Middling, 8.68; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair, 8.13; Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F., 13.95; Ras Ilndian M.G. Broach, F.G., 6.10., fine, 6.35; Tinnevelly, F.G.F., 7.40, good, 7.70; M.G. Broach, good, 5.10, F.G., 5.40., fine, 5.70; M.B. Bengal, good, 4.55, F.G., 4.80, fine, 5.05.—*Reuter.*

DOWNWARD TREND ON CURB.

OPERATIONS QUIETEN DOWN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

With trading slowing down considerably, prices underwent a moderate downward readjustment throughout the list. Final losses in active utilities, oils, and industrials ranged from 1 to 3 points, excepting a few high-priced issues, notably Aluminum and American Light and Power, which dropped 10 and 8 points respectively.

Operations for an advance were resumed in utilities and specialties, but the slight gains were not maintained.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
153⅜	American Gas and Electric	149⅝	150¼
341-⅞	American Light and Traction	332	330
43⅜	Associated Gas and Electric A.	42	42
52⅛	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	51	50¾
54½	Canadian Pacific (New) †	53	52⅞
28	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	27¼	27⅜
43-⅛	Cities Service	41⅞	42⅛
6-⅛	Creole Oil	6⅛	6¾
114⅜	Electric Bond and Share	111¾	109⅝
30⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	30	30¼
51⅜	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	50	50
159½	Gulf Oil of Penna	155½	157
118⅛	Humble Oil	115½	116½
29⅝	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	28⅝	28¾
24⅛	International Petroleum	23⅛	23½
37⅝	Middle West Utilities (New)	36⅜	37¼
124⅛	Newmont Mining	121	122
22⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	21⅛	22
15⅝	Penn Road Corporation	14⅞	14⅝
25⅛	Petroleum Corporation of America	25⅛	25½
30⅛	Silica Gel. Corporation	29½	29⅝
58½	Standard Oil of Indiana	57⅜	58⅜
94⅛	Vacuum Oil	92¼	93¼
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
6⅛	Associated Electrical Industries	6⅝	6¾
4⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	4	4⅛
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3¼	3¼
4⅞	Bwana M'Kubwa	4¾	4½
1⅛	Cables and Wireless "B"*c	1½	1½
2⅛	Fairey Aviation	2⅞	2⅞
20⅛	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	19⅝	19⅝
13¼	General Elect. Ord.*	12⅞	13⅛
22⅞	Gramophone Ord.*	22¼	22
56	Hydro-Electric	54½	53
6⅝	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6⅜	6⅝
23⅜	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	22⅝	22¾
7⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	7	7
5⅛	London Tin Corporation	5	5
6⅛	Malacca Rubber	6	6
8⅛	Marconi Canada b	8¼	8⅜
10¼	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10	10
14⅛	Margarine Union Ord.*	13¾	14
210⅛	Rio Tinto Ord.	206	210
28¾	Roan Antelope a	28	28⅝
8¼	Rubber Trust	8	8
2⅞	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	2⅛	2⅛
6⅛	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅛	6⅛
27	United Molasses	26¼	26⅛

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots: Easy at 2½c. to 1¾c. lower. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 122⅞; No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 115; No. 2 Red Winter Spot, 128½.

Petroleum: Steady. Standard White in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid Continent Crude, 35 to 38.9 Baume 1.18½; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.45 to 2.80.

Burlaps: Quiet. Hessian Cloth: Light weight, 5.40; Heavy weight, 6.70.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing).—Quiet and unchanged to 30 points down. May, 15.10; July, 15.60; September, 15.90; October, 16.00; December, 16.40; January, 16.60. Sales, 24 lots.

Coffee was barely steady at the opening and 13 to 7 points lower. Lower cost and freight offers from Brazil encouraged liquidation and trade and foreign selling, the market closing easy. Rio contracts showed losses of 21 to 9 points, and Santos grades declined 22 to 15 points. Spot quiet and unchanged.

Rio No. 7 9¾, Santos No. 4 14¾. Futures, Basis, Rio No. 7. Closing Options: May 8.52, July 8.24, September 8.06, December 7.91, January 7.80, March 7.78. Futures, Basis, Santos No. 4: May 12.70, July 12.28, September 11.98, December 11.80, January 11.70, March 11.65.

Cocoa: Spot 8¾. Futures closed steady and unchanged to 1 point higher: May 8.40, July 8.70, September 9.00, October 9.06, December 8.95, January 9.04.

Sugar: Values were a little easier owing to continued liberal offerings on the Spot market. Trading, however, was restricted, operators awaiting developments at Monday's meeting in Cuba. The close was barely steady, with Futures 3 points lower to unchanged.

Spot steady at late rates. 96 Test Centrifugal Cuban 3.64 Closing Options: May 1.62, July 1.66, September 1.73, October 1.77, December 1.82, January 1.84, March 1.89. No. 2 Contract Duty Free. —Closing Options: July 3.54, September 3.63, December 3.72.—**Reuter.**

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady and ⅛c. up to ⅛c. down. Recessions followed on reports of good rains in parts of Kansas, showers in Nebraska and the North-west area, and a forecast of showers over Sunday in practically all States. No export demand and a bearish report by Mr. Bryan indicating that good rains in the South-west district would bring about a quick recovery to wheat were further depressing features, and the market closed easy at 1⅛c. loss. Closing Options.—May, 111 to 110⅞; July, 112⅛ to 112⅜; September, 115 to 114⅝; December, 119⅜.

Maize easy at 1⅛c. to ⅜c. decline. Closing Options.—May, 82⅜; July, 85⅜; September, 86¾; December, 82.

Lard at the opening was irregular. Values later declined in unison with the easiness in grains, and also on a disappointing export demand. Closing was easy, with spot and futures generally 7½ points lower. Prime Western Steam Spot, 10.30. Closing Options.—May, 10.35; July, 10.60; September, 10.77½.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady unchanged to 1⅛c. higher. The market soon reacted owing to cooler weather in all areas of the North-West, reports of cheaper Argentine shippers offerings to Europe and expectations of small world's shipments for the week. Liverpool advices of further purchases of Russian wheat, coupled with favourable European crop and weather accounts, assisted the downward movement, and the market closed easy at declines of 2⅛c. to 1⅞c. Closing Options, May, 113⅜; July, 116; October, 118½.—*Reuter.*

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
242⅛	Atchison	236	233	132⅞	Illinois Central	129	129	92¾	Northern Pacific	90¼	91⅛
175¾	Atlantic C. L.	171	173	28	Int. R. C. Am.	27¼	27¼	84⅛	Pennsylvania	82⅛	82⅛
122¼	Baltimore & O.	119	119⅛	83¼	Kans. City S.	81	81	127⅞	Reading	124	125
216⅞	Canadian Pac. †	211	210⅜	139¾	Louisvl. & Nash.	136	136	118⅛	S. Louis S. Fran.	115½	115
234⅝	Ches. & Ohio	228	228½	1⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	1⅛ *a*	1⅛ *c*	67⅛	St. Louis S.W.	66	66½
16⅜	Chic. G. West	15¾	16	1	Do. 2nd Pref.	1⅛	7-8 *d*	10⅛	Sea. Air Line	10⅛	10⅛
47	Do. Prfd.	45⅝	46¾	65½	Missri. K. & Tex.	63¾	64⅝	126⅝	Southern Pacific	123¼	124
24	Chic. Mil. St. P.	23⅜	23⅛	109½	Do. Pref.	106¾	106⅝	128⅝	Southern Rly.	125	125¼
41⅜	Do. Pref.	40¼	40⅛	94⅜	Missouri Pacific	92	92	239½	Union Pacific	233	235
121¾	Chic. Rock Is.	118½	118¾	140¾	Do. Pref.	137	138	62⅜	Wabash New	60½	61½
59⅛	Erie	57½	58¼	189⅝	N.Y. Central	184¼	184	90⅛	Do. Pref. A.	88	88
66⅝	Do. 1st Pf.	64½	64¼	126⅜	New Haven	125	123½				
99⅛	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	97	97½	262⅜	Norfolk & West	255½	255¼	193⅜	Silver	42½	42⅜

a Bid, 3½ asked. *b* Bid, 11⅜ asked. *c* Bid, 2⅜ asked. *d* Bid, 1 asked.
† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 53.

INDUSTRIALS.

148	Air Reduction	144	145½	43⅝	Dunhill Intntl.	42	42⅝	28	Nevada Cns. C.	27¼	26⅝
33½	Alleghany Corp.	32⅝	32⅞	245⅝	Eastman Kodak	239	234½	78⅛	"Otis Elevator	76	77
345⅞	Allied C. and Dye	336	327	77⅛	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75	75¼	21⅛	Packard Motors	21¼	21⅝
68⅛	Allis-Chalmers	66¼	66¼	44⅛	Fox Film "A"	43¾	45	74½	P. Famous Lasky	72½	73⅜
154⅛	Am. Can	150¾	150¼	70¼	Gen. Asphalt	68¼	68⅝	53⅛	Penick & Ford	52¼	53¾
82¼	Am. Loco	80	80	95⅝	Gen. Electric	92⅝	92⅛	84⅛	Pullman Co.	82½	82¾
38⅛	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	37⅞	37⅝	53¼	Gen. Foods Cor.	52¼	52⅛	46⅛	Remington Tpe.	44⅞	44¾
				54⅞	Gen. Motors	52⅞	52⅝	80⅜	Republic I. & S.	78	76⅛x
93¼	Am. Rolling Mills	90¾	91	85⅛	Gen. Refractors	82¾	83	55½	Reynold Tob. B.	54	54⅛
74⅞	Am. Smelt. & R.	72⅞	72⅞x	92¼	Gillette Razor	89¾	90¼	48⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	47½	49¼
48⅛	Am. Steel Fs.	47½	47⅝	54½	Goodrich B. F.	52⅝	52½	92⅛	Sears-Robk.	90	91½
68½	Am. Sugar Ref.	66⅝	66⅛	55¾	Hudson Motors	54¼	55¼	27½	Stan. Brands	26⅜	26⅞
242⅜	Am. Tobacco "B"	236	233	208⅝	Ingersoll Rand	203	203	42⅜	Studebaker Cn.	41¼	41½
73⅜	Anaconda	71⅜	71x	133⅜	Int. Combustion	13	13¼	64¼	Tex. Gf. Sul.	62½	63⅛
67⅛	Atlantic Gulf	66	66¼	113⅞	Int. Harvester	110⅜	109⅝	47⅛	Tobacco Prods	45¾	47⅛
34⅛	Baldwin Loco.	33¾	34	86⅞	Int. Match Pref.	84	83	106⅜	Union Carbide	103½	103¾
109¼	Bethlem. Steel	106⅞	103	27⅛	Int. M. Marine	26¾	26½	90½	United Aircraft	88	89
27¼	Calumet and H.	26⅛	26	42⅝	Intern. Nickel	41½	41¾	49⅞	United Corp.	48	49¼
61½	Cerro de Pasco	60	60	30⅞	Intern. Paper 'A'	29¾	29½	100¾	United Fruit	98	98⅝
56⅜	Chile Copper	55¼	55¼	54⅞	Kennecott Cop.	52⅞	52¾	104½	U.S. In. Alcohol	102	103⅛
43⅞	Chrysler Motor	41⅞	41⅞	35⅞	Kreuger & Toll	34¼	34½	35½	U.S. Rubber	33½	34
190⅝	Columbia Carb.	185½	187	111⅛	Lambert Co.	108⅛	108	32⅞	U.S. Smelting	32	32
32⅞	Columbia Graph.	32	32⅛	112⅛	Liggett Myers	109½	109½	196⅜	U.S. Steel	193	193⅝
37¼	Cont. Baking. A.	36¼	36¼	87⅝	Loew's Incor.	85¼	85⅞	149¼	Do. Pref.	145¼	145½
70⅜	Cont. Can	68½	68¼	85½	Mack Trucks	83½	84	195¼	Utah Copper	190	190
107⅞	Corn Prod. Rf.	105	106⅜	42½	Montg. Ward	41⅜	41⅝	115⅝	Vanadium Cpn.	112½	113
91½	Crucible Steel	89	89½	53⅛	Nash Motors	52½	52⅝	195¼	Westinghouse	190	190½
—	Curtiss Aero	—	—	90⅞	Natl. Biscuit	88	88	98	Willys Overld.	91½	93
39½	Davison Chem.	38⅝	39¼	67⅛	Natl. Cash Reg.	65¾	65½	65⅝	Woolworth	64¾	64¼
84¼	Drug Incorpd.	82	81⅝	55⅞	Natl. Dairy	54⅝	54¾	136⅜	Worthn. Pump.	135	137
145⅜	Du Pont Nms.	141½	142	171⅜	National Lead	166½	169	143⅞	Yungstn Sheet	140	141

* New Stock.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

100⅝	Am. & For. Power	97¾	92¼	64	Engin'rs P. Serv.	62¼	—	246½	Philadel. Com.	240	240
276¾	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	269¼	269¼	34½	Int. Rapid Trns.	33⅛	34⅛	121⅝	Pub. Serv. N.J.	118¼	120⅞
126¾	Am. Water Wks.	123⅜	121⅝	76⅜	Int. Tel. Teleg.	74½	72⅛	60⅞	Radio Corpn.	59¼	59⅛
87⅛	Columbia Gas	84⅝	85⅜	54⅞	Nat. Pow. & Light	52⅝	53⅛	129½	Standard Gas	126	127
—	Comwth. Power	—	—	133⅜	North Am. Co.	130	130¼	47⅛	United Gas Imp.	46⅛	47⅜
20⅛	Comwlth. Sthn.	19⅛	19⅝	74½	Pacific G. & El.	72⅛	70¼	193⅛	W. Union Tlg.	188	186
96⅜	Elec. P. and L.	93	91¼	313⅞	Peoples Gas	306	310				

OILS.

51	Atlantic Refin.	49⅝	50⅜	47⅛	Shell	46⅜	46⅜	37⅞	Standard N.Y.	36⅞	36⅞
28¾	California Pet.	28	28	24⅛	Shell Union	24¼	24½	60⅜	Texas Corpn.	58¾	58¾
32⅝	Mid-Cont. Pet.	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	Sinclair	30⅞	31⅛	20⅛	Tri Continental	19½	19½
58⅜	Pan Amer. B	57	58	72½	Stand. California	70¾	71⅜	48⅜	Union Oil Calif.	47¼	48
56	Royal Dutch	54½	54⅜	81⅞	Do. N.J.	78⅞	79¼				

[Quotations from the "Sunday Times" New York Correspondent and Reuter's Agency.]

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

INTRODUCTION OF GOLD STANDARD.

EXPERTS SUGGEST NEW COINAGE.

The report of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts, submitted last November to His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, says Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, has now been published. Its report contains a draft law for the gradual introduction of a uniform gold standard currency system throughout China, but without the coinage circulation of gold.

Dealing with this draft law the report says:—"Currency reform, which is urgently needed in China, should involve two things: the replacement of the present confused currencies by a uniform and nation-wide currency system, and the introduction of the gold standard. The chaot

R-R

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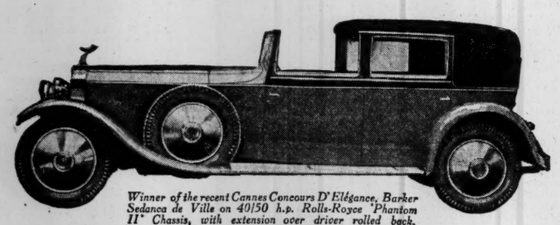

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TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: For Judgment.—Appeal.—From King's Bench Dvn. (Final and New Trial List.)—Herbert Wilcox Productions v. First National Pictures (26).

COURT I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—Not before 12: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns. —Appeals—Re Workmen's Compensation Acts. (From County Courts.)—Watts, Watts and Co. v. Hole (12); Evans v. Bierrum and Partners (14); Murphy v. Henderson and Glass (16); Williams v. H. J. and S. A. Watson (17).

COURT II. (GREER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From King's Bench and Aumty. Dvns.—Original Motion.—G. Arnold and Co. v. Biasius.—Appeals.—From Chanc. Dvn. (Interlocutory List).—Smith v. Nicholl.—From King's Bench Dvn. (Interlocutory List).—W. H. Keys v. Roy (28); Maxwell Hicks and Co. v. Matheson and Kemp (34); Hicks v. Matheson and Kemp (35).

Court of Criminal Appeal.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and BRANSON, J.J.).—At 11: Applications.—Rex v. Richard Hudson (123); Rex v. Frederick Henry Mathews (116); Rex v. John Bailey (120).

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11. Witness List.—Part II.—Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co., Ltd., v. The Chatterbox Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (30); The Chatterbox Co., Ltd., v. Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co., Ltd. (from K.B. Division).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.45: Sitting in Bnkptcy. —Re Dawkins. Not before 11: Chanc. Dvn.—(From Mr. Justice Maugham's List.)—Witness List.—Part I.—International Copyright Bureau, Ltd., v. Hoffe (pt. hd.) (57); Elder v. Northcott (42).

COURT V. (MAUGHAN, J.).—At 10.30: In Court (as Chambers).—Thomas Smith and Sons (Atherton), Ltd. (3). In Court.—At 10.35: Petitions.—(Unopposed First.)—Harley the Tailor, Ltd. (192); "Phantastra" (133); Wyvsor Electric Range Co., Ltd. (157); Air-cooled Motors (Parent Company), Ltd. (174); Crofton Securities, Ltd. (178); London and Eastern County Theatres, Ltd. (180); Johnson and Company (Wholesale Costumiers), Ltd. (191); Electramonic (Foreign Rights), Ltd. (193); Portland Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (204); Celeritone, Ltd. (205); Electramonic Co., Ltd. (214); L. G. Automatic Services, Ltd. (220); International Talking Screen Productions, Ltd. (231). Not before 11: Verdun Textiles, Ltd. (232); Oughterside Coal Co. (1928), Ltd. (233); Debenham and Hall, Ltd. (234); Bowyer-Lowe Co., Ltd. (235); Morton and Stokes, Ltd. (236); Consolidated Fur Farms, Ltd. (237); A. Stitchen, Ltd. (238); Adlifo (Great Britain), Ltd. (239); Evos Doorways, Ltd. (240); British Phototone, Ltd. (241); Donisthorpe and Co., Ltd. (48); James Pollock, Sons and Co., Ltd. (51); Joseph Thorley, Ltd. (24); M. C. Foister Clay and Ward, Ltd. (243); Premier Electric Welding Co. (Newcastle), Ltd. (244); Aluminium Corporation, Ltd. (245); Taquah and Abosso Mines, Ltd. (246); Belgravia Dairy Co., Ltd. (Sec. 155) (pt. hd.) (93); Sutherland Meter Co., Ltd. (70); Barrow Hepburn and Gale, Ltd. (247). Motions.—Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd. (14); Greenhill and Sons, Ltd. (18).—Adjd. Smns.—City Equitable Fire Insce Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (36).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs).—At 10.30: Chmbr. Smnses.—Chief Master HUEBERT.—With Counsel.—Myers v. Myers. Without Counsel.—Re Charlton, an infant. To follow Chief Master.—To follow D.—Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Counsel.—Re Driver, dec. (Robinson v. Driver); re Boddy, dec. (Boddy v. Boddy); Braikevitch v. The Company. Without Counsel.—Re Adair's Will Trusts (Public Trustee v. Ritchie. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master HOLLAND.—With Counsel. Re Griffin's Settlement (Griffin v. Griffin); Heppells, Ltd., v. Roberts; Higgins v. Sneath; re Glover, dec. (Healey v. Glover); re Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Trust, Ltd., v. The Company). Without Counsel.—Re E. J. Churchill (Gunmakers), Ltd., and Companies Act, 1929; re J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. (to be mentioned). To follow E to K Dvn. S to Z.—Master MOSER.—With Counsel.—Re Underwood, dec. (Avery v. Attorney-Gen.); re Parkinson, infants; re Willis Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Smith, dec. (Smith v. Corner); re Baron Tennyson, dec. (Tennyson v. Tennyson); re Wallis Settlement Trusts (Clowes v. Clowes); re Rowe, dec. (Rawlins v. Newman). Without Counsel.—Re W. B. Hull Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929. To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re McArthur's Settlement Trusts; re Platts Will Trusts (to be mentioned). At 2: In Court (as Chmbrs.).—Re Fisher (Fisher v. Fisher) (stmns.) (pt. hd.). Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—Re Revelstoke's Will Trusts (Baring v. Revelstoke (sumns.); re Kenmare's Settlement Trusts.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—10.30: Witness List. Part II.—Re Nicholson and Sons, Ltd. Application and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (motion pt. hd.) (23).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30.—Chamber Summonses.—A to D. —Master RITSDALE.—With Counsel.—Re Brown's Settlement and re Law of Property Act, 1925; re Ellis's Settlement (Ellis v. Richardson); Chatham, etc., Building Society v. Foster. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master KEEN.—With Counsel.—Re Jackson, dec. (Cole v. Jackson); re Gipps, dec. and re Settled Land Act, 1925; re Gibson, dec. (Gibson v. Gibson); re Johnson, dec. (Johnson v. Johnson); re Hooker, dec. and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Hollond, dec. (Public Trustee v. Billington). To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R.—Master H. W. JERR.—With Counsel.—Re Connell, dec. (Craxford v. Treasury Solicitor); re J. F. Roberts, dec. (Roberts v. Roberts).—Without Counsel.—Re Parr's Settlement (Smythe v. Stewart); re Pope, dec. (Glasbey v. Morton); re Reed, dec. (Copp v. Reed). To follow L to R Dvn.—S to Z.—Master CHANDLER.—With Counsel.—Re Van den Bergh's Settlement (Van den Bergh v. Van den Burch); re Wigmore, dec. (Wigmore v. Wigmore); re Triangular Construction Co., Ltd. (Barclays Bank, Ltd. v. The Company); re Turner, dec. (Nicholson v. Blackwell); re Cohen, dec. (Crosse v. Cohen); re Stableford and Co., Ltd. (Patterson v. The Company); re Savage, dec. (Twallin v. Savage). To follow S to Z Dvn.—Chief Master HEILBERT.—With Counsel.—Re Manton, dec. (Tennant v. Manton); re Murray, dec. (Martinez-de-las-Rivas v. Sutton).

King's Bench Division.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and BRANSON, J.J.).—After Court of Criminal Appeal.—Crown Paper.—The King v. Rimington, Esq., and ors., Jts. of Cumberland (52); the King v. Same (expte. Pattinson) (56); the King v. Same (expte. Armer) (by order) (54); Ideal Cleaners and Dyers, Ltd., v. Assessment Committee for the West Middlesex Assessment Area and anr. (by order) (not before 12 o'clock) (31); Revenue Officer, Stoke-on-Trent v. Assessment Committee for the Stoke-on-Trent Assesment Area and ors. (by order) (41); Revenue Officer, Ipswich v. Assesment Committee for the Ipswich Assessment Area and ors. (by order) (47).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Jury. —Bucknall v. The King (Non-Jury by consent) (209).—Non-Jury.—Sharman v. Randall (614).

NOTE.—All Applications in Special Jury List for postponement of Cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.20 p.m.

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Underwriters Trust, Ltd., v. Anglo-Scottish Securities, Ltd., and ors. (1714); Carter v. Umney (1726); Brazilian Canadian and General Trust, Ltd., v. Thompson (1751).

NOTE.—All Applications in Non-Jury List for postponement of Cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.20 p.m.

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—Automobilwerke, H. Bussing, etc., v. P. and S. Road Materials Transport, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1176); E. Goodchild and Co., Ltd., v. Granville Omnibus and Coaching Co. (731); Styles and Whitlock v. Tennant and ors. (1177).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.45: Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Morris and Morris v. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.—Not Attended by Counsel.—M. E. Safadi v. Western Assurance Co.; Dobell and Co. v. Barber and Garratt; Ruby S.S. Corpn., Ltd., v. Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ltd.—Not before 11: Commercial List.—C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd., and anr. v. The Amsterdam London Insce. Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (894).

COURT VI. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30: For Further Consideration.—Hawkesworth v. Turner and ors. (Leeds).

NOTE.—All Applications in Common Jury List for postponement of Cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.20 p.m.

COURT IV. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 11: Non-Jury.—Meguyer v. Cotton (1688).

IN CHAMBERS (MACNAGHTEN, J.).

COURT V. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 2.15: Order XIV., Rule 8a.—London Wholesale Dairies, Ltd., v. Thompson (pt. hd.) (1691).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30: Divorce Summonses—specially fixed.—Application to make absolute the decree nisi in the following cause:—Sheppard, G. B., v. Sheppard, L. H. I. Summons Adjourned into Court.—Hill, H. E., v. Hill, H. A. Not before 11: Admiralty.—Steinstad.—1929.—C. No. 2062 (Liverpool District Registry) (Damage); Owners of s.s. Colonial v. Owners of s.s. Steinstad (with Trinity Masters).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admiralty.—Nimbo—1929—Folio 425—Salvage—Motion for Judgment in default of appearance by Defendants and for determination of priorities and payment out: Batavier V.—1929—Folio 428—Damage.—Union Lichterage Co., Ltd., v. Owners of s.s. Batavier V. (with Trinity Masters).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30: Probate and Divorce Summonses. Not before 12.30: Applications to make absolute the decrees nisi in 13 causes (including two cases proceeding in District Registries). Probate Motions.—Willis, M. L., dec. (4); Connor, J., dec. (5); Lloyd, I., dec. (1); Widdop, R. D., pres. dec. (2); Cave, J. R., dec. (3); Nelles, E. T. H., dec. (4); Wallace, G. R., dec. (5); Bentley, E., dec. (6); Morris, A. A., dec. (7); Haigh M. L., pres. dec. (8); Cooper, M. J. H., dec. (9); Mosley, S., dec. (10). Divorce Motion.—Melvill v. Melvill and Woodward. (1). Probate Actions.—Bury v. Evans and anr.; Nuthall v. Nuthall and ors. Not before 2: Undefended Divorce Causes.—Duncan, M. E., v. Duncan, A. C. (505); Morris, D. B., v. Morris, W. (609); Mander v. Mander and Sidebottom (613); Rodway v. Rodway and Winterburn; Edmondstone v. Edmondstone and Segall.

Notice.—All applications in Probate and Divorce Matters must be made to Mr. Justice BATESON at the sitting of Court, or immediately after mid-day adjournment.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for: fr., from: a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.) New York f. London p. Lizard, 12.
CHITRAL (P. and O.) London f. Sydney a. Colombo, 12.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.) fr. Hamburg p. Horse Sand Fort, 12.
HOLBEIN (Lamport) f. Bahia l. Liverpool, 12.
KARAPARA (B.I.) fr. Bombay a. Beira, 12.
KAISER I HIND (P. and O.) London f. Bombay p. Dover, 12.
MODASA (B.I.) Tees f. Beira p. Dover, 12.
MUNSTERLAND (H.A.L.) Yokohama f. Hamburg l. Singapore, 12.
MONTROSE (Canadian Pacific) f. Southampton l. Antwerp, 12.
MANTUA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Colombo, 12.
MALWA (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Hong Kong, 12.
MALOJA (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Marseilles, 12.
MOOLTAN (P. and O.) London f. Sydney a. Adelaide, 12.
MULBERA (B.I.) Calcutta f. London p. Gibraltar, 12.
MERLIN (N.D.L.) Bremerhaven f. New York p. Lizard, 12.
NAPIERIAN (Leyland) Norfolk f. London p. Lizard 12.
POELAU LAUT (Nederland) Hamburg f. Macassar l. Belawan Deli, 12.
TANGO MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Sydney l. Brisbane, 12.
TAHITI (U.S.N.Z.) fr. San Francisco a. Sydney, 12.
TALAMBA (B.I.) Yokohama f. Calcutta l. Singapore, 12.
TALMA (B.I.) Osaka f. Calcutta a. Amoy, 12.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRISBANE, 12, Shenandoah, Los Angeles, Sydic, San Francisco.
BROOME, 12, Centaur, Singapore.
DAIREN, 12, Alaska, Maru, Port Said.
LIVERPOOL, 12, Chattanooga City, London, 12; Aloa, Las Palmas.
PORT LOUIS (Maur) 12, Magda, Sydney.
PORT DARWIN, 12, Marella, Singapore.
TSINGTAO, 12, Shelton, Dairen.
ZANZIBAR, 12, Meliskerk, Hamburg.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. F. N. Robathan, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15: Rev. Prebendary A. Chilton, D.D.; 7: Rev. W. E. Lees, M.A., Minor Canon.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. H. D. A. Major, D.D., Principal of Ripon Hall; 3: Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D., Archdeacon; 6.30: Rev. H. P. Cronshaw, M.A., Canon of Worcester.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. L. Ahrendt, M.A., Priest-Vicar; 6.30: Rev. G. H. Perry, Secretary of South London Church Fund.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks. —11: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30: Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15: (Children), Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. R. A. White; 3: Children; 6.30: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly Circus.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Clarence May.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery; 3.15: Children; 6.30: Part of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. W. H. Wheatley.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: "The Crucifixion."

St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.—11: Rev. H. Kingsford; 6.30: Drama Service, "The Fisherman."

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C. —11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Service for Young People; 3.30: People's Service. Canon W. H. Elliott; 6.15: Rev. Harold Anson; 8: Rev. F. H. Gillingham.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rev. W. Kingston, M.A.; 3.15: Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; 6.30: Maunder's "Olivet to Calvary."

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. W. G. Peunyman; 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D., Preacher of the Society.

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street.—11 and 7: Rev. T. W. Lumb, M.A.

Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11: "The Crucifixion" (Stainer); 6.30: Smart in G., Anth., "Save Us, O Lord" (Bairstow), Rev. J. Darlington.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30: Bishop of Pretoria.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. F. Clayton, M.C.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: The Crucifixion.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—"The Boat Race," at 7 p.m.

Westminster Cathedral.—10: Blessing of Palms, Procession, High Mass; 12.30: Low Mass, no sermon; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Compline, Sermon and Benediction, Very Rev. Mgr. Canon C. E. Brown.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—3.30: Rev. C. E. Simpson.

Eglise Protestante Francaise de Londres (Huguenot Church), 8 and 9, Soho Square.—11 et 6.30: Services en français; 12: Service de Sainte Cène, M. le Pasteur F. Christol.

Scottish National Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place.—11 and 6.30: Prof. Bertram Lee Woolf, Pl.D. (New College).

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. E. Macmillan; 6.30: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

Emperor's Gate Presbyterian Church of England.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Maxwell.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11: Rev. T. Cameron, M.A.; 7: Stainer's "Crucifixion," by the choir.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole; 3.15: Brotherhood Meeting; Speaker, Rev. Wm. Rainey, F.R.G.S.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road, S.W.—11 and 6.45: Rev. Frank Wheeler, D.S.O.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; evening subject. "John Wesley's Journals: A Study in Practical Religion"; 3.30: Stainer's "Crucifixion."

West London Mission, Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. Ernest Little.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2.—11: Dr. Stanton Coit, "Luther's Suppression of the Peasants' War": 6.30: Dr. Stanton Coit, "Gandhi, the Politician."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Dr. C. W. Saleeby; 6.30: Rev. Malcolm Spencer.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Percy Scholey; Clairvoyant, Miss Lily Thomas; 6.30: Mrs. St. Clair Stobart; Clairvoyant, Miss Lily Thomas.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue.—11: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck, "The Jews To-day."

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "Religion and Temperament. (Earl Balfour and Sir Edward Clodd)."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers: Annual dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Grocers' Hall, 7.30.
British Empire League: Luncheon to meet Sir James Connolly, British Empire Club, 1.30.
Worshipful Company of Carpenters: Bishop of London presides at lecture by Canon S. A. Alexander; "Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral," Carpenter's Hall, 8.
Gresham Committee (City Side): Luncheon to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the Master of the Mercers' Company, Guildhall, 1.15.
Countess of Shaftesbury launches Shamrock V., Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup Challenger, Gosport, 12.45.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Amery on "Unionist Economic Policy," 1912 Club, 36, Bucklersbury, 8.
London County Council meeting, County Hall, 2.30.
Royal Horticultural Society's Show of Daffodils, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 7 (Wednesday 10 to 5).
Egypt Exploration Society: Lecture by Mr. Alan W. Shorter, "Egyptian Amulets," Meeting Room of the Royal Society, Burlington House, 8.30.
Wesley's Chapel, City Road: Gipsy Smith conducts Passiontide service, 1 (also on Wednesday and Thursday).

WEDNESDAY.

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., in Glasgow.
Corporation of London entertain Sir John Pakeman at dinner on his retirement from the Special Committee, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mansion House, 8.
Wayfarers' Benevolent Association: Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck opens Moore Place Hostel, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, 3.
British Sugar Beet Society: Annual general meeting, Hotel Victoria; annual luncheon, Earl of Yarborough presiding, 1.
Chief Punjab Association: Viscount Peel and Maharaja of Burdwan at reception to meet Indian aviators, 11, Argyll Street, 4.15.
Territorial Cadet Officers: Meeting to discuss proposed withdrawal of cadet grant and recognition, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon presiding, 25 Pond Street, Hampstead, 8.
British Empire Academy, New Burlington Galleries: Mr. Amery opens Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, 11.

THURSDAY.

National Union of Teachers: Diamond Jubilee Conference, Bournemouth: Reception in the Municipal College, 2 to 10 p.m.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Co-operative Party: Annual conference, Buxton (until April 21).
Motor Cycling Club: Start of the London to Land's End motor trial.

SATURDAY.

Independent Labour Party: Annual conference, Birmingham (until April 22).
League of Young Liberals: Annual conference, Chester (and on April 21).
National Association of Schoolmasters: Annual conference, Manchester (until April 21).
National Union of Teachers: Sir Charles Trevelyan, M.P., attends opening of Diamond Jubilee conference, Bournemouth (conference continues until April 23).
National Union of Commercial Travellers: Conference, Birmingham.

Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics will be found on page 12.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

OLD BEDFORDSHIRE MANOR-HOUSE.

A DEER FOREST IN THE MARKET.

Harrold Hall, a Bedfordshire manor-house, which is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank, and Rutley, at Hanover Square, on May 6, appears to have been built in the sixteenth century.

The manor was possessed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries by the de Blossevilles, during whose tenure the Priory of Harrold was founded. The land on which the priory was built formed part of the Honour of Huntingdon. The manor-house was enlarged in 1816. The outer hall is a fine old room with oak wainscoting, and has an open fireplace above which are the initials "E.R." and a large Tudor rose. The property extends to some thirty-one acres.

The auction of Lyminster House, near Arundel, will be held by Knight, Frank, and Rutley, in conjunction with Newland, Tompkins, and Taylor, at Arundel on June 25, for the Duke of Norfolk. The property extends to some forty-six acres, and portions have long frontages to hard roads, ripe for the immediate erection of good-class residences.

COUNTY PROPERTIES.

Within half an hour of the City, Ettrick Lodge, a picturesque residence at Sundridge Park, is to be offered by Knight, Frank, and Rutley at Hanover Square on May 8. There are tennis and putting lawns, pleasure gardens, and a terraced rock garden, the property in all covering some 1¼ acres.

St. Leonards, Bengeo, Hertford, will be submitted by Knight, Frank, and Rutley, at Hanover Square, on May 15. The property includes a picturesque residence with deep red gabled roof. The grounds are well timbered and bounded by a river.

Portions of the Shobdon Estate, in the valley of the River Lugg, Herefordshire, including the freehold and sporting rights over Shobdon Forest, are to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank, and Rutley, shortly after Easter. The forest extends to 1,135 acres, but a total of 1,335 acres is to come under the hammer.

The deer forest of North Morar, Inverness-shire, is for sale by Knight, Frank, and Rutley at the low price of £9,000, subject to contract. The sporting estate of 10,000 acres overlooks Loch Morar and Loch Nevis, and yields 25-30 stags on an average. The lodge contains nine rooms.

Deacon and Allen will submit at the London Auction Mart, on May 1, the commodious town residence at No. 109, Westbourne Terrace.

At Weybridge Park, near the heath and common, are a number of houses designed by a well-known architect. Mr. Horace Thompson, High Pine Close, Weybridge, will send particulars on application.

Facing south, on high ground, in the Tunbridge Wells district, is a Tudor-style freehold residence, with two acres of grounds, garage, and good gardens, offered by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1.

At Surbiton Court, near Kingston, are probably some of the best residential flats near town. Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts, and garages. Particulars of Osborn's (Surbiton) Estates, Ltd., St. Andrews Square, Surbiton, Surrey.

RECENT SALES.

A charming seventeenth-century residence of convenient size, Petleys, Downe, Kent, has been sold by Gordon Prior and Goodwin. The purchaser was represented by Hadsley-Chaplin and Trotter.

Some 3,750 feet of frontage of building land on the Wimbledon Park Estate have been sold at satisfactory prices by Glasier and Sons, in conjunction with A. W. Taylor and Co. This estate lay dormant for some years until a definite scheme of development was planned out and the roads made on the joint advice of these two firms.

The freehold investment arising from 69, 70, and 70a, Curzon Street, comprising a block of self-contained flats and an extensive garage, fully let and producing £1,500 per annum, has been sold by Knight, Frank, and Rutley.

JAPSHAN

SPRING *sunshine suggests* SILK SHIRTS

COMFORT, masculine good taste—yes, and even economy—second the pleasant suggestion, but add as a rider—'Japshan' Shirts of British Pure Silk.

Silk of 'Japshan's' weight and purity is warm as wool in cold weather—cool as cotton in the heat—and serviceable as linen in wash and wear. A man's taste finds pleasure in the quiet rich lustre and distinctive *woven* patterns.

Every thread of genuine 'Japshan' is natural pure silk—and nothing but silk. There is no loading to give added lustre or weight.

And the tailoring of 'Japshan' Shirts is as irreproachable as the material.

'Japshan' Shirts from - - 27/6
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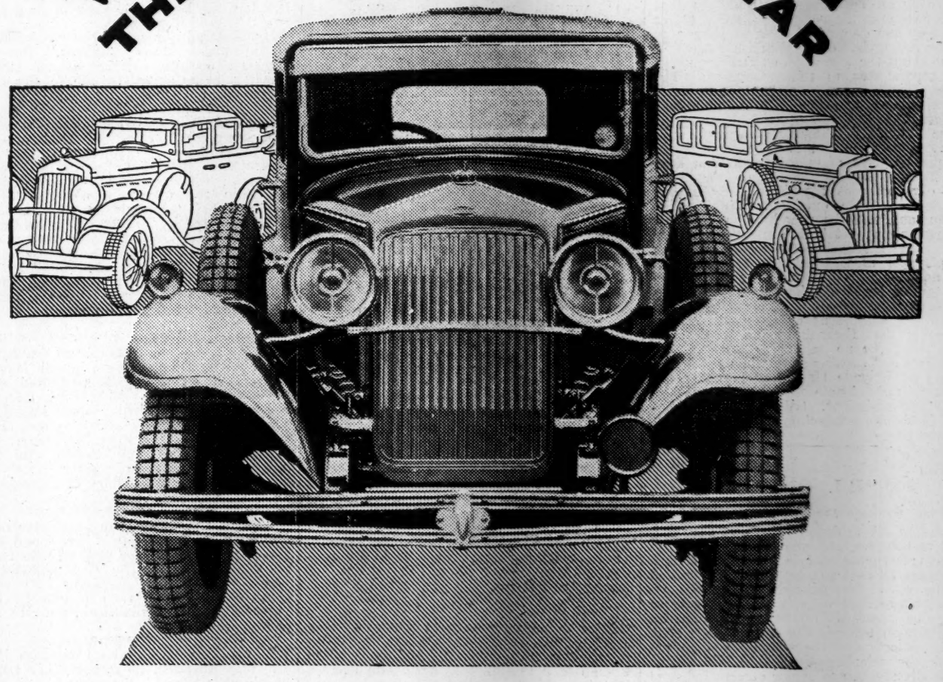
BRITISH PURE SILK
SHIRTS

FROM FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS AND OUTFITTERS. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd. (suppliers to Trade only), 431 Viyella House, Old Change, London, E.C.4.

WOLSELEY
THE CARS OF THE YEAR



THE HANDSOME, IMPOSING FRONT of the Wolseley "County" de luxe truly portrays the superfine qualities embodied in the car—its smooth-running powerful engine, which performs so amazingly—its thrilling sense of endless power with a feeling of perfect balance and safety—its effortless handling, commodious comfort, and riding ease. From a walking pace where the crowd is thickest, it will flash away when the road is clear, at any speed you need.

The seating is as invitingly comfortable as an armchair, and the interior appointments charming and luxurious. The Safety Saloon body, fitted with Triplex glass, displays a grace of line and finish marked by the most perfect taste. Every Wolseley "County" model de luxe is distinguished by a beauty, speed and power far beyond its price.

16/45 h.p. Six-cylinder from £420
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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A NOTE ON WAR PLAYS.

By JAMES AGATE.

Duke of York's. Tuesday, April 8.

"SUSPENSE."

A Play. By Patrick MacGill.

There is a bit of Montague, which, quaintly enough, explains Mr. Patrick MacGill. Or, rather, there are two bits. Describing in his war book, "Rough Justice," a scoundrel who attempted to extort money under threats of violence, Montague makes Thomas Garth say afterwards of his assailant—"So he came the grand smash that he had to—shirking, wasting, booze—only no foulness with women." Elsewhere Montague describes a party of "cloth-capped Bolton mill-hands" encountered at a Cup Final. I shall ask the reader's patience while I quote the passage, as it definitely explains Mr. MacGill's play:—

He liked these men. At sunset yesterday they must have been standing at work in the electrically lighted mist of some reeking factory 200 miles away; all night they would have travelled in their boots by slow "trip train": to-night they would do it again; they would reach their beloved, unlovely town among the Pennine moors in the haggard November dawn, still looking out on life and its humours with amused, unjaded eyes. That was our strength and our hope—the hardihood of the common man's unfastidious gusto; these were England's artesian wells of vitality; they reached down to inexhaustible central waters of eagerness and will to live.

Realism Without the Gloves.

Mr. MacGill is not, and never can be, the artist that Montague was. But having seen life as it is and not out of a study window, he does not make Montague's mistakes. He knows that when men are reduced to conditions of animal distress their talk, when it is not pure grousing, will be of animal delight. Or some of the talk will be. During the war the only news I had of Montague was that someone had seen him at Scapa Flow eating bread and cheese and with a volume of Milton propped up against the water-bottle. That was natural to him, and that Mr. MacGill's characters should divide their talk equally between lice and brothels is natural to them. The man who apprehends death not as a spiritual experience but as a material happening—and whizz-bangs, gas, and the German type of bayonet suggest that the line between life and death is a material one—the man who conceives death in terms of "pushing up the daisies" is unlikely to spend the few moments which he has free of horror in discussing the delights of daisy culture. Poets in war achieve heroism, and so do sewer-men, and Mr. MacGill does not make the mistake of idealising his sewer-men and explaining away their heroisms by pretending that they are poets.

Do the first two acts constitute part of a work of art? It seems to me that they go some way towards constituting a part of the truth, and that it is more important that the truth should be told about the war than that we should use the war as a peg upon which to hang pleasing dramatic entertainments. "The Devil whispered behind the leaves, 'It's pretty, But is it art?'" The war is the most awesome thing which has smitten the consciousness of mankind, and whether bits of it do or do not make up into pretty little art-parcels is comparatively immaterial. I am trying to think clearly in this matter. Photographs showing what men and horses look like when they have been dead three days, and plays showing how men think and talk when they have been buried alive in trenches for three years, should be exhibited and performed at every fresh attack of war-fever. Nobody objects to noble, beautiful, and moving poems about war being composed and read by the elect to one another on the shuttle floors of Chelsea. Mr. MacGill's first two acts belong to truth, and their author obviously does not mean them to belong to anything else. Why, then, should we urge that they do not belong to art?

The Acting.

There was one piece of acting which seemed to me to transcend contrivance, and that was the Corporal Brown of Mr. Roland Culver. This performance was so real, and therefore so little marked out for praise, that I had to make a special tick in my programme to ensure that I did not omit to mention it. Next in order I shall bracket the performances of Mr. Gordon Harker and Mr. Sidney Morgan. Anybody, said Partridge of him who played the King in "Hamlet," could see that he was an actor. Everybody on Tuesday night could see that these two fine players were acting better than they had ever acted before. They were magnificent artists on an English stage telling us about the trenches in France, whereas the Corporal was in those trenches. Mr. Robert Douglas made a gallant and, in intention, successful attempt at the emotional Pettigrew.

It is a moot point how far accuracy in such a play is or is not vital. The suspense in this piece is that of infantrymen in a dug-out conscious that they are being mined. In such circumstances the listening-in is, one understands, done outside and not inside the dug-out, and the sound will not drown a conversation; yet both contraventions are part of that suspension of disbelief to which the playgoer must willy-nilly consent. But I do not think that men on duty on the fire-step tumble back into the dug-out whenever the fancy takes them. Or that soldiers stand to without equipment or gas-mask. It is incredible that throughout the whole play there should be no talk of counter-mining operations and surmise as to when the bright fellows at Brigade Headquarters are going to hurry up. These are the playwright's errors and omissions. Otherwise, Mr. Reginald Denham's production seemed to me to be very fine.

Globe. Wednesday, April 9.

"B.J. ONE."

A Play. By Commander Stephen King-Hall.

Act One.—A prologue in which one Malheim, a German, and one Westley, an Englishman, foregathered in a night club at Kiel and drank all that amount which is connoted by the word "foregather." Then the act proper began, and we saw the Admiralty as it may be supposed to have been at work on an afternoon towards the end of May, 1916. Junior officers and their young women engaged the telephone-lines with discussions about Claridge's, and senior officers indulged in some naval speculations which to the average theatre-goer must have been more or less double Dutch. Frankly, this act was a little dull, the chief interest being whether Mr. Basil Loder, when he appeared, would or would not suggest the eminent statesman who was First Lord at the time. Mr. Loder appeared as a youngish man, and there was no attempt at impersonation. But there could not, one suggests, be any mistaking that aloofness and detachment, that air of philosophic doubt as to whether the Dogger Bank did or did not exist, and whether, if it did, its bite would or would not be worse than its bark.

Perfect Illusion.

Act Two.—The bridge of a light cruiser during the Battle of Jutland. Here the producer and the stage carpenter, the electricians and the manufacturers of noises off came in for and deserved the wildest compliments. The illusion was complete, and one had the perfect impression, despite the absence of wind and spray, of a warship driving through a night sea. What happened on the bridge throughout this act was almost completely incomprehensible, the information being received by the officers and the resultant orders imparted in a lingo intelligible only, among landsmen, to the masters of piers, harbours and aquariums. The house got a little tired of this, and when the German fleet hove in sight, or, rather, in apprehension, for one couldn't see it, raised an inaudible cheer. The German fleet then signalled to the light cruiser, "Who are you?" which considerably flummoxed the cruiser's commander. "Tell him we're German," he said to Signals. And Signals answered "Sorry, sir. The only man on this boat who knows German is unconscious. That shot about tea-time, you know, sir. Wish I had thought about rigging up some German before!" "Of course you do," replied his senior, affably. "But isn't the word for German 'Deutsch'?" "Sure," said Signals. "Well, then, signal it," said the other. So Signals brightly got on to the word "Deutsch."

All this part of the play was amusing but obviously unthrilling to anybody who had seen the films of Jutland and the Falkland Islands. Will the theatre never realise that there are some things in which it is hopeless to compete with the kinema? But it did at least wake us to some notion of what modern battle tactics must be. The Nelson tradition, or what one takes to be the Nelson tradition, would have made the cruiser signal: "British and be damned!" for we like to forget that Nelson preferred to bet on certainties. Alas that by the time Signals had spelled out "Deutsch" the distant fleet turned out to be British! So the light cruiser with all on board muddled her way to the bottom. All but two, that is.

Powder After the Jam.

Act Three.—Here, Westley, who had been a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Malheim, who had been taken prisoner on the light cruiser, bobbed up again. Westley was now head of a steel-works in Sheffield, and Malheim ditto in Düsseldorf. They were meeting to discuss the limitations of the steel output in both countries: and discuss it they well and truly did; such airy phrases as "Amalgamated Union of Boilermakers, Tinsmiths, and Sheet-iron Workers" and "Federation of Master-Ironmongers and Penny-in-the-slot Manufacturers" dropping wittily from their lips. This was indeed the powder after the jam, the bill after the banquet, the Shavian preface tacked on to the wrong end. I remember a Brigadier-General explaining to me that as his house had never taken fire all insurance companies were manifestly thieves. Commander King-Hall certainly treated an extremely involved economic question with that translucence so dear to the heart of men of action. "If the world can only consume twenty-three million tons of steel, why manufacture 100 millions?" asked Malheim. "Agreed," said Westley. "Let's agree to knock the production down to twenty-three millions and get a decent price for the stuff," said Malheim. "Right-oh!" said Westley. It is true that there was a Yorkshireman at the confab whose point was that if the world could consume no more than twenty-three million tons of steel his firm intended to get as much of that twenty-three million tons as it could But he was unpopular. An enormous cast acted capitally. But the credit of the evening undoubtedly went to Mr. Reginald Bach and what must have been a considerable behind-the-scenes army.

FILM NOTES.

PROHIBITION?

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

When American films neglect to show "booze" as the principal preoccupation of the great American nation I may begin to believe in Prohibition. Until that day I shall continue to pray for the moving picture in which not a solitary bottle of strong drink is allowed to be shown—the picture which does not include even one orgy of a crowd of drunken men and women—the picture in which the hero is a confirmed teetotaller and the heroine is strictly "on the wagon." I believe all this filmic worship of Bacchus comes from forbidding these "big stiffs" freely to enjoy themselves with strong drink without fear of "cops" or "gangsters." Every other talkie hailing from the States now comes from the Distillery rather than the Studio.

* * *

Take "Pointed Heels" as an example. You can see it at the Plaza. I say nothing of its stereotyped, standardised mould. It works to the stalest of stage formulas, and it is little short of an essay on inebriety and its consequences. Back stage setting, of course. Virtuous married actress pursued by licentious theatre manager. With evil intent, of course. Young husband, talented musical composer, who is cut off from great family wealth by the oddest of telegrams, ending with "Love, Mother." The young couple find that married life, unaccompanied by a plentiful supply of the "dough," brings misery, misunderstanding, and quarrelling. Heroine is driven to Drink with a capital D.

* * *

If William Powell—most soothing and friendly of talkie "wrong 'uns"—hadn't stopped to take breath after every second word I would have just loved his performance as the scheming theatre manager. Fay Wray has a trick of oscillating her upper eyelids that reminds one of a French doll, whilst Helen Kane gives us an overdose of Yankee baby talk in the squeakiest of voices.

I do not know which I liked least in this picture, the humour or the sentiment. Mr. Edward Sutherland, the director, can only be complimented on one thing—his use of Phillips Holmes as the jazz symphonic husband. This young man is a find. He looked and was effeminately interesting.

* * *

Almost identically the same story as "Pointed Heels" is that of "New York Nights." This equally ridiculous talkie can be seen and heard at the New Gallery. It deals also with back-stage affairs and intrigues, with strong drink as the prime mover of American drama. It has also a drunken hero and a heroine who goes tipsy to prove her acting capabilities as leading lady and to show the audience that an American woman can stand her liquor and remain beyond temptation, even in her most maudlin moments. Norma Talmadge is a good actress Why she should be forced to play in this sort of bartender's charade I cannot think. Half the population of New York, if I am to believe the author, has not enough will-power to resist a cocktail. Everyone shrieks with joy and reaches the height of hilarity at the sight of someone staggering home drunk. To be helplessly intoxicated is to be irresistibly humorous. Even the pretence of insobriety rejoices.

* * *

After so many allusions to liquor it was a relief to turn to the smiling Tin Pan Alley rascal—also engaged in chasing the married woman—Joe Prividi. Joe has a laugh like a Mopoke, it is true. But the way he paws the carpet with his feet like a stallion and spits his words with a smile into the heroine's neck would make the proverbial cat laugh.

* * *

When people bring French films over to London the first thing they ought to do is to engage an educated person to write the titles. In "The Queen's Necklace," at the Palace, we see on the screen such mistakes in spelling as Audiance for Audience, Decendant for Descendant, Rogous for Rogues, and so on *ad infinitum*. The picture itself has the merit of being dramatic and picturesque, but it has its *longueurs*, and not even the attractive appearance of Marcelle Jefferson-Cohn and her spirited acting and singing make it worth while. Some of the photography is poor, but some of it is excellent. I am told the Censor cut out some portions on the grounds of impropriety I cannot see—taking one thing with another—why he couldn't have ordered its complete destruction on the score of dullness.

"Dynamite," at the Empire, has proved so successful that it is being retained for a further week's run.

"Captain of the Guard," a "song epic" of the French Revolution, has been passed by the Censor, and will shortly be seen in London.

When "Street of Chance" is shown, William Powell will be seen in a big part as "Natural" Davis, head of a big-money gambling group. Others in the cast are Kay Francis, Jean Arthur, Regis Toomey, Stanley Fields, Brooks Benedict, and Joan Standing. Direction by John Cromwell.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

POPULAR IBSEN.

April 14.—Criterion: "A Doll's House."
Winter Garden: "The House that Jack Built" (transfer).

April 15.—Little: "Insult."
Old Vic: "The Cradle Song" (Old Vic Students).

April 19.—Vaudeville: "Down Our Street."
Lyric, Hammersmith: "She Stoops to Conquer."
Lyceum: "The Calendar" (revival).

Ibsen seems to be enjoying a minor boom, and the next fortnight will see two Ibsen plays running in London. To-morrow, J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre, as announced last week, will present "A Doll's House," at the Criterion, for a limited run of two weeks, with Miss Gwen Ffrangcon Davies as Nora; newcomers to the cast are Messrs Henry Hallatt and Vernon Sylvaine. And some time in the following week the Everyman Theatre will present "Ghosts," with Miss Sybil Thorndike as Mrs. Alving—the first time she has appeared in Ibsen. Miss Mary Grew will play Regina, and others in the cast will be Messrs. Stanley Howlett, Alfred Clark, and Hubert Langley. This production also will be limited to two weeks, as Miss Thorndike will shortly be playing Emilia in Mr. Maurice Browne's production of "Othello."

"A Doll's House" will be followed at the Criterion on Tuesday, April 29, by a new play by Edward Knoblock, "The Mulberry Bush." This is a modern light comedy of fashionable life, all three acts being placed in a villa at Le Touquet. There are only six characters: the main parts are to be played by Miss Frances Carson, Miss Dorothy Tetley, Miss Mercia Swinburne, Mr. Hubert Harben, and Mr. Evelyn Roberts. Mr. Knoblock, who will produce his own play, is, of course, part author with Mr. Bennett of "Milestones," the revival of which ended its run at the Criterion last night. He also collaborated with Mr. Bennett in "Mr Prohack," and is himself the author of "Kismet" and "My Lady's Dress."

Mr. Cochran leaves for the Continent on Tuesday to conclude arrangements with Alexander Moissi and other stars and organisations for his International season, which he will, in association with Maurice Browne, present in London towards the end of May. Moissi is considered to be the leading actor in Germany to-day, but although he is well known in the Continental capitals and in New York, he has not appeared in London before. He will be seen in "Hamlet" and in "Redemption" in German with an entirely German cast.

Mr. Leon M. Lion, who for the last fortnight of "This Way to Paradise" at Daly's played the part of Spandrell despite a severe attack of laryngitis, has been ordered by his doctors to take three months' complete rest. He is beginning his holiday in Sicily, whence he will probably return in the summer by slow stages. In the meantime, "Bandits" is touring the provinces and the suburbs, but is not likely to be put on in the West End until Mr. Lion returns. Another actor in the doctor's hands is Mr. Ernest Milton, who, just back from America after a brilliant success in "Rope" (called "Rope's End" over there), has had an operation (fortunately not serious), and is now in a nursing home in London. He has been asked by several American managers to cross the Atlantic again, but, in spite of tempting offers, he is anxious to stay in England if possible, as he has hopes of being able to play in England a part which has great attractions for him. The nature of the part is wrapped in mystery.

Easter Saturday will be quite a busy day in the theatre. "Down Our Street," which was to have been presented at the Vaudeville on Wednesday next, has now been postponed to the following Saturday; the cast will include Mr. Morris Harvey (released last night from "The 2 Intimate Revue"), Miss Nancy Price, Miss Maisie Darrell, Miss Buena Bent, Mr. Frederick Burtwell, and Mr. Ivan Brandt. On the same evening Sir Nigel Playfair will celebrate his twelfth year of management at the Lyric, Hammersmith, by beginning a season of revivals of old Lyric favourites with "She Stoops to Conquer." Sir Nigel will play Tony Lumpkin; Miss Lydia Sherwood, Kate Hardcastle; Mr. Eric Portman, Young Marlow; and Mr. George Merritt, Hardcastle. The play will be presented for three weeks only. And also on Easter Saturday Mr. Edgar Wallace's racing play, "The Calendar," will be revived at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Margaret Bannerman will return to the stage in this piece, and others in the cast will be Mr. Arthur Stratton, Miss Dora Lennox, Mr. Garry Marsh, Mr. Franklyn Bellamy, Mr. Charles Wade, and Mr. Alfred Drayton, the last two in their original parts.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is actively co-operating in the production of "Brain," the play by his "discovery." Mr. Lionel Britton, which is to be staged by the Masses Guild at the Savoy Theatre on April 27. Mr. Shaw has declared that his own "Back to Methuselah" is a "first crude attempt" compared with "Brain." He has also passed on to Mr. Britton the secret of a method of presentation for adaptation to a scene in "Brain" which represents the climax of chaos in the world before the "Brain Brotherhood" takes command. The play is to be produced by Mr. W. L. Gibson-Cowan, who is a discovery of Ernest Toller. Mr. Gibson-Cowan first attracted attention by his production of "Masses and Man" by amateurs in London. The cast will include Miss Madeleine Carrol, Mr. Alexander Sarner, and Miss Dorothy Black.

"Heads Up," a musical comedy by Messrs. John McGowan and Paul Gerard Smith, with lyrics and music by Messrs. Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers, will be presented at the Palace Theatre on May Day. Mr. Lee Ephraim's company will include Miss Louise Brown, Miss Clarice Hardwicke, and Messrs. Sydney Howard, Arthur Margetson, Cecil Humphreys, and Jack Hobbs, and there will be a chorus of sixty. The story largely concerns the doings of a comic cook on board a Society yacht.

"Insult," the play from the Dutch of Jan Fabricius by J. E. Harold Terry and Harry Tighe, will be presented at the Little Theatre on Tuesday next. The cast includes Mr. Leslie Perrins, who plays the hero with a touch of "colour" in his blood, Mr. David Horne, Mr. Denys Blakelock, and Miss Marjorie Mars.

I hear that Miss Gwen Ffrangcon Davies will play Elizabeth Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," the new play by Rudolf Besier, which is to be presented for the first time at the Malvern Festival next August. The Shaw plays to be given are "The Admirable Bashville" and "Candida" (which together supply the programme for the opening night, August 18), "Widowers' Houses," "Heartbreak House," "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," "Getting Married," and "The Apple Cart."

"The Co-Optimists of 1930" have had such a successful opening with their new production at the London Hippodrome that a deal with the ticket agencies has followed covering the entire Hippodrome season, the amount involved being larger than any figure for a library deal with the Co-Optimists.

Next Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening Sierra's play "The Cradle Song" will be performed by the students of the Old Vic. These students have an unrivalled opportunity for learning their job, as not only do they learn from the players of the company, but also they frequently have the chance of understudying and playing parts in the actual performances, and it should be interesting to see what new talent is revealed by Tuesday's and Wednesday's performances.

Mr. Keith Falkner, the eminent baritone and a wireless celebrity, will make his first appearance on the variety stage at the London Coliseum to-morrow week. Mr. Jack Payne's Band has been retained at the Palladium for this week. D. P.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

Paul Robeson will give a recital this afternoon on London Regional, while in the evening "The Crucifixion" (Stainer) will be relayed from St. Marylebone Parish Church. The National programme this afternoon will include a Bach Church Cantata. Mr. W. H. Squire will give a violoncello recital.

The continental programmes have been adjusted to British Summer Time

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30 a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata, No. 182, Bach, "Himmelskomig, Sei Willkommen" ("King of Heaven, be Thou Welcome"), Doris Owens (contralto), Eric Greene (tenor), Stuart Robertson (bass); Wireless Chorus, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.55.—For the Children: The Story of Joseph, 1.—Joseph, the Dreamer, by Mr. E. R. Appleton.
4.15.—National Orchestra of Wales, Melsa (violin), Arthur Cranmer (baritone), from Cardiff.
5.30.—Violoncello Recital by W. H. Squire.
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 18—II. Corinthians, chapters vii. and viii.
7.55.—Service. Address by Rev. F. H. Gillingham, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
8.45 (261.3 metres).—Miss Peggy O'Neil appeals for the South London Hospital for Women.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Albert Sandler and Park Lane Hotel Orchestra; Esther Coleman (contralto), relayed from Park Lane Hotel.
10.30.—Epilogue.
10.40-11.0 (1,554.4 metres).—Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Dora Labbette (soprano).
4.30.—Recital by Paul Robeson; Lawrence Brown (accompanist).
5.0-5.30.—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 15—Conscience and Conflict—The Inner Story of Temptation, by Dr. E. S. Waterhouse.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—"The Crucifixion" (Stainer); St. Marylebone Parish Church Choir; Anderson Nicol (tenor), Robert Butler (baritone), relayed from St. Marylebone Parish Church
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30-5.30.—London Regional.
8.45.—Mr. Charles C. Macauley appeals for the Midland Societies for the Blind.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.0.—Midland News.
9.5.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Edgar Bainton (pianoforte).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Isobel Baillie (soprano); Robert Donat (readings). 6.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Appeal for the Derwen Cripples' Training College by Dame Agnes Hunt. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres);
LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres);
LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres);
SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres);
HULL (288.5 metres) and
STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Manchester. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Manchester. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15—National Orchestra of Wales; Melsa (violin), Arthur Cranmer. 5.30-6.15.—National. 6.30.—**Swansea.** 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Appeal for the Welsh Council for Over-Sea Settlement by Sir Iltyd Thomas. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Service: Address by Rev. Frank Surman, relayed from Carmarthen Road Congregational Church, Swansea. 7.55-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Symphony Orchestra; Henry Crowther (baritone); James Ching (pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.—National News. 9.5.—National 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Appeal for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (Scottish Division) by Commander A. D. Cochrane, from Edinburgh. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (301.5 metres), DUNDEE (288.5 metres) and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Glasgow. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres, 1 kw.), relayed from Cork (225 metres, 1 kw.).—8.30.—Organ Recital relayed from St. Fin Barre's Cathedral. 9.—Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral. 9.30.—Station Orchestra. 9.45.—Bass-Baritone Solos. 10.—Piano Solos. 10.20.—Bass-Baritone Solos. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 4 kw.).—3.30.—Recital of English, Swedish, Spanish, Jutland, French, Italian, Russian, and German songs.

BERNE (403 metres, 1.5 kw.).—8.—Relay of second Act of "Parsifal" (Wagner) from Municipal Theatre.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—2.30.—Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys" (Lalo); the Heroic Symphony (Beethoven); Selection from "The Messiah" (Handel); Love Song and the Ride of the Valkyrie from "The Valkyrie" (Wagner). 5.—Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—1.40.—Talk in English: "The Boat Race." 8.15.—Danish Folk Music. 10.45.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071 metres, 5 kw.).—2.10.—"The St. Matthew Passion" (Bach). 5.55.—Light Classical Concert and Tenor Recital, by John Armstrong.

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—4.30.—Passion Music by the Melanchthon Choir and Bochum Municipal Orchestra. 8.—Concert from Works of Contemporary Composers—Hans Hermann Wetzler, with Piano Solos from Works of Tchaikovsky.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—5.—Sixth Lenten Sermon preached at Notre Dame by Rev. Father Pinard de la Boulaye. 6.30.—Dance Music. 9.30.—Concert.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.—Vocal and Instrumental Music. Sextet Selections. Tenor and Soprano Solos. Intermezzo from Second Act of "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Wolf-Ferrari). Waltz Suite, "Loreley" (Joh. Strauss). 8.2.—"L'Amico Fritz"—Opera (Mascagni).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 30 kw.).—9.40.—Concert from Göteberg (322 metres). Tenor Solos from Works of Grieg, Jordan, Aulin and Melartin; Piano Solos from Works of Scarlatti, Rachmaninoff and Scriabine.

STUTTGART (360 metres, 3 kw.).—12.5.—Marienlieder—Cycle of Eleven Songs for Vocal Soloist and String Quartet (Hermann Zilcher). 7.30.—"Hansel and Gretel"—Fairy Play (Humperdinck), from Opera House, Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).—1.—Concert: Sphärenklänge (Strauss). "Cello Solo, Ave Maria (Gounod). Song, Ave Maria (Gounod). Prelude and Fugue in E minor (Bach). 6.—Orchestral Concert: Liberty Bell (Sousa). On the Steppes of Central Asia (Borodine). Ballet Music from "Henry VIII." (Saint-Saëns). Violin Solo. Selections from "Sigurd" (Reyer) and "La Tosca" (Puccini). Ballet Music, Zino Zina (Vidal). 8.25.—Ballet Music from "Marouf" (Rabaud). Selections (Sibelius). Désir d'amour (Michels). Le Lac de Côme (Galos). The Spanish Mantilla (Guerrero).

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—7.15.—Light Music. 8.30.—"Les Cloches de Corneville"—Operetta (Planquette).

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—3.15.—Chamber Music. String Quartet No. 5, E flat major (Julius Bittner). 7.40.—Piano Recital. 8.15.—"Easter"—Play (August Strindberg).

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 390.] London, Sunday, April 11, 1830. [Price 7d.

The Irish Stationery Office has been abolished in Ireland. Sir A. B. King, the patentee, has received compensation, it is said, to the amount of £40,000.

Within the last seven years 1,126 Acts of Parliament have been wholly, and 443 partly, repealed, making a total of 1,569; of these 1,544 relate to the Empire at large, and 225 solely to Ireland.

Mrs. Shelley, the widow of the poet, and the friend of Lord Byron, has in the press a work of considerable interest, which is founded upon the well-known story of Perken-Warbeck.

The first step has at length been taken towards Jewish emancipation. Mr R. Grant has moved in the House of Commons on the subject, and his eloquent appeal has been answered by a majority in favour of the Bill, which he proposed to bring in.

It is said that much discussion has arisen among the Ministers relative to the prohibition of the employment of our vessels in the French expedition against Algiers. It may be true that such is the law; but it would have been more patriotic, to say the least of it just now, to have left our merchants to act as they pleased. On one plea or another *our trade is cut up in every direction.*

THE JUDGE'S MARSHAL.

DUTIES AND PAY.

SWEARING THE GRAND JURY.

By ONE OF THEM.

I have been asked by the Editor to detail the duties of a Judge's Marshal, and he doubtless anticipated that the adequate remuneration afforded by the Treasury of two guineas a day would entail labours to describe which would occupy many columns of a newspaper. I am afraid I must disappoint him. I can summarise the duties of this most important (in his own eyes, at any rate) personage no better than by quoting a former Attorney-General (Lord Hailsham), who, in answer to a question on March 9, 1927, as to the precise duties of a Judge's Marshal, said:—

A Judge's Marshal acts as private secretary to the Judge and also as Aide-de-Camp, as the Judge represents the King on circuit. He also impanels and swears the Grand Jury; he attends and sits in Court in case the Judge requires his services, and, generally, renders to the Judge any service or assistance which the latter may require.

THE OATH.

A Judge's Marshal is frequently a young barrister not overburdened with briefs, who is fortunate enough to be asked to accompany the Judge on his travels, and to receive from the Treasury therefor the sum of £2 2s. per day. A circuit may take as long as seven or even eight weeks, and during this time the Marshal is in continual attendance on the Judge. His duties are not over arduous; in fact, once the Commission is opened he has no real official duties to perform.

First of all he must swear the Grand Jury. After feverishly committing the following oath to memory, he rises to his feet in some trepidation, surreptitiously places on the desk before him a card with the oath printed on it "just in case," fixes the foreman with a stern glance, and declaims:—

Sir, you as foreman of this Grand Inquest for Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Body of this County of —— shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters, offences and things as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your notice touching this present service. The King's counsel, your fellows' and your own, you shall observe and keep secret. You shall present no person out of envy, hatred or malice, neither shall you leave anyone unpresented, through affection, fear, gain, reward, or the hope or promise thereof. But you shall present all things truly and indifferently as they shall come to your knowledge according to the best of your skill and understanding. So help you God.

The rest of the Grand Jury (these are a body of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three, and usually Justices of the Peace, who get a very good dinner from the Sheriff for their pains) are then sworn in fours as follows:—

The same oath which your foreman hath taken on his part, you and each of you shall well and truly observe, perform and keep on your parts respectively. So help you God.

This task is not a particularly formidable one, though the emergency of a Quaker, or some other person, who wishes to "affirm," may sometimes throw the Marshal temporarily out of his stride. Nevertheless, not all Marshals keep strictly to the form given on the official card One Marshal swore the foreman by saying, "of all such matters, offences, and things *with which you have been charged*," and no one moved a muscle; while another taxed the control of the Judge to its utmost by referring to the gallant Lancastrians as "the Body of this County Palatine of Lancaster."

STUDYING THE JUDGE.

Such is the Marshal's only official duty. But he can make himself really useful to his Judge in a thousand-and-one little ways. He can read through the depositions of cases which are coming on next day, and draw the Judge's attention to any matters which strike him as of outstanding interest or importance. He can (if he is willing and anxious to learn) read through the pleadings in civil actions and make himself familiar with any points of law that will arise. For the Marshal soon discovers that the Judges are not quite so terrifying as they appear from the junior benches in court, and that they are most ready to impart knowledge derived from their vast experience—knowledge which is of inestimable value to the youthful and only too timid beginner.

To attend to all the Judge's correspondence, to interview those who want to see the Judge, to play golf and bridge (when necessary), and to lose thereat gracefully are the most important qualifications for a Marshal. For a long day in court is very tiring, and on many circuits the Marshal is the Judge's sole companion. This office is of inestimable value (apart from the finance) to the young barrister, and, it is to be hoped, can relieve the Judge of much of the petty annoyances which attend His Majesty's representative, both on and off duty.

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (T. Bar 3161). 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Jerry and Her Baby Grands, York and King, Yvonne Arnaud and Co., Giovanni, Christine and Durcy, Tom D. Newell, Clarkson Rose, etc.

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PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA. ANNA MAY WONG in "THE FLAME OF LOVE," with John Longden. Brit. Int'l Talkg. Picture. To-night, 6.0 and 8.15.

ASTORIA.—Gerr. 5528. 6-11. Zane Grey's "LONE STAR RANGER" (All-Talkg.). Geo. O'Brien, Sue Carol; 7.20, 9.55. Also Chas. Farrell in "The City Girl."

CAPITOL.—Reg. 4455. 6-11. Commcg. To-night, Rudy Vallee in "THE VAGABOND LOVER" (All-Talkg., Sing'g., Dncg.), 7.15, 9.50. Also Sally O'Neill in "A Real Girl."

CARLTON, Haymarket. 3rd Record-Breaking Month! To-night and Good Fri. 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success! with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. "L. Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

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KENSINGTON.—To-night, Talkie, "HOLD YOUR MAN" (La Plante); Silent, "Runaway Princess." Next Monday, "FOUR FEATHERS"—mighty thrill adventure.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.—Showing To-night, at 2.30, 5.30, and throughout the week, George Arliss in All-Talking Triumph, "Disraeli." Also Mickey Mouse. Talking. "Secrets of Nature," etc., etc., etc.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous, 6—11. Norma Talmadge in her First ALL-TALKING Picture, "NEW YORK NIGHTS," to-night at 6.50, 8.50. Also BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

COSIMA WAGNER.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

II.

Wagner-biography has always had a tendency to see-saw. The earlier biographers were uncritically adoring. The publication of "Mein Leben" in 1911, and the comparison of this with the letters, brought about a revulsion of feeling: and it was presumably in the too confident belief that the world would now accept any amount of denigration of Wagner and Cosima that the authors of "The Truth about Wagner" went about their ludicrous business. They did not realise that their book was out of date before it was published—that the most recent research tends to present both Wagner and Cosima, and especially Cosima, in a much more sympathetic light than would have been thought possible a few years ago.

The older estimates of Cosima have now to be revised. A good deal that has been said against her is the idlest chatter; fancy has been added to fancy, conjecture piled on conjecture, till the most fanciful fancy and the most conjectural conjecture have come to be accepted as fact. The culminating point in this long crescendo of malice and absurdity was reached when Messrs. Hurn and Root's book was announced as being founded on "Wagner's suppressed autobiography," while it was darkly hinted that not Wagner but Cosima may have been responsible for the fourth part of "Mein Leben," which, it will be remembered, does not appear in the edition privately printed by Bonfantini of Basel in 1870 and the following years. This whole question may now be regarded as settled by Dr. Julius Kapp, the leading authority on Wagner, who has been courteous enough to send me a copy of an article of his that appeared in the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* of a few days ago.

"SUPPRESSED AUTOBIOGRAPHY."

Everyone with the slightest acquaintance with the subject knew that the talk about a "suppressed autobiography" was arrant nonsense. Dr. Kapp curtly characterises it as "a lie." Siegfried Wagner has just placed a copy of the original edition at the disposal of Dr. Kapp, who finds, on examination, that in the 870 pages of the autobiography there are no more than fourteen unimportant "suppressions" or alterations. Of these, eight are charitable tonings-down of virulences of Wagner against the Wesendoncks; five other passages have been omitted out of consideration for still living people or their descendants; and the fourteenth case is the omission of a bare two lines in which Wagner had said that he and Cosima had on November 28, 1863, sworn, with tears and sobs, to "belong to each other alone"—a fact that had already been surmised from what is printed on page 876 of the English edition of "Mein Leben."

So much for the "suppressed autobiography," with which Messrs. Hurn and Root tried to make our flesh creep. Over the question of the added fourth part, dealing with the years 1861 to 1864, they come an even more lamentable cropper. Thanks to Siegfried Wagner and Dr. Kapp, the world now learns for the first time that this fourth part *was actually printed for Wagner himself in 1881, two years before his death.* But not by the worthy Bonfantini, whose probity Wagner had no doubt come to suspect, as we now know he had excellent reason to do. This fourth volume was printed in Bayreuth. The copy examined by Dr. Kapp was one presented by Wagner to Liszt, a fact which incidentally disposes of the lurid nonsense that has been talked about all the privately printed copies of "Mein Leben" having been recalled and destroyed by Cosima in order to cover up her projected manipulations of the text for the public edition of 1911.

WORLD'S DEBT TO COSIMA.

Very little that was authentic was known by the world in general about Cosima until the publication last year of the first part of Graf Du Moulin Eckart's biography of her, which runs to 1,000 pages; and I am glad to learn that an English version of this will be issued shortly by Mr. Alfred Knopf. The great value of the book lies in the large number of first-hand documents that are here printed for the first time, especially the letters to and from King Ludwig, and the copious extracts from Cosima's diary. No reasonable person can now doubt that it was Cosima who saved the later Wagner for the world. Hers was a peculiar nature. She had been brought up in a school of hard moral discipline: she had all her father Liszt's religious sense of duty, without the weaknesses in his character that made him so often unable to realise his ideals. There was nothing whatever of self-seeking in her abandonment of Bülow for Wagner: Messrs. Hurn and Root's remark that at the final interview she told Bülow that "she had no intention of returning from a rich lover to a poor husband" is not only an impudent invention but as dastardly a libel as Wagner literature can show.

Self-interest had absolutely no part whatever in Cosima's action, and least of all self-interest of so vulgar a kind as is suggested by Messrs. Hurn and Root. The world may have some difficulty in understanding such a woman, for she was cast in a mould of which few of us have had any experience. Nevertheless, the attempt must be made to understand her; and the first thing we have to do is to dismiss from our minds all notions of the ordinary matrimonial triangle. Cosima went to Wagner because of her conviction that she, and she alone, could save him for his work and for the world—a conviction, be it added, that Wagner himself fully shared.

DRAGGED THROUGH THE MUD.

The whole story cannot be told here, and it has to be admitted that the tortured pair made more than one blunder that not only set the dogs of their own day barking at them but, until all the facts were known, prejudiced the later world against them. But at last we can see things as they really were; and one fact emerges ever more and more clearly from the story—that Cosima, for Wagner's sake and music's sake, shouldered a burden heavier than one would have thought it possible for any sensitive woman to bear. No one who has not delved into the Bavarian Press records of the time can have any conception of the way her name and Wagner's and Bülow's were dragged through the mud. But no trial could shake her faith in Wagner—she suffered tortures at times under his uncontrollable temper—or in her own mission. Her diary makes it clear that for many years she grieved day and night over the blow she had dealt Hans; but she never doubted that the blow had been morally justified by the work she was doing for music and for civilisation. Wagner loved her as he had never loved any human being before; but more than that, he had the most absolute confidence in her judgment and the strength of her will.

THE REAL WAGNER.

It is a new Wagner, and an unusually sympathetic one, that appears in Du Moulin's pages. The few years he spent with Cosima in almost complete retirement at Triebschen (his house near Lucerne) were by far the happiest of his life. He had no desire, nor had she, ever to leave the solitude of this Eden; it was only the dæmon of his fate, driving him forth to create the only theatre in which the "Ring" could be adequately given, that made them leave Triebschen with a heavy heart in 1872 to settle in Bayreuth. It was due to Cosima, more than to any other being, that he completed the "Meistersinger" and the "Ring" and wrote "Parsifal"; while without her he would never have had the strength and endurance for the infinite labour of founding his own theatre.

Of the truth of all this the English reader will be able to convince himself when the translation of Du Moulin's book appears. One person at any rate had no doubt whatever of the truth of it—Wagner himself. What the world owes to this truly remarkable woman we are only now able to judge. With the courage that was characteristic of her, she remained silent for more than half a century under such calumny as no other woman in the modern world has had to suffer, calumny of which the detestable book of Messrs. Hurn and Root is only the latest and the worst specimen; and it is good to know that at last the world, while by no means blind to her failings, is beginning to do something like justice to her stupendous virtues.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

SCHÖNBERG AND BARTOK.

A gallant little body of players calling themselves "The Vienna Pierrot Lunaire Ensemble" gave us a performance of Schönberg's famous work at last Monday's B.B.C. concert of contemporary music. In addition Mr. Eduard Steuermann played Schönberg's piano Suite of 1925, and the Ensemble presented the Kammersinfonie of 1906 in an arrangement, by Anton Webern, for a smaller and different combination than that for which the work was originally written. In its proper form the Kammersinfonie gives me a good deal of pleasure: in the Webern form I find it less effective and rather exasperating, especially when one follows with the score: it is maddening to expect one strand of colour and be given another and totally different one. The piano Suite conveys next to nothing to me: I can see how the machine is put together, but the functioning of the mechanism kindles no musical pleasure in me.

Between Speech and Song.

The performance of the "Pierrot Lunaire" was an excellent one on the part of the players, and, I thought, a poor one on the part of Madame Erika Wagner, who, I believe, is an actress, not a musician, by profession. I heard the performance by wireless, and may therefore have missed a certain personal magnetism that may have been exercised by Mme. Wagner on those present in the Central Hall. But precisely because I listened with ears undistracted by any visual impression I perhaps heard things more as they really were, not as they seemed to be. This combination of instrumental music with a vocal part that is neither sung nor spoken, but something between the two, is to my ears and mind an infliction too painful for words. But if we are to have it at all, we may as well have it as Schönberg intended it. His theorising, in his preface, as to what is to be done as between bare speech and melodic intonation may be no better grounded than some of his other speculations on the relations between words and music; but the fact remains that he has indicated specific pitches for the voice, and we ought to be made aware of them, however fleetingly. Mme. Wagner simply played fast and loose with the great majority of these indications, to the vast annoyance, I am sure, of people who were following with the score.

The seventh number, "Der kranke Mond," has for accompaniment only a flute; and we have only to read the number and take the vocal part literally to see that the piece is really a duet between two clearly defined *melodic* lines. How the reciter is to suggest the right pitches and yet not dwell on them is a problem that she and Schönberg may be left to settle between them. The fact remains that these pitches in conjunction with the flute pitches do make a kind of musical sense; and this sense is blown to the winds, at any rate for me, when Mme. Wagner declaims on notes that have not the slightest connection with those indicated in the score. If the prescribed pitches of the notes are really essential to Schönberg's original conception, the reciter should keep to them: if they are not, she may as well just speak the words and spare us the hideous effect of a hybrid that is not only an exasperation in itself but gets in the way of our purely musical sense as it tries to follow the lines of the instrumental parts.

Music and Technique.

One is tempted to ask for a performance some time without the voice: whatever objections there may be to this, we should at least hear the instrumental tissue as a piece of consciously designed music, and be able to concentrate on the workmanship, which is often marvellous. But is it not becoming ever clearer that there is no musical imagination of anything like a first-rate order behind the expert technique? If there had been, the work would by now have won the general public over, which it has signally failed to do. In his now famous essay on "Neue Formprinzipien" Erwin Stein tells us how Schönberg talks to his pupils. He takes a soft hat to illustrate a theme or figure and its possibilities. He pulls and twists and crumples the hat into every variety of shape, and then says: "You see, whatever I do with it, it remains the same hat."

Quite so: but the analogy with music is wholly fallacious. The hat begins and ends with itself; but the manipulations of a musical figure only cease to be cold-blooded craftsmanship and become living art when they subserve another and a higher purpose than mere change of shape. Technically Schönberg's third string quartet is a marvel, but as *music*, as the *expression* of something, it is mostly either mediocre or meaningless. In the finale of the "Jupiter" symphony we have an illustration of how the plain non-professional music lover, unable to follow simultaneously all the intricacies of the counterpoint, yet derives profound æsthetic pleasure from the *music*, from the significant something that is all the while expressing itself through the technique. In the case of the "Pierrot Lunaire," however, he derives little or no æsthetic pleasure from whatever may be at the back of the technique: he merely sees an amazing machine at work.

We were presented with a problem of a rather different kind on Tuesday, when the admirable Vienna String Quartet, at the concert of the Music Society, gave us the third quartet (1927) of Bela Bartok. Here it is evident enough that the composer has something to express that has seemed to him vital; but our difficulty is to see what it is. These sudden pauses and spurts and ejaculations must answer to something in Bartok's mind when he was writing the quartet; but what that something is cannot be discovered from the music itself.

Older Works.

The Vienna people (playing, by the way, everything from memory) had delighted us, before the Bartok, with a finely conceived and finely realised performance of the posthumous Beethoven quartet in A minor.

Later in the week Miss Isolde Menges and Mr. Harold Samuel gave a concert of violin and piano sonatas. Miss Menges generally takes a little time to play herself in, and on this occasion a Bach sonata fulfilled that useful purpose. By the time she came to the exquisite G major sonata of Brahms she had attained more certainty of intonation, and become more fully master of her phrasing. It was a mistake to play the Schubert sonatina in D major after instead of before the Brahms: placed as it was, it seemed even more naïve than usual. Mr. Samuel evoked a whole world of delicate musical meanings out of the piano parts, and had a different point of view and a different order of expression for each work. E. N.

Last L.S.O. Concert.

At Queen's Hall, on Monday, the L.S.O. season came to an end with three examples of the symphony so very well known as Haydn in D (Salomon), Mozart in C ("Jupiter"), and Beethoven No. 7 in A, with the doyen of classical interpreters, Felix Weingartner, again in command. The potential interest of such a programme, for the connoisseur, lay along two lines. There was its value as a study in comparative symphonic anatomy, and that this was to be secured was a foregone conclusion: Dr. Weingartner did not fail to present his subjects true to scale and with the details carefully articulated. Secondly, there were the opportunities it offered to fine craftsmanship. And, by the time they reached the Beethoven, the instrumentalists had played themselves into something like their best form. When they had started on the Haydn they had given the impression of being tired men (Mr. Reginald Stewart had, indeed, taken a lot out of them the previous day), and the conductor's characteristic deliberate *tempi* did little to enliven them: their music-making, here, had been more than a little dull and uneasy. In the Mozart, minds and muscles began to be more limber in showing forth its profound and exquisite workmanship. Their Beethoven was quite fine enough to raise the old delicious exasperation at the miracle of music so magnificent being made to grow from seed so trite, almost banal.

London Choral Society.

Verdi's dramatic, gorgeously-hued "Requiem" was the subject to which Arthur Fagge and the London Choral Society turned their attention at Queen's Hall on Wednesday. It is a work easier to read, both in a literal and interpretative sense, than Elgar's "Apostles," and the choir sang the notes with praiseworthy accuracy and more reality of effect than was obtained at their last concert. Their balance was quite reasonably good, if the various sections were slow in getting going with their leads. But it is not to be thought that there is not a very great deal more colour inherent in the "Sanctus," to quote a single instance, than was lent to it on this occasion. The general effect of the chorus work was, in fact, woefully anæmic. On the other hand, the orchestral playing was often rough in finish and unduly boisterous. But a good part of the interest resides in the solo and concerted numbers for the quartet of voices, supplied, with happy blend and individual eloquence, by Mesdames Evelyn Scotney and Astra Desmond, and Frank Titterton and Robert Radford.

Herbert Heyner.

Returning from a successful tour, Herbert Heyner reminded us, at Æolian Hall on Thursday, that he has the command of a sound, sonorous vocal method, and that there are many treasures, too seldom sung, in the archives of our Golden Age. Perhaps he is inclined to overload them with sophistication, but at least he is in earnest. Berkeley Mason's accompanying was, as usual, felicitous. H. F.

THE AMATEURS.

Another successful series of performances by the Stock Exchange Operatic and Dramatic Society ended at the Scala Theatre last night. The play was "Madame Pompadour," which previously was at Daly's, but the change of venue in no way detracted from the enjoyment of the production. Miss Winifred Lazarus in the title-role was vivacious as the imperious Madame, but one wished that she had not to contend with the foreign accent the part calls for. Mr. Edward Shakespeare was good as René, his voice being well suited to Ler Fail's delightful music. Mr. Herbert Alexander was amusing as Calicot, a nincompoop, and Mr. Rex Joseph, one of the Society's accomplished principals, acted with assurance in the part of King Louis.

The Bank of England Operatic, Dramatic and Orchestral Society last week produced "The Cabaret Girl" at the Embassy Theatre. The performance had many good points, but would have gained from being taken more quickly. The girl-chorus was particularly good, and Miss Charlotte Lammond, of the cabaret troupe, proved herself to be a dancer of high standard. Two good characters were Mr. Dumayne Warne as Mr. Gripps and Mr. Bruce Corby as Mr. Gravvins. Miss Phyllis Youngman and Mr. Geoffrey Cooke, as the young lovers, sang and acted attractively. The weakest point was perhaps the orchestra, except for the two clever pianists, Messrs. Laurence J. Attridge and H. F. F. Youngman, who also composed a new song "I'm not that kind of a Girl" for Act II. G. P.

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WAR LITERATURE.

"Sapper's War Stories." (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)
"Under Fire." "Light." Henri Barbusse. (Dent. 7s. 6d.)
"Copse 125." Ernst Junger. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

It was the immense success of "Journey's End" upon the stage and of "All Quiet on the Western Front" that opened the eyes of publishers in this country to the existence of a desire on the part of the public to share in imagination the experiences of war. The noticeable fact about that book and many others which followed it was that the author did not flinch in describing the horrors. It is true that "Le Feu," by M. Barbusse, a much earlier book, resembled it in that respect, also that there were others of the same kind even earlier still, chiefly German or Austrian. It will not do to exaggerate the suddenness of this spate; the breaking of the dam of reserve began with a trickle. Mr. R. H. Mottram had a great and deserved success with "The Spanish Farm"; so too "Sapper," whose collected stories have just been published, and stand at the head of this article. But both these writers, unlike M. Barbusse and Herr Remarque, emphasized other aspects. "Le Feu" ("Under Fire") was a book with an object. It was written to sicken and disgust. It was a book of considerable power, but frankly tendencious. I never believed in the talk of the "poilus" in it or in the order of the incidents, though each incident was true enough. The talk was often too helpful to "the tendency" and the incidents too pat. Like nearly all books written with a purpose it failed in honesty. Only the artist stands a chance of telling the truth—and he very seldom does so. The work of M. Barbusse was disturbed by too much zeal. This defect was not nearly so marked in "All Quiet on the Western Front."

Horrors and Compensations.

In an interesting correspondence about it between Herr Remarque and Sir Ian Hamilton, published in "Life and Letters," the author wrote:—

> But you, Sir Ian, have in a few words exposed the very heart of my book, namely, the intention of presenting the fate of a generation of young men, who at the critical age, when they were just beginning to feel the pulse of life, were set face to face with death. . . . . I merely wanted to awaken understanding for a generation that more than all others has found it difficult to make its way back from the four years of death struggle, and terror, to the peaceful fields of work and progress.

He went on to add that his book was far from being "the perfect war-book," and to express the doubt whether such could be written now: we might still be too near the war. That may be a true word, but it is more likely that it is the genius capable of embracing so huge a subject which is lacking.

No treatment of the war could satisfy which did not treat it as the most abominable calamity; at the same time, no treatment would be true which ignored the noble qualities it called into existence, or the emotions worth having it created; precious unstable relationships, moments of blazing exaltation, halcyon moments of rest and gaiety, of profound and easy affection. Yet, having written even that sentence, true though it is, one feels the meanness of glorying in a cross which others have borne. Such prompt misgiving is itself a recognition of the right of any who have experienced war's sufferings and degradations to brush indignantly aside the recollection of "compensations," when presented as counting in comparison; and such misgiving over a mere sentence is the measure of the difficulty of writing "the perfect war-book." What a writer, looking back, will emphasize in this mass and muddle of overwhelming experience depends upon his temperament.

Comradeship.

"Sapper," in his preface to his collected stories, asks himself what are the incidents which in retrospect stand out for him as significant. Were they the moments of paralysing terror, of vile discomfort, of shock when a friend was shot? Was the war a "nightmare"? For his part he answers, no. I will not quote in full the scene which comes back to him as most significant. It is a scene in a French farmhouse; wine and food are on the table, outside on the horizon are flashing "the guns you have left that day." It is "your first night out of the line. . . . Cementing everything, crowning everything, the spirit of camaraderie, of good-fellowship. No nightmare that, but a dream one would only too willingly repeat." What has become of that "one-time comradeship"? he asks himself. "Maybe it was too great a price to pay for the creation of that soul; but the terrible thing to my mind is that, having paid the price, we have not been able to save what we bought from the wreck."

It is not difficult to imagine the contempt which this passage would rouse in some readers. "Yes," would be their comment, "you have to imagine the filthy business as suspended. And as for that 'one-time comradeship,' that 'soul' created by common danger, which you admit has wilted since, let me tell you that war and its brutalities are most certainly too great a price to pay for staging such temporary emotions."

Normal Type of Soldier.

"The Spanish Farm" shows a wider emotional range than the work of either "Sapper" or Barbusse. Those who wish to understand the personal attitude of its author, when not engaged in moulding his memories into shape as fiction, may be referred to his contribution to "Three Personal Records of the War."

The memories of Mr. Mottram were typical of a man of strong nerve and intelligence, and of that class of volunteer who joined up in full manhood, say thirty or over, in whom there were no military leanings. "How were we enlisted?" he asks. "In 1914 so utterly unprepared were we that the dominant note of those days was one of uncomprehending enthusiasm veiled by comedy." He is representative of the type of man without strong fighting instincts and with a natural distrust of all militarism, who did so much to keep the war going to the bitter end. He is, of course, also a writer of admirable talent, possessing a novelist's eye for character and detail. After the war settled down into one of attrition, he says, speaking for himself and his own type:—

> Any officer who had perforce gained such first-hand experience as was thrust upon me and my colleagues, could hardly avoid taking the plainest view of the War. There, stretched across the world, lay two gigantic factories, equipped with an inconceivable plant of all sorts, manned by whole nations who were simply so many operatives, controlled by officers whose functions were those of foremen or accountants. Yet, even so, the simile will not hold, for the majority of those operatives were the material on which the vast organisation worked, and the finished article made out of them was Death. The whole industry had a likeness to mining centres, in which work becomes more difficult as it progresses. The best material had been used up and Death was increasingly hard to produce. The machinery was more imposing than ever, but the operatives, from this time forward, began increasingly to practise Ca' canny methods. Necessarily, for the individual was not yet extinct, and saw himself menaced just as much by success as failure of his shift at the machine. Even an immense new organisation of "schools" whose professors were all, naturally, convinced the subject they taught was the decisive factor in the War, failed to overcome the natural common sense of the average man.

You could not classify Mr. Mottram as a pacifist. He is a more central type, one more useful to the cause of peace than fiery nerve-wracked propagandists. Here is his concluding reflection upon the War, soberly stated and well worth pondering:—

> On the whole, the attempt of the civilised nations of the twentieth century to return to barbarism was a failure. Again and again the most deliberate steps had to be taken to procure an artificial ferocity that human beings no longer readily feel. The difficulty lies, I think, in the weakening of the fascination which, as I have said, war exercises on account of its great moments, in common with religion and love. . . . The few great moments of battle are insufficient to obscure the dreary monotony and brainlessness of soldiering. And there is a further and apposite deterrent. If human beings are less deliberately warlike, the necessity for accumulating, nowadays, great mountains of machinery and supplies before a small percentage of the men engaged can "fight," re-introduces the cold-blooded calculations of murder, at the expense of the generous sacrifice that used to sanction Christian armies. A sword-cut is forgivable, slow poisoning is not. . . .

Thus it is that modern warfare appears to an intellectual man of central temperament, with a sufficiency of the fighting spirit in him for normal life, but no warrior-mysticism or faith in the omnipotence of brotherly "love" between men.

The Warrior Type.

If, on the other hand, you would see war through the eyes of one in whom the fighting instinct is the soul of his soul, read the works of Herr Ernst Junger, "The Storm of Steel" and "Copse 125," just out. These books shirk no horror, but horrors are felt and recorded by a man who found a will, profound satisfaction in fighting. They are not hideous books, not ugly like "Under Fire." The sort of incident which sticks in the mind of M. Barbusse is a "poilu's" description of thrusting a bayonette into the paunch of a German and feeling the blood run up his sleeve. What is ugly in literature is a morose delectation in the very things the describer shudders at; that is why it is always dangerous to write from the nerves. There is always a pleasure-thrill in a nervous shock.

What comes back to Herr Junger, however, as the deep essential experience of the war is an exaltation in which both hatred and fear are transcended, or those moments when, all material resources outside and within a man being exhausted, his courage and will-power rise to their zenith too. This blood-soaked copse, through its very unimportance, becomes for him the symbol of a sacred impulse to hurl life away for one's country and to dash its enemies to pieces. Not even victory is important, compared with the fact that in war, in that wild dæmonic urge to action, a man's whole race lives and suffers in him. Victory needs only superior strength, this impulse is itself of more value than victory. "The blood has its own behests and fashions for itself its own right, that is superior to every other conceivable sort of right, for in it lies hidden the right not only of to-day and to-morrow, but of generations long gone by and of those who are yet unborn." Whirling words which plunge us straight into the centre of warrior and racial mysticism. But to impose this religion of the fighting instinct, only comprehensible to one out of five hundred, on the rest of mankind is fortunately hopeless.

"The Perfect War Book"?

During the short time I was myself at the front the only war poems tolerable to me were those of Whitman. Perhaps it is for this reason that in imagining "the perfect war book" I envisage it as being written by a man with a similar temperament. Whitman, too, lived through a year which reeled beneath him. He received these experiences with a rare greatness of heart. There was a quality in his sympathy which harmonised with response to whatever is exhilarating in a soldier's life, and in his own response to that, something not repulsive to those who are overwhelmingly conscious of its agonies and monotonies. (These qualities are also present in "War and Peace.") And he possessed, in addition, a sense peculiarly necessary to the artist who should handle the last war. It sprang from the same emotions which made him also the most genuine of democrats. Tragedy singles out the individual. The suffering or the courage of masses of men is unreal to most of us compared with those of individuals. In Whitman there is no partiality of emotion, and in reading him one never forgets the gigantic scale on which things happened.

It is easy enough to apprehend this as a fact and assent to it intellectually, but it is very difficult then to feel about it like a poet. For when the imagination is fixed upon the individual he seems all-important, and the fate of all the rest becomes vague background; or if it is the whole we think about, then we are inclined to feel—what is one among so many, and to lose sensitiveness. But it was Whitman's peculiar faculty to make each man seem precious while reminding us that he is one of a million equals. Lastly, though Whitman took a side passionately in war and thought victory worth while, he could express the mood in which a soldier does not feel himself divided from those who fight against him. Granted a colossal talent, such I conceive to be the qualifications of the man who could write "the perfect war book."

ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND.

"The Elizabethan Home." Edited by M. St. Clare Byrne. (Cobden-Sanderson. 5s.)

Miss St. Clare Byrne has done well to give us a second edition of "The Elizabethan Home." The dialogues, by Claudius Hollyband and Peter Erondell, of which the book is composed, were originally written as conversation manuals for the student of French, and were printed with the English on one page and the French opposite. But the two Huguenot refugees who wrote them did much more than teach French for a livelihood. They gave a picturesque, intimate, and humorous picture of English domestic life in Elizabethan England—Hollyband taking us into a middle-class home with its profusion of dishes, Erondell introducing us to a more aristocratic household and showing us the grand lady at her toilet and at her shopping. *Plus ça change, plus c'est le même chose:* as Miss Byrne points out in her introduction, it is the Frenchman we hear in the remark:—"They say commonly in England that God sendeth us meate and the Devill cookes."

CLEMENCEAU'S PARTHIAN SHOT.

"Grandeur and Misery of Victory." By Georges Clemenceau. (Harrap. 21s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

At the moment when he was swallowed up "in the perpetual night of the tomb," says Clemenceau, "Marshal Foch seems to have left a whole quiverful of stray arrows to the uncertain bow of the chance archer." Some of these arrows found a billet in the Tiger's aged body but always youthful brain, and almost in the act of dying he answered the challenge. The result is the extraordinary book "Grandeur and Misery of Victory," of which readers have already got some indication in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph.* The Tiger's swan song, if such a mixed metaphor is possible, is cynical, vitriolically vivacious—and extremely readable. It is much more than a retort to Foch. It attacks everybody who took a different view of the war, and still more of the peace, from the marvellous old man who had emerged from the position of being intensely distrusted to lead France to victory, and who was thrust once again into an atmosphere in which he was severely criticised, and in which he stood largely alone.

M. Clemenceau was perfectly well aware that "there is no victory that has not, and does not, retain traces of defeat"; but he strongly resented the defeat which Foch, "turned journalist," attempted to inflict; and when he read his posthumous criticisms—an "impudent farrago of troopers' tales," he calls them, "in which in the cosy privacy of the barrack-room the soldier is unconsciously seeking his revenge for conflicts with authority that did not always end in his favour"—he hit back viciously. "You challenge me," he apostrophises Foch. "Here I am!" If the Marshal had been alive, he possibly might have felt sorry he ever spoke: he was no match dialectically for the Tiger.

Foch's Faults.

True, Clemenceau appointed Foch before the war Commandant of the Ecole de Guerre, and he saved him from Parliament in the "bad business" of the Chemin des Dames. He was grateful to him when at Doullens Foch, "without anyone's permission, laid hold of the command." What he objects to is that what Foch understood by sole command was "an administrative council of three for the exchange of argument." Foch, however, overlooked Clemenceau himself.

> "Do you know," the Marshal said one day, "that I am not your subordinate?" "No, I don't," I replied, with a laugh. "I don't even want to know who put that notion into your head. I strongly advise you not to act on this idea, for it would never do."
> I would very much like to know at what moment the Supreme Command had deprived me of part of my authority over the French Military Command.

When the armistice came at last there was no cease fire between Foch and the Tiger. Indeed, the struggle became fiercer. Strategy in the field gave way to settlement in the Chamber, and he found more than ever that Foch, who was "by no means rich in subtleties of character," did not possess along with his strategic talents "the diplomatic aptitudes essential to an international chief." So he lets fly at Foch's "insubordination," especially his omission to send the Tiger's telegram summoning the Germans to Versailles—and he has no patience with his "terminological shufflings."

Peace Conference.

Foch, backed by Poincaré, whom Clemenceau disliked too much even to trounce, was out for a purely military solution in the shape of the occupation of territory by force of arms against the will of the inhabitants, while in the Treaty of Versailles Clemenceau saw "the liberation of peoples."

Yet Foch was only one of the targets, for the "political stonemason," as Clemenceau once called himself, tore to pieces "the nosegay of minds," as he calls his colleagues at the Peace Conference, with the queer exception of Mr. W. M. Hughes, whose "symphonies of good sense" cheered him, and M. Benes. Mr. Lloyd George brought a "bright two-fisted smile"; Lord Balfour was the "most courteous of adamantine men"; Lord Robert Cecil's "stubborn mind was banged, barred, and bolted against arguments." Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were "symbolised in as many pointed wisdom teeth"; while Wellington Koo was like "a Chinese cat," and Baron Matsui was "a massive chunk of Japanese mentality." He also falls foul of England, whose traditional policy, he repeats again and again, is to set the Continent by the ears.

Hatred of Germany.

The background of the whole diatribe is his intense contempt for German civilisation, for, with the memory of 1870 in his mind as fiercely as ever, the war reduced itself in the Tiger's eyes merely to an attack of Germany on France, the place of England and the pressure of Russia on Europe generally assuming hardly any importance in his eyes. In a typical Tigerish passage he makes great game of "kultur":

> I have sometimes penetrated into the sacred cave of the Germanic cult, which is, as everyone knows, the Bierhaus. A great aisle of massive humanity where they accumulate, amid the fumes of tobacco and beer, the popular rumblings of a nationalism upheld by the sonorous brasses blaring to the heaven the supreme voice of Germany, "Deutschland über Alles!" Men, women, and children all petrified in reverence before the divine stoneware pot, brows furrowed with irrepressible power, eyes lost in a dream of infinity, mouths twisted by the intensity of will power, drink in long draughts the celestial hope of vague expectation. . . . There you have the ultimate framework of an old but childish race.

In short, Clemenceau died as he lived—the Tiger, tooth and claw.

TRAIL-BLAZERS AND OTHERS.

"Twelve Against the Gods." By William Bolitho. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)
"True Stories of Immortal Crimes." By H. Ashton-Wolfe. (Hurst and Blackett. 18s.)
"Enemies of Society." By Charles Kingston. (Stanley Paul. 5s.)

This form of book-building has much to recommend it. Men and women of mark—the kind of mark is immaterial—have an interest for those who have succeeded them, for by contrasting human actions it is possible to find some good even in the worst of the world's malefactors, while the halo with which some others departed this life is apt to become dimmed in the light of cold scrutiny. Even admitting this latter possibility, the reader is entitled to expect consistency in classification. Mr. Bolitho, in his search for a dozen adventurers, or, as the publisher engagingly expresses it, "trail-blazers, throat-slitters, home-wreckers, Empire-builders, disturbers of the peace, and makers of history," includes under the same umbrella the late Woodrow Wilson and Casanova, Alexander the Great and Isadora Duncan, the Napoleons I. and III., Columbus, Lola Montez, and Mohammed. At any rate, here is variety, and, having got over the shock of the unusual selection, the reader settles down to enjoy the lively studies which the author presents. But the interpretations must not be taken too seriously.

On surer ground is Mr. Ashton-Wolfe, for his categories were ready-made when he secured permission from the Prefect of Police in Paris to search the archives of the French police and photograph any documents and pictures he cared to. These tales of crime and terror, compiled from official records, prove once again that fact is more startling than fiction and make most absorbing reading. The narrative accounts of the Count of Monte Cristo, the tragedy of the Lyons mail, the Man in the Iron Mask, Charlotte Corday and Marat, to mention just a few of them, leave the reader breathless.

The cheap edition of "Enemies of Society," first published three years ago, includes in one volume true stories of notorious crimes that have been before the Courts. It is grim entertainment, if you like, but such books are a treasure store for students of criminology; moreover, no one is better qualified than Mr. Kingston to make the selection from the ample material at his disposal of cases that have a lasting interest.

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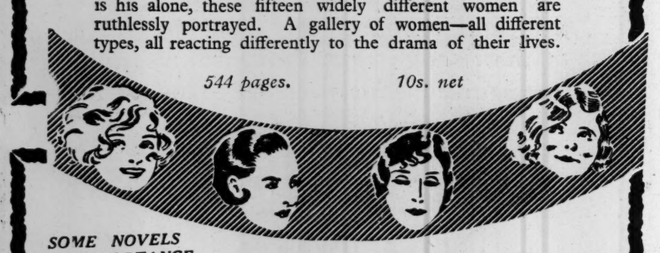

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"Forty Years of Famous Judges." By Evelyn Graham. (John Long. 21s.)
"Bar and Buskin, Being Memories of Life, Law and the Theatre." By Edward F. Spence, K.C. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 15s.)
"An Old Stock-Actor's Memories." By Joe Graham: With an Introduction by Dame Madge Kendal. (John Murray. 15s.)
"Memoirs of the Late Mrs. Robinson." Written by herself. (Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.)
"Thrums and the Barrie Country." By John Kennedy. (Heath Cranton. 6s.)

It is not merely the fact that Mr. Spence combined the law with dramatic criticism that makes the title of his extremely intelligent autobiography embrace the group of books under notice; there is a close connection between the art of the footlights and forensic distinction, or at any rate, some forms of it. Take the second sentence of Mr. Graham's book on judges:—

> Opinions may differ—and did—as to whether or not Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was really a great lawyer, but there can be no two opinions as to the silver beauty of his voice. From his early days he took infinite pains that both his tones and his language should be as careful as possible.

Again, take this description of his successor of to-day, which shows that the L.C.J. can, in addition to his knowledge of the law, express his personality by a striking gesture:—

> Lord Hewart is beyond doubt one of the comparatively few lawyers who have gained the ear of the House of Commons. Standing with his hands caught in the armholes of his waistcoat, cold, precise and competent, there are few men who can surpass him for lucidity combined with pure English.

Mr. Graham's interest lies largely in the drama of the courts, for instead of dwelling on legal acumen—thus he keeps Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, whose "chief claim to recognition is his masterly concept of the law," to the end—he revives the memories of most lawyers in terms of the *causes célèbres* with which they were associated. This is specially the case in the chapters on Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Russell of Killowen and Sir Horace Avory. On the other hand, the method does not work so well with men like the two Phillimores, Lord Bowen, or "Bella" Brett, as Viscount Esher was called when he was at Caius. Even then, however, a sense of drama is instinct in the splendid setting of the judges, wigged and gowned: and Mr. Graham never loses the chance of underlining it.

K.C. and Critic.

Mr. Spence, who has now retired to his golf and rods and books at Newbury, has lived a very full life since he was born at Liverpool seventy years ago, and he tells his story with an engaging and unusual frankness, as when he says that neither he nor his brilliant wife ever wanted children; that Mrs. Spence never had a dress costing more than £4 and rarely as much as that, nor spent even a guinea on a hat; and that at one time the handsome silver and jewellery he bought from his clever father's executry, "paid many a visit to a three-ball establishment in High Holborn."

Mr. Spence, who was a solicitor for eleven years before he went to the Bar, took to dramatic criticism to eke out his income, and yet, unlike many critics, he says he was never stage-struck. He displays, indeed, throughout his book a curious detachment, which always made for sanity in his dramatic criticisms, so that in re-reading them one feels that they are not out of date, like so much dramatic criticism. But he is not afraid to be enthusiastic at times, as when he says:—

> Craig is quite a fascinating man, a good talker, full of enthusiasms and queer knowledge, and quite unworldly; a brilliant artist, an admirable writer with splendid ideas for the stage.

Mr. Spence himself is also full of "queer knowledge." Some of it will appeal directly to lawyers, especially in the ninth chapter when he discusses such questions as arbitration—"on the whole arbitrators cost more than litigation." But there are numerous other interests, for he has very cultivated tastes. For example, he discusses the curious brothers who made and marketed Martin Ware. He recalls poor Dudley Hardy, "a kind, honourable, merry, lovable man of immense talent," who, though anything but a millionaire, at one time had sixty-four pairs of trousers. The general result is a most entertaining encyclopædia of facts, fancies, and philosophy, which will interest people of all kinds of taste.

A Stock Actor.

For an account of the play in the provinces during the last half century few books are so valuable as Mr. J. F. Graham's "Old Stock-Actor's Memories." The London playgoer, in spite of the large number of theatres at his command, tends to become narrow-visioned, and to have hardly any idea of the enthusiasms that move people in the provinces. For example, how many ardent playgoers to-day ever heard of William Hoskins? Yet Mr. Graham says without any fear of contradiction that Hoskins, who was the first dramatic tutor of Irving, was the best actor he ever saw, just as Charles Dillon's son was the worst. He will not, however, get everyone to agree that Barry Sullivan was "a great actor." It is not only of provincial actors that Mr. Graham speaks, for his position as a manager brought him into contact with Irving, Wilson Barrett, George Alexander and the other London stars, and he has capital stories to tell of nearly all of them. It seems almost incredible that the part of Svengali was "forced" upon Sir Herbert Tree "almost against his inclination," but it is less surprising to be told that to actors of the older school Tree's performance, apart from his study of modern characterisation, "always suggested a touch of amateurism."

Mr. Graham is certainly right in lamenting the diminished chances of real character acting, and he fears that the majority of present-day managers do not know "the goods" when they see them. Mr. Graham, who has no such difficulty, has made a real contribution to our theatre library with his spirited book.

Dramatising Oneself.

The theatrical library of to-day is also enlarged by a charming reprint of the truncated autobiography of "Perdita" Robinson (1758-1800), the "friend" of George IV.—and others. Whether she was really good in "The Winter's Tale" we have no means of testing—that is the tragedy of acting. Gainsborough and Reynolds show us that she was good looking: we know that her poetry was poor, though Coleridge praised it; and her autobiography written in what may be called barnstorming English, which reads funnily to-day, proves that she could always dramatise herself. It is a pity that the charming format of the present edition has not been adorned by fuller annotations.

Sir J. M. Barrie certainly has the art of being able to dramatise himself, though as the minister of Old Kilpatrick, who spent three years in Forfar, says, he had to come to England to learn the art of self-expression. With the aid of some excellent photographs, Mr. Kennedy enables us to see some of the originals of his fancy. Barrie-olaters will place his ciceroneship side by side with Mr. Hammerton's.

BETTER EATING.

"Dinner Building." By W. Teignmouth Shore, with a Preface by Gilbert Frankau. (Batsford. 3s. 6d.)

This is a rambling book, but it has relish, and an index serves the reader who will wish to use it for reference. Mr. Shore is out for simplification rather than over-elaboration—"the mark of a distraught palate"—in the treatment of food, and is accordingly a good guide in even the most modest home. He lays down as a basis that "the highest art of the cook is exhibited in stimulating and supporting the essential flavour of the main ingredients of his *plat*." Under various headings, such as "Be a Steamer!" "Frying," "The Cheese Habit," and "Have Beans," he chats agreeably and mentions recipes as he chats. A striking argument is his plea for brighter breakfasts.

NEW FICTION.

A VEIN OF TRAGEDY.

"Gallows' Orchard." By Claire Spencer. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)
"Sanatorium." By Donald Stewart. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)
"The Castle." By Franz Kafka. (Secker. 7s. 6d.)
"The Redemption of Morley Darville." By Stephen McKenna. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
"Mr. Fortune Explains." By H. C. Bailey. (Ward, Lock. 7s. 6d.)
"The Mammon of Righteousness." By P. C. Wren. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)
"It Walks by Night." By John Dickson Carr. (Harpers. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

This coming week, I doubt not, many people will be demanding to be given a copy of "Gallows' Orchard." Yet this novel is the work of an entirely unknown woman-writer, and it possesses few of the elements which generally go to make a popular success. Its story is starkly tragic, and, for all its good writing and vivid portraiture, it is by no means without faults. At the same time, there is that mysterious glamour about it which is lacking in so much meritorious work. It not only compels your excited attention, but it leaves you with the all-too-rare conviction that here, at any rate, is a novel which you can never forget.

The time is vaguely Victorian, the place a village in the middle of Scotland, and the story of Effie Gallows is told by the curiously futile but understandable little village schoolmaster who loves her. Effie is an extraordinary and even baffling creature. She is about to have a child, and, to save her name, marries the feeble Ernest; but Ernest is killed at a fair by the child's father, and the schoolmaster takes his place as her husband. The village, set on by the dead man's mother, rises up in its wrath. The schoolmaster loses his job, and his friend, the Minister, is forced to resign. The final tragedy follows upon the arrest of yet another would-be lover for the murder. Effie cannot remain wholly silent, though she refuses to give the real murderer's name. The village takes its ghastly revenge, and stones her to death.

The whole picture is grim, and yet full of the strangest beauty. You feel angry and powerless that such things can happen, but never doubt that they did happen in Durkie. You understand well enough how all these men could not but fall in love with the woman, and yet the schoolmaster himself can never give you anything like her completed portrait. To my mind Miss Spencer puts words into Effie's mouth which are far too carefully composed, and at moments she is a little too vague, but she has written a book which cannot be ignored by anybody who cares for work of real originality and distinction.

DARK BACKGROUNDS.

Tragedy, too, accompanies us to the "Sanatorium," where the victims of tuberculosis are gathered together. A gloomier background it would be hard to find, and it says much for Mr. Donald Stewart's literary skill and sense of drama that there is not a dull page in his book. His hero spends eight months in the sanatorium, and at the end of that period learns that he has at most only another year to live, and takes his discharge. And you watch the slow progress of his disease with an uncomfortable personal interest. You meet his friends, the curious Vere who hangs himself, and Baxter, who is employed in the laboratory, and Nurse Wynne, who is so injudicious, and it is as though you yourself had come to this place of sorrows and were being subjected to all the latest forms of treatment.

Obviously any such story must be slightly depressing. Some of the clinical details are rather dreadful. And yet Mr. Stewart's book is not nearly so gloomy as you might imagine. At times, indeed, it is queerly invigorating. And of its authenticity there is never a doubt.

* * *

About "The Castle," a translation from the German, I hardly know what to say. I do not believe that one reader in a hundred will have patience enough to read it all, though the hundredth may well be crying out for more at the end. It is the queerest nightmare of a book, like nothing else that has ever been printed. A man comes to a village near to a mysterious castle. He has been engaged as a land surveyor, but cannot get near to the authorities. As in a dream all kinds of obstacles rise up in front of him. He is forced to do uncongenial work; he is obliged to scheme and intrigue; he makes love more than once. In the end he is still searching for "a method." It is a "religious allegory" according to its translators; to me it was merely a maddening puzzle.

"SOCIETY" AND "THE PEOPLE."

"The Redemption of Morley Darville" is a story about two novelists. Allerdyce writes presumably sentimental "best-sellers" about duchesses, and Darville, a young man from the suburbs (or very near them) writes earnest and presumably drab and certainly unpopular studies of "the people." Not unnaturally this Darville, who is also a reviewer, has no good word to say of his senior, but in what seems to me to be a curiously improbable way, he is introduced into "Society" by the elder man, and promptly succumbs to its charms. He falls in love with Lady Penelope, but it is Allerdyce who marries her. Fortunately for himself, however, Darville makes a successful novel out of these new experiences of his, and so is "redeemed."

Mr. McKenna is always readable, but he is not at his best in this unconvincing and artificial story. If Darville had been educated in a Council School I could have understood him, but we are repeatedly reminded that he was at Eton and Cambridge. True, his home life is not too congenial, but would a chance visit to Lord Silchester's house, even though it contains the attractive Penelope, have led so speedily to such an odd "redemption"? I doubt it. But perhaps novelists are an odder race than I had supposed.

CRIME STORIES.

"Mr. Fortune Explains" many curious matters in the latest collection of his adventures, and it is pleasant to find that his inventor's ingenuity shows no signs of failing. Mr. Bailey has his own delectable way of telling a story, and in the new batch the criminal cases which Mr. Fortune is called on to investigate are no less sinister than usual, and no less surprisingly solved. I have only to see the word "Fortune" on a title-page now to decide how the next two or three hours of my time are to be spent.

* * *

Major Wren's new novel, "The Mammon of Righteousness," is a mystery-story, told in a somewhat complicated way, but it is also a psychological study of a young man who is disastrously tied to his mother's apron-strings. The dead body of a girl is found in a trunk, and the young man is actually hanged for a crime of which he is wholly innocent. And it is all his mother's fault. Yet she is no murderess herself: on the contrary she is what many people would call a thoroughly good woman. The account of poor Coxe's trial is exceedingly vivid, but the book is far from being another "Beau Geste."

* * *

The last hundred pages or so of "It Walks by Night" are enclosed in a yellow paper covering. If you care to leave this covering in position, you may get your money back from the bookseller. But, of course, you will not, for you will want to know how and why and by whom the two men have been so mysteriously beheaded. As a matter of fact, there is a double secret to guess, and although one little matter remains unexplained—or so it seemed to me—it is an exceptionally ingenious yarn.

STORY-TELLERS.

"The Man from Kilsheelan." By A. E. Coppard. "The Hessian Prisoner." By H. E. Bates. "The Key of the Field." By T. F. Powys. "The Stars, the World, and the Women." By Rhys Davies. (William Jackson. 10s. 6d. each.)
"A Gallery of Women." By Theodore Dreiser. (Constable. 10s.)
"Pink Furniture." By A. E. Coppard. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

It is pleasant to see that several of the younger writers are seriously taking up the short story, lately considered an unpopular form. Mr. A. E. Coppard, of course, has for some time been recognised as a finished short story writer, and Mr. T. F. Powys, too, has lately come into his own; but the success of Mr. H. E. Bates is very recent, and Mr. Rhys Davies is a writer of whom as yet not enough has been heard. All four have been called in to provide the first numbers of "The Furnival Books," a series which, finely printed and piquantly illustrated, gives the short story the exterior distinction it deserves. And all four have provided well. Mr. Coppard perhaps, has his material under strictest control—and control in the space of the short story is even more necessary than in most literary china-shops. As a result he can use to the best advantage his laughing tale of how two old men with wandering wits escaped from an asylum to seek a cousin with bags of gold; and how, when they found him, he was to be hanged; and how they saved him from the noose, so that he took the Man from Kilsheelan away with him to Manhattan, and left poor Tom Tool hunted by "two upstart men" from the asylum.

At the end the tale does not laugh, but twists into the pathos Mr. Coppard can wring from the simplest phrases. There is the same simple but intense feeling in Mr. Bates's moving story, "The Hessian Prisoner." This is the tale of a tenant-farmer and his wife forced by extremity to employ a German prisoner of war. They greet him with fear and suspicion, but are soon won to affection. In the end they love him as a son, and his death brings into their lives a tragedy which the war had never defined.

A FABLE.

Mr. Powys speaks once more in fables; and once more he creates for us, in "The Key of the Field," a society which has no existence on the solid earth, but which lives in his own mind so completely that we believe in its every member. Once more we meet the village procuress and the village libertine, once more see the simple hero cheated out of his property, the key of the field, twelve acres of peace. But in the end the old man calls upon his Master and is admitted again to the field and the garden within, where is eternal rest.

Bryn Watts, hero of Mr. Rhys Davies's story "The Stars, the World and the Women," finds peace at last, too—but after many troubles. This story, half jaunty, half angry, tells of a Welsh miner robbed by his first wife of his desire for knowledge, by his second of his self-respect; he revolts in the end, and meets death in a grand unromantic finale. As a whole the story has not the felicity of the others, but the end is brilliant. And with that we may wish the Furnival Books the good luck they deserve.

SOME WOMEN.

We find a very different type of story in Mr. Theodore Dreiser's "Gallery of Women." Mr. Dreiser has collected in this book a number of tales about women of varying temperament. There is the irresponsible egoist; the artist who goes to pieces when her lover deserts her; the idealist; the shabby-genteel fortune-teller. Mr. Dreiser tells the life-story of each with his usual sincerity and his usual absence of literary style. He does not concentrate his incidents; he gives no evidence of *shaping* his tale out of the amorphous material life has offered him; he writes, so it would seem, just as the story comes into his head. In one of his character-sketches—for that is what these tales really are—he describes a picture as suggesting "a kind of mulch or mush of life." One might describe his books in the same way; only whereas in the long novels a definite point of view is disclosed, a great pity for humanity, in the short story the canvas is too small for Mr. Dreiser's peculiar virtues to show themselves. The book is interesting; but beside such a story as "An American Tragedy" it shrinks to journalism.

* * * *

It may not be out of place to mention here another kind of story-telling, story-telling for children. In "Pink Furniture," Mr. Coppard has written just the kind of fantastic adventurous tale that children have always liked. It is the story of one Master Toby Tottel's search for a "Book of Wisdom" and for certain mysterious pink furniture. Far and wide he went, meeting on his way an enchanting variety of strange people, only to find at the last that he need scarcely have left his own door. The book is prettily illustrated.

17TH CENTURY FICTION.

"Shorter Novels." Volume Two: Jacobean and Restoration. With an Introduction by Philip Henderson. (Dent. 2s.)

Reviewed by KATHLEEN LEE.

The addition of a second collection of shorter novels to "Everyman's Library" will enable many readers to compare the fiction of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the introduction prefaced by Mr. Philip Henderson should be a valuable aid. The present volume contains "Ornatus and Artesia," by Emanuel Ford; "Oroonoko," by Aphra Behn; "The Isle of Pines," by Henry Cornelius van Stoellen, and "Incognita," by William Congreve: a selection of stories each representative of some particular type, the whole serving to bridge the gap between the artificial Elizabethan romance and the vigorous realism of Fielding and Sterne.

Emanuel Ford was a follower of Sydney and Greene, and though he lacks their genius he is able to convey in "Ornatus and Artesia" the same delicate charm which is found in "Arcadia" and "The Carde of Fancie." The love-story is told with a complete lack of reality: though complications are many, the action is as stiff as that of the deliberately moved dolls in a toy theatre. Yet in an age that was content to entertain its leisure with stage-pastorals of this kind it is not difficult to understand Ford's popularity, for in this single romance he seems to have united all the stock properties of the Elizabethan drama.

Forerunners.

"Oroonoko" is a tale of another type, an attempt to give something different from the usual romance, yet containing sufficient of the old ingredients to ensure the commercial success upon which poor Aphra Behn so desperately depended. The coloured hero may be regarded as the predecessor of the noble sheiks and strong, silent men of a later school of fiction; but we feel that the narration of the tragic love affairs of this captive prince is not Mrs. Behn's sole object. The novel has a distinct purpose, and is in effect a protest against slavery at a time when even Englishmen themselves were being sent to American plantations.

"The Isle of Pines" is the first of the Desert Island school. The author, Henry Neville, who adopted a Duch pseudonym to give an air of greater reality to his creation, discovered Crusoe's island before Defoe; but his castaways have more in common with the modern heroes and heroines who find themselves in similar circumstances than with the earnest Robinsons, whether of families Crusoe or Swiss.

Congreve brought a sharpened wit to bear on the current fiction, and his "Incognita: or Love and Duty Reconciled," though on the surface a return to the stilted conventionalism of Ford, is actually a deliberate satire on such stories.

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A CONTEMPORARY OF POPE.

"Characters and Observations. An Eighteenth Century Manuscript." With a Foreword by Lord Gorell. (Murray. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Though the compiler of this commonplace book omitted to affix a date, we may agree with Lord Gorell that from its style and matter it can safely be assigned to the eighteenth century. It is marked with that cult of sententious apothegm proper to the period. Its writer was evidently familiar with the moral maxims and manner of La Rochefoucauld; the acid flavour is not wanting, nor, here and there, the achievement of epigram. The authorship might hardly have stirred curiosity but for one single fact: on the title-page of the manuscript three significant words occur, "A Pope. Twikeam."

Of course it does not follow that Pope wrote the "characters"; all that can be inferred is that the manuscript was his property. Lord Gorell says that the style of the signature is slightly different from the caligraphy of the remainder. Specimen pages from the manuscript and Pope's correspondence are reproduced side by side, and the most that experts have said is that there is a certain similarity between the two. Every reader can form his own opinion. My impression is rather of difference than resemblance. Further, the signature itself gives one pause. Was Pope in the habit of spelling Twickenham (near which place the manuscript was picked up at a sale) in this fashion? Not in his poetry, at any rate, where it appears as Twit'nam.

Contrasts and Parallels.

Similarly, the general trend of the reflections in this book is not in actual harmony with Pope's way of thinking. The compiler has not the precision of thought which is characteristic of Pope, but frequently contradicts himself. Thus he is acquainted with Pope's famous doctrine of "the ruling passion," and admits that what he calls "the sovereign master passion" is different in different people, yet almost in the same breath he avers that all men are most moved by ambition, and on the next page that "Desire of Life" exercises an universal constraint! Again, friendship and virtue were among Pope's favourite themes, but he would have scorned this moralist's contention that "Virtue consists not so much in Doing as in not Doing." There is a Timon in these pages, and there is a Harpagon, but they are not Pope's Harpax or Pope's Timon.

On the other hand, there are some striking similarities of phrase. "Some Ladies," says the writer, "will make the House ring again for the breaking of a *China* Cup," while Pope writes of one who is "mistress of herself, though china fall." This, too, is really arresting: "It is good manners which make the Man, and the want of it the Fellow." Comparing that with Pope's line,

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,

one is tempted to ask which writer imitated the other? There seems an echo, too, in yet another passage: "Of all sorts of Death, the most painful is to be talked to death. Women are the chief Executioners in this kind." Here, however, it is an utterance wrung from Samuel Johnson that comes booming across the intervening years:—

Here falling houses thunder on your head,
And here a female atheist talks you dead.

There can be, with the data available, no certainty; but there is nothing unreasonable in thinking that Pope may have handled and read this manuscript, and have encountered here and there an idea which set his thought in motion.

THE SPANISH SCENE.

"Spain: Yesterday and To-morrow." By Henry Baerlein. (Jenkins. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by Sir CHARLES PETRIE, Bt.

The author of this book is to be warmly congratulated upon his success in portraying Spain as she really is at the beginning of the fourth decade of the twentieth century, and not, as so many recent writers have done, as she appeared two or three generations ago to Théophile Gautier. Mr. Baerlein has very wisely contented himself with describing things as he saw them, and, politics apart, no one who is familiar with modern Spain will wish to disagree with the vast majority of his conclusions; while he is happily endowed with a ready wit that must endear him to all save the dullest of readers.

The method which he has adopted is ideally suited to the purpose which he has in view. He enters the Peninsula at Fuenterrabia, and, after passing through the Castilles and Andalusia, he travels up the East coast to Barcelona. Mr. Baerlein does not pretend to completeness, though one could have wished that he had given his impressions of Alicante and Zaragoza, but he has visited every place to which the tourist usually goes, and for the future the latter will do well to take this book with him. In each chapter he shows how deeply the present is rooted in the past, though he does not fail to mark the changes which have taken place during the last decade. Indeed, so far as Cordova in particular is concerned, he is the first foreign writer to chronicle the revival of the ancient capital of the Caliphs, which can but have a very prosperous future once the canalisation of the Guadalquivir is completed.

Manners and Politics.

For the traveller this book has the added merit of containing not a few extremely useful hints as to the customs of the Spanish railway and motor-bus services, which are by no means amiss. Indeed, after reading the author's lively narrative of his own experiences, the potential tourist will feel himself already at home in the Peninsula, and so when he does visit the country the unknown will have few terrors for him.

Mr. Baerlein shows himself to have been so sympathetic and appreciative a visitor to Spain that it is to be regretted that in his concluding pages he is so unfair to her King. Indeed, even those who agree with his advanced political views will probably think their expression out of place here, especially as on this subject, and on this subject alone, the author abandons that almost judicial impartiality which marks the rest of the volume. It is a moot point whether controversial politics should find a place in a book of this nature, but if they are to make their appearance, surely both sides of the case should be given.

For the rest, Mr. Baerlein's work is admirable. He possesses that facility for painting in a background in a few lines which is quite indispensable in the description of a foreign country, and his choice in the matter of quotations is very happy indeed. Above all, he has had the courage to break away from what may be termed the *Carmen* school; and if, in consequence, the reader does not get as much romanticism as he is accustomed to receive at the hands of most of those who write on Spain, he may console himself with the fact that he is hearing the truth instead.

BRITISH RULE.

"The Government of the British Empire." Fourth (revised) edition. By Edward Jenks, D.C.L. (Murray. 9s.)

Everyone knows (or should know) that Walter Bagehot found materials for a fascinating treatise in what he called "The English Constitution." But since his day the bounds of our Empire have been extended, and its responsibilities have been increased, developed, and in some respects, transmogrified. We have learnt, since 1926, to speak of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the Irish Free State is not devoid of perplexing ambiguities. Mr. Jenks's task is therefore more formidable than Bagehot's, and its size and complexity tend to the banishment of fascination. What can be done within the limits of a volume he has done. This revised edition of a valuable handbook is as up to date as circumstances allow. With the forms of local government changing before our eyes, it looks as if a fifth, revised, edition of "Jenks" will soon be required. Meantime, this, the fourth, is a mine of useful information.

ST. JEROME AND THE MONASTIC LIFE.

"Life in the Middle Ages. Vol. IV. Monks, Friars and Nuns." By G. G. Coulton. (Cambridge. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

Some fifteen centuries ago, about the year 374, a certain Hieronymus Sophronius Eusebius, a learned and devout Roman—better known to us now as St. Jerome—went out into the Syrian desert to devote himself to prayer. He was not by any means alone in doing so. On the contrary, the desert about this time was fairly peopled with hermits and anchorites—on one occasion a meeting of over 5,000 was held—but St. Jerome soon became the most famous of them all. And yet he found that even in the desert he could not escape from his sinful desires.

"O! how often," he wrote in his well-known letter to the virgin Eustochium, which became, says Mr. Coulton, the Magna Carta of mediæval monasticism, "how often in that wilderness, in that vast and sun-scorched solitude, did I dream myself back among the fleshpots of Rome! There I sat in solitude and overflowing bitterness of soul. My limbs were clad in rough and unsightly sackcloth; my squalid skin, through neglect, had become as black as an Ethiop's. Daily I wept and groaned . . . Yet I, who had condemned myself to this prison for fear of hell—and who had no companions but scorpions and wild beasts—often dreamed myself among companies of girls. My face was pale with hunger, yet my mind seethed with hot desire. In this flesh of mine, already dead before its earthly death, the fires of lust alone burst forth." He even feared his cell as the accomplice of his evil thoughts, and often plunged alone into the wilderness.

A Ciceronian.

He had also another temptation, which it was even more difficult to overcome, his love of Pagan literature. He could not bring himself to give up that library which he had got together at Rome with so much labour and care.

> Therefore, wretch that I was, after fasting I would read Cicero; after many night watches, with such tears as the memory of my past sins drew from my inmost heart, I would take up my Plautus. Whensoever I returned to myself and began to read the prophets, then their rough speech repelled me.

Clearly he was still in a parlous state; but he was saved by another dream, a dream of a very different kind from those dreams of companies of girls who had once assailed him. He was now suddenly caught up in the spirit and dragged before the great white throne, where the light was so clear and resplendent that he fell to the ground and dared not raise his eyes. He was asked who he was. He said that he was a Christian. To this statement the reply was immediate and terrifying:—

> "Thou liest" said He who sat upon the throne—"thou art no Christian but a Ciceronian. Where thy treasure is, there is thy heart also."

The judge then ordered that he should be scourged; and so intense was the pain that when he awoke his shoulders were found bruised, and he felt the stripes even in his waking hours. But from that time forward he read so eagerly in Holy Scripture as he had never read before in worldly books, till he became, as we know, the great Christian scholar of his age, the translator of the Latin Bible.

The Pitfalls of Life.

But it was not chiefly with himself or his troubles that the Saint was concerned. He was thinking of the vow of virginity which Eustochium, the daughter of a noble and wealthy Roman widow, had just taken, thus becoming, as he reminds her, the spouse of the Lord. His object in writing to her was severely practical. He will not, he says, sing the praises of virginity; they are already well known to Eustochium. Nor will he tell her of the long tale of woe that dwells in married life—

> how the belly swelleth, the child crieth, the husband's concubine tormenteth, the care of the house vexeth ever.

His object is rather to warn Eustochium that, having now come forth from Sodom, she must by all means avoid the example of Lot's wife. The risk of relapse was great:—

> I can scarce bring myself to say how many virgins fall daily, how many Mother Church loseth from her bosom.

The foe was subtle and extremely persistent.

> Remember that thou walkest in the midst of pitfalls, and that many veterans of virginity have let slip, even on the threshold of death, that crown of chastity whereof they had never doubted.

How great then was the danger for Eustochium, who was still quite young! One is relieved to know that, so far as history records, her footsteps never slipped. She became the head of one of the four convents which her mother founded at Bethlehem, and remained to the end of her life St. Jerome's friend.

The Disadvantages of Marriage.

Nor was the Saint at all favourable to marriage, even from the masculine point of view. It impedes, he says, in another treatise on the subject, the study of philosophy, and is very expensive.

> A married woman has many needs; precious robes, gold and gems, handmaidens, litters and a gilded car.

Besides, there are those curtain lectures to which the unhappy husband must listen.

> "This woman goes abroad better clad than I; I, poor wretch, must hang my head down among my fellows. Wherefore didst thou make eyes at that woman over the way? What hadst thou to say to the maidservant?"

At the best marriage is a lottery.

> A horse or an ass, an ox or a dog, or even the commonest slaves are tried before we buy them: . . . a wife alone is not to be had on approval, lest she be found wanting before we marry her.

And there was still that grave question: Was it better that she should be attractive or plain?

> It is hard to keep a thing that many men covet; it is burdensome to possess that which no man deigneth to have. Yet it is less misery to possess the unshapely wife than to guard the shapely; for nothing is safe when all men sigh after it.

A Vast System.

In such passages as these you may trace the origin of that vast monastic system, which, spreading over Christendom, was to exercise for nearly a thousand years so strange an influence. This volume completes the series of extracts from original documents illustrating mediæval life—a series of which the two preceding volumes were reviewed in this column on June 23—and the quotations I have made give only a faint idea of its wide scope and variety. It is perhaps in some ways the most interesting of them all. To the student of mediæval history it will be especially valuable, but even the general reader may find it worth the while to turn over its pages for their description of a life so vivid, but for the most part so different from our own.

A DIPLOMAT OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

"Sir Charles Hanbury Williams and European Diplomacy." By D. B. Horn. (Harrap. 15s.)

This very interesting volume is peculiar in one respect: it is a record of an extremely important series of historical episodes grouped about a person of very little importance in himself. The curiously careless and haphazard fashion in which the British diplomatic service in the mid-eighteenth century was recruited could seldom have been better illustrated than by the appointment of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whose most marked talent seems to have been that of a writer of scurrilously sarcastic verse. However, as the Spanish proverb has it, many a rich mantle has been hung upon a sorry peg, and Mr. D. B. Horn, taking Williams as his central figure, has woven about him a narrative of sustained interest and real historical value. For Williams, personally insignificant as he was, found himself in close touch with many of the great figures of his epoch, and Mr. Horn's vivid pages are enriched by telling sketches of Frederick the Great, Maria Theresa, George II., the Empresses Elizabeth and Catherine and the leading figures of their various Courts.

ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

"English-Speaking Freemasonry." By Sir Alfred Robbins, Past Grand Warden, President of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England. (Benn. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by W. T. CRANFIELD.

Present-day Freemasonry, like its English beginnings in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, embraces individuals of every social status and of a wide variety of type. There are those who take a studious interest in its constitution and traditions; there are others who are almost exclusively concerned with its practical and benevolent influence in the social life of their day. To the latter, Masonic history and the world-wide ramifications of the craft make but slight appeal. To them, they are apt to be tedious, and, as to the traditions, a little far-fetched.

It has sometimes seemed to the present writer that over-emphasis of tradition and history, with the critical faculty in abeyance, and pre-occupation with details of procedure—a sort of sublimated fussiness—are the two great perils to which the Craft is exposed, as tending to alienate the finer spirits who were first won into fellowship by its lofty moral and social aims.

A perusal of Sir Alfred Robbins's review of English-speaking Freemasonry is at once a corrective and a tonic. The book makes short—if reverential—work of some cherished traditions. It clears away the nettles and briars and shows on what sound and solid formations English Freemasonry rests. Speaking of the serious search for truth which has marked recent times, Sir Alfred says:—

> The result, while ridding Masonry of many pleasant stories and fabulous pretensions, has been to strengthen its hold on serious adherents by showing that its evolution has been natural and its development sure, and this because it rests on foundations of precept and practice which nothing can shake

That is exactly the effect of the author's own work on a critical, even a sceptical, mind. It begets that peculiar glow and exaltation that is created by the discovery that a spiritual truth, held with misgiving, is endorsed by science.

Ethical Significance of Masonry.

But more valuable still, perhaps, is this volume as the first adequate and comprehensive exposition of the ethical significance of Freemasonry in a world of many creeds and philosophies. Based on a reverential belief in the Eternal and in His revealed will—though recognising that both belief and revelation exist in divers forms—Freemasonry, Sir Alfred shows, teaches reverence, patriotism, good citizenship, respect for law, and regard for the rights and tolerance for the weaknesses of one's fellowmen, with an ever-readiness to assist the downtrodden and succour the desolate. And he traces, with lively pen, its internal growth and world-wide spread.

The chapter on "The Great War, and After" puts on permanent record some apt-to-be-forgotten facts, and, as is fitting from a distinguished Grand Lodge officer, his narrative embodies features concerning that august body which should give a new and welcome seriousness to a certain item on the Masonic toast list. The record of Masonry's educational and beneficent results, to which an eloquent chapter is devoted, is for justification, not for boasting.

Sir Alfred has devoted his life to the Craft. There are few possible Masonic honours that have not come to him. His book for long years will be his cherished memorial.

COSE D'ITALIA.

"The Expansion of Italy." By Luigi Villari. (Faber. 15s.)

"Il Duce." Translated from the Hungarian of L. Kemechey by Magda Vamos (Williams and Norgate. 12s. 6d.)

"Mussolini and the New Italy." By Alexander Robertson. (Allenson. 7s. 6d.)

It would be well if all patriotic historians could imitate the reasonable tone in which Signor Villari has celebrated his chosen theme of the expansion of Italy. And the lesson of moderation readable between the lines of his admirable historical lesson is one which historians of his own nation would do well especially to ponder. It is some seventy years since Ernest Renan, who was not given to exaggerative statement, commented somewhat severely on the insanity of national pride which inspired Italian pens, even at a period when Italian political fortunes were at their lowest ebb, and Italy itself was a word of merely geographical significance. Signor Villari's chapters on the Italian Tradition in the Near East, Italy in East Africa, the Tunisian Problem, and Italy's North African Possessions, are quiet, candid, and reasonable utterances, effective precisely in the measure of their candour and reasonableness. It is a book to be read by all students of international politics.

Mussolini's Career.

The life of Mussolini by the Hungarian patriot, L. Kemechey, is a very remarkable volume. Viewed as a panegyric and as a piece of literature, it is quite admirable. It has the appeal which whole-hearted admiration, generously and openly expressed, must always possess. To Kemechey, Signor Mussolini is as flawless a hero as Johnson was to Boswell, and in proportion as the career of the Italian statesman has been more public, more flamboyantly dramatic, so the admiration he inspired in the breast of his biographer is lyrically and passionately expressed. Mussolini has been the subject of studies, eulogistic and otherwise, beyond number, but among them all there is none which gives so deep and abiding an impression of a great and overpowering personality. The pages of this volume throb with life; it is an extraordinary record of a most extraordinary man, and it is a contribution of lasting value both as a biography and a history. The author has been fortunate in his translator. No better rendering of a foreign work into the English language has been accomplished for many a year past.

Hardly less laudatory, though written in a far quieter strain, is the biography of the Italian Dictator from the pen of the Rev. Alexander Robertson, who has proved his competency to write of Italy and things Italian by several previously published volumes of erudite history and keen comment on current affairs. To Mr. Robertson Signor Mussolini's principal claims on our suffrages are the effective fashion in which he stemmed the current of Bolshevism and the statesmanlike way in which, by his concordat with the Vatican, he has established religious peace and assured religious freedom.

"EVELINA."

"Evelina." By Frances Burney. Edited by Sir Frank D. Mackinnon. (Clarendon Press. 21s.)

"In the republic of letters, there is no member of such inferior rank, or who is so much disdained by his brethren of the quill, as the humble Novelist; nor is his fate less hard in the world at large, since, among the whole class of writers, perhaps not one can be named of which the votaries are more numerous but less respectable." So runs the preface of "Evelina," with which Fanny Burney stormed her way into fame, little thinking, no doubt, that a century and a-half later her book would be treated to critical attention, notes, indexes, illustrations from contemporary sources, and what-not. Sir Frank Mackinnon has done for "Evelina" in this edition what Mr. Chapman did for Jane Austen's novels in his edition of 1923. A series of notes informs us on fashions in dress, London topography, and social manners of the eighteenth century—what the Fantoccini were, the nature of White-Conduit House and Mother Red-Cap's, the habits of visitors to Bath, and so on. There are appendices on Ranelagh, Cox's Museum, Vauxhall Gardens, and other fashionable resorts of the age: and, in short, modern scholarship supplements Fanny Burney's pen and makes of this edition an extraordinarily vivid picture of the age in which the lively author lived. There are textual notes by Mr. Frederick Page and the book is beautifully printed and produced.

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MEN

—COMING

DECLINE OF THE PAPACY.

"The Decline of the Mediæval Church." By A. C. Flick. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul. 32s.).

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

Dr. Flick has written an erudite work on a subject of profound and perennial interest. Imperial Rome bequeathed to mediæval Europe the idea of world unity, and that idea was embodied in the Holy Roman Empire and the Holy Catholic Church. But the Empire quickly degenerated into a German kingdom, largely dependent for such authority as it might exercise upon the territorial sovereignty of Hohenstaufen or Hapsburgs. The Papacy was the true heir of Imperial Rome, and for many centuries exercised a powerful, if not a dominating, influence upon European politics. Great Pontiffs, like Hildebrand, Innocent III., and Boniface VIII., were incomparably more influential than any mediæval emperor or king.

By the fourteenth century, however, forces began to operate which gradually undermined the authority of the Roman Pontiff. It is at this point that Dr. Flick takes up the story. Rome, whether in the hands of an emperor or a pope, stood for the principle of unity. The modern European polity is based upon the principle of national independence and self-sufficiency. The transition from the old order to the new began with the consolidation of the English, French, and Spanish kingdoms. England was, in respect of national unity, exceptionally precocious. France was in this matter at least three centuries behind her. Not until the sixteenth century did they reach the stage attained by England in the thirteenth. But the stirrings of the new spirit of nationalism were apparent, though faintly, in the fourteenth century. As the new forces waxed the authority of the Papacy waned.

Exile and Schism.

Then came the seventy years of Babylonian captivity at Avignon. Dr. Flick rightly points out that the seven Popes of the "captivity" or "exile" were men of a very high average degree of intelligence and ability. Moreover, he contends that the Avignon Pontiffs were less under the thumb of the French King than has been generally supposed, and that the whole effect of the Avignon residence was less detrimental to Papal prestige and authority than has been asserted. Dr. Flick does not, however, deny that "ultimately the Babylonian captivity set in motion certain forces and ideas which resulted in the decline of the power of the mediæval church."

The Babylonian exile, the history of which is treated in great detail by Dr. Flick, was followed by the Great Schism of the West. That was still more fatal to Papal authority. "Two Popes" (I quote from Macaulay's famous Essay on Ranke's "History of the Popes"),

> each with a doubtful title, made all Europe ring with their mutual invectives and anathemas. Rome cried out against the corruptions of Avignon; and Avignon with equal justice recriminated on Rome. The plain Christian people, brought up in the belief that it was a sacred duty to be in communion with the head of the Church, were unable to discover, amid conflicting testimonies and conflicting arguments, to which of the two worthless priests, who were cursing and reviling each other, the headship of the Church rightfully belonged.

Macaulay, needless to say, had no great sympathy with Catholicism, as represented either by Avignon or Rome, but the passage I have quoted vividly illustrates the effect produced by the Great Schism upon the minds of plain and pious folk.

The Great Schism led directly to the Conciliar Movement of the fifteenth century, and Dr. Flick deals in details with the councils which met successively at Pisa, Constance, and Basel. The council of Constance brought the Great Schism to an end; but the Conciliar Movement, remarkable as it was, came too late to save the unity of Christendom.

New Forces at Work.

New forces were at work. Wyclif may have represented the "false dawn of the Reformation." But the true dawn was not long delayed. Luther, however, would have preached to deaf ears had the way not been prepared by the revival of learning. Dr. Flick, though by no means neglecting the intellectual revolution, deals even more fully with the social and economic revolts which were so conspicuous a feature of the closing century of mediæval Europe. Yet even these were less important than the secularisation of the Papacy itself; the perversion of spiritual weapons to political ends; the venality of the popes and the curia; the immorality and corruption of the clergy; above all, the "failure of those in charge of the Mediæval Church" (I quote Dr. Flick) "to realise that a new age had dawned in Europe." These Dr. Flick summarises as the negative forces which were undermining the position of the Papacy. Even more potent were the positive forces; the humanistic revival which "loosened the shackles which had bound the human intellect for centuries"; the rise of national states; the call of men like Thomas à Kempis to a deeper spiritual life; the development of the power of the printing press, and the immense stimulus given to intellectual speculation by the scientific discoveries and inventions characteristic of the Renaissance.

Dr. Flick, as I have said, has written an erudite and interesting book; but it is unfortunate that his command of style is not equal to his erudition.

HOBBIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

"Hobbies for Boys." By G. Gibbard Jackson. "Hobbies for Girls." By Mabel Kitty Gibbard. (Sampson Low. 6s. each.)

These companion volumes indicate their purpose by their titles. That for boys deals with just those things that the average lad thinks about. A den for himself in the garden, photography, putting a second seat on his bicycle, framing pictures, building a model junk, steamships, telescopes—these are all ideas that flit through a boy's mind. The scope of the twenty-five chapters covers all these things and many more.

Girls are no less well served, and although in these days Johnny's tastes are not very dissimilar from Barbara's, the thirty-five chapters in the second book include many subjects of common interest, and also others giving practical details of papier-mâché work, wild flower collecting and pressing, raffia work, toy-making, stencilling, and woolwork.

MR. DAGLISH ON BIRDS.

"The Life Story of Birds." By Eric Fitch Daglish. (Dent. 6s.)

This book is distinguished by the variety of its information, since birds of almost every country figure in its pages, and the habits of flamingoes, sociable weavers, and African ground hornbills (to name a few species) are different from anything that can be observed in these islands. Thus the male hornbill walls up his mate during incubation, leaving only an aperture large enough for her beak to protrude, but feeding her "most generously and assiduously," and becoming himself a bag of bones in the process; and the flamingo builds his nest on a columnal mound of mud in some marshy pool, so that if the waters subside the bird appears to have assumed a heraldic position on the top of a massive pillar. The bittern, which happily has been coaxed back to our shores, may be further protected by its colouration. On the approach of an enemy it stiffens its head and neck and remains motionless. "The straightened head and neck," writes Mr. Daglish, "are pointed directly upwards, and with their black streaks on a buff ground resemble with remarkable exactness the beds of reeds in which the bird crouches."

The sketch of the bittern in this attitude is, we think, one of Mr. Daglish's most successful illustrations. His woodcuts evince great technical ability, but sometimes strike one rather as examples of a skilfully handled graver than as lively representations of birds. There is about them a heaviness that seems out of keeping with avian volatility. His flamingo is a mass of almost unrelieved black, and his hornbill is surely more of a bogey than it is in nature. Where Mr. Daglish admits his white more generously, he is certainly both more pleasing and nearer to reality.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

GRANDEUR AND MISERY OF VICTORY.
By Georges Clemenceau. (Harrap. 21s.).

A GALLERY OF WOMEN.
By Theodore Dreiser. (Constable. 10s.)

SATAN, THE WASTER.
By Vernon Lee. (John Lane. 7s. 6d.)

GALLOWS' ORCHARD.
By Claire Spencer. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.)

Lord Darling has written a preface to Mr. J. W. Keeton's book, "Dickens and His Legal Problems," which Black is publishing this week Mr. Keeton is senior lecturer in law at Manchester University. Then we are getting through Watts a little book called "Dickens and Religion," in which the author, Mr. W. Kent, comes to the conclusion that, though Boz was not an orthodox Christian, he was a man of piety with a strong leaning towards humanism.

* * * *

The extraordinary popularity of war books is shown by the fact that books published some years ago are being reissued. Thus Mr. George Nichols ("Quex") tells me that Constable is bringing out his book, "Pushed," which was published in 1919. War stories are still selling well. Mr. Marriott informs me that "Not So Quiet . . ." which he published the other day, has already passed its 22,000th copy. He has prepared a limited edition, bound in leather, and signed and numbered by the author.

* * * *

Major Gordon Home, who has already given us a book on Roman London, has finished an exhaustive book on London Bridge, about the history of which he tells me previous works have made many mistakes. It is to be issued by the Bodley Head, which publishes the admirable biographical books of Mr. Walter Bell, of the *Daily Telegraph.* Another topographical book is the London County Council Survey of London volume on Whitehall, which Mr. Batsford will publish.

* * * *

Everybody is either biographed or autobiographed nowadays. Thus Mr. Marriott is publishing not only a life of the King, by C. F. L. Kipling, but books on Sir Bernard Spilsbury, by the authors of the life of the Prince of Wales, and on Lady Diana Cooper, by Violet Methley. The life of Hindenburg, by Mr. F. A. Voigt and his wife, Margaret Goldsmith, will be published by Faber and Faber the week after next.

* * * *

Mr. Sturge Moore writes rarely. Hence his admirers are looking forward to the issue this month of two dramatic poems by him to be published by Mr. Humphrey Toulmin under the title of "Mystery and Tragedy."

* * * *

The vogue of Villon, to which I think Henley and Stevenson perhaps gave the greatest fillip, will be increased by an edition of his "Complete Works," edited by Professor Geoffrey Atkinson, and issued next week by the Scholartis Press on a limited scale. Professor Atkinson, besides printing the text, gives us a new and complete translation in what the publishers tell me is "vigorous" prose.

* * * *

The other day Miss Edith Sitwell let fly at T. E. Brown in her book on Pope, which is a sort of springboard for her own prejudices. But everybody does not share Miss Sitwell's dislike of him, for a book is to be published about him by the Cambridge University Press on the occasion of the centenary of his birth on May 5. Compiled on behalf of the Isle of Man Centenary Committee, it includes a contribution by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

* * * *

Meantime, I am anxious to see what will be the result of the plea signed by Mr. George Gordon, the President of Magdalen, and others, for a monument on the grave of Henry Kingsley. Many people believe that Henry was greater than his brother, Charles, and yet the collected edition of his work which my late friend, Mr. Clement Shorter, edited thirty years ago met with little response.

* * * *

It is quite astonishing how many serious people read detective stories. I remember hearing the late Principal Forsyth, of Hackney College, expatiating on his experiences in this direction. The headmaster of Eton, Dr. Alington, is also interested in detective stories, and he is one of the panel of five judges of the Crime Club, which has its headquarters in the house of Collins. The club differs from other organisations of this kind in that it does not sell books itself. Its only object is to help its members by suggesting the most entertaining detective novels of the moment, and it costs nothing to join.

* * * *

A Russian detective yarn, called "His Master's Voice," is coming from Hutchinson. It is written by Ivy Lowe, who, although she has lived in Russia now for many years, is very well known in this country, where she lived before her marriage to a well-known Russian politician.

* * * *

A curious experiment in fiction has been made by Miss Gillian Olivier in a book about Richard II. called "The Broomscod Collar," which Heinemann will publish to-morrow, for it is written in modern English. Miss Olivier is quite young, for she has just come down from St. Hilda's, Oxford. J. M. B.

ULYSSES JUNIOR.

"New Worlds to Conquer." By Richard Halliburton. (Geoffrey Bles. 16s.)

To be young and famous, says the Greek proverb, is a privilege reserved to the gods and to a few among the most favoured of mortals. Mr. Richard Halliburton is among that highly privileged minority, and nobody who knows his record will deny his right to the fame he has won. His title-deeds are displayed in those two enchanting volumes, "The Royal Road to Romance" and "The Glorious Adventure," and in this last book, "New Worlds to Conquer," he has cut his own unapproachable record by producing a narrative at least as rich in stirring incident, and told with a fine literary art. As one turns the last leaf of this astounding record of adventure one asks oneself if Mr. Halliburton has not lived too fully and too fast; if such years as still lie before him can yield him any such harvest of daring accomplishment as will not seem flat and stale after the incredible wealth of thrills he has accumulated in the eight-and-twenty years he has completed. One incident from this volume will suffice to give the flavour—what Mr. Wells would call the "quality"—of the book. Mr. Halliburton did a fifty-mile swim in the Panama Canal, and for the first time in the history of that triumph of engineering science the great lock gates were opened to permit the passage of a solitary individual.

COSMOPOLITANISM.

"The European Heritage." By Watson Kirkconnell. (Dent. 6s.)

The spirit in which Mr. Kirkconnel has written this manual of European history, the spirit of which insists on the unity in diversity of Occidental civilisation, and delights to dwell upon the European races as builders of a common structure, is, for the moment at least, the dominant spirit of the common thought, and every influence which can strengthen it is worthy of the heartiest welcome. Certainly Mr. Kirkconnel is right when he declares that ignorance is the mother of intolerance, and that most of the prejudices which poison the relationship of nation with nation spring principally from lack of knowledge. The thinkers, artists, and writers of the world are brothers, and the deeper the recognition of that fact and of the other fact that, for many generations unwittingly, but now with an ever growing sense of active comradeship, they are labouring at one common work, the better for the prospects of humanity. Mr. Kirkconnel has read widely and thought keenly on his chosen theme.

THE GALLERIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

A DULL EXHIBITION.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Whatever else is said about the Royal Society of British Artists it must be admitted that it has always shown a remarkable catholicity of taste in its choice of Presidents. After Whistler it had Wyke Bayliss; after Brangwyn it had Solomon J. Solomon; and now Mr. Sickert has been succeeded by Mr. de Laszlo. With superb impartiality and detachment the Hanging Committee has placed works by the ex-President and the President, one over the other, in the centre of the first wall of the Central Gallery in Suffolk Street. Here is Mr. Sickert's sprightly sketch of an early Victorian party entitled "Lancaster Gate" (169), and below it is Mr. de Laszlo's rendering of "Luxor Temple" (168). The two are so far apart in conception and handling that it is inconceivable any spectator should be so tolerant as to admire both; but the Hanging Committee at least shows no favour and enables every visitor to "Look on this picture and on that."

For the rest, the exhibition is very much as usual, the most notable contribution being Miss Sylvia Gosse's painting "The Harpist" (191), which is very beautiful in its colour and subtle lighting. Mr. Albert E. Bottomley sends two effective still-life paintings, "Sprats" (193), and "Herrings" (189), brilliant in colour and deftly sure in handling. In her delightful small picture, "The Carpenter's House, Malcesine" (226), Miss M. L. Trench shows a finer sense of quality in paint than any other exhibitor, as well as great simplicity and dignity in the design. Mr. Claude Flight's water-colour of a studio interior (No. 157), and the contributions of Mr. Foottet, Mr Ince, and Mr. Padwick are the most interesting of the remaining works in a rather dull exhibition.

RANDOLPH SCHWABE.

Like his predecessor, Mr. Tonks, in the Chair of Art at the Slade, Mr. Randolph Schwabe has spent so much of his time in helping other artists to improve their practice, that his own output of works is severely restricted. It is one of the misfortunes of our time that artists of genuine talent produce comparatively little, while painters of no talent at all are able, and even encouraged, to produce much. The small collection of Professor Schwabe's water-colours and drawings, now being exhibited at the Goupil Gallery, enables us to see how well qualified he is to teach others, and we feel that in his hands the great tradition of the Slade School for good draughtsmanship will be ably maintained. His classical sense of form can be seen in such accomplished figure drawings as his "Standing Nude" (33) in sanguine, and "The Armchair" (23). His "Dover, Alexandra House" (5) displays not only the probity of his architectural draughtsmanship, but also his ability to organise brilliant colour into a vivacious synthesis of sparkling sunlight. Another water-colour, "Chelsea Old Church" (2), in lower tones, combines tenderness of colouring with severity of draughtsmanship. Professor Schwabe in the main adheres to the ideals of the early English water-colourists, as we see, for example, in his scholarly monochrome of "Chelsea Backs" (16); but one remembers having seen on rare occasions strong, individual paintings from his brush, so there is room for hope that this modest collection of his drawings may be the prelude to some future exhibition of his work in oils.

NEVILLE LEWIS.

The South African painter, Mr. Neville Lewis, is showing in another room at the Goupil Gallery a collection of his paintings in oils, among which portraits and figure-studies predominate. His power of expressing the vitality as well as the character of his sitters is seen in his remarkably "alive" painting of the sculptor "Frank Dobson" (9). In some of his portraits of eminent people, however, Mr. Lewis appears so respectful in his approach that his handling is relatively timid; but he finds himself again when he is painting the coloured inhabitants of South Africa, and his paintings of natives, such as his "Head of a Pondo" (42), show real power and an observant eye for niceties of colour values.

TURNER ENGRAVINGS.

The annual Turner exhibition at the Cotswold Gallery is this year devoted mainly to plates from the "England and Wales" series, which many authorities consider to be Turner's central and most successful work. The first part was issued in 1827, the last in 1838, and in all the twenty-four parts contained a total of ninety-six plates. Twenty-five of these line-engravings on copper are included in the exhibition at the Cotswold Gallery, and among them are a few of the engravers' working proofs, which show the methods by which the plates were produced. The first stage, Mr. A. J. Finberg tells us, "was invariably an etching which formed the foundation for all the subsequent work with the burin and burnisher." The "touched" proofs of "Barnard Castle" (5)—drawn on in pencil by Turner and with lights scraped on the water—of "Margate" (20) and "Trematon Castle" (21)—each with the artist's pencilled corrections and written instructions—are examples of the way in which Turner guided and encouraged his engravers.

Though this exhibition also includes some of Turner's own etchings for his "Liber Studiorum," Mr. Finberg is at some pains to explain that Turner habitually regarded etching merely as a preliminary stage in the production of a line-engraving or mezzotint. "It was a convenient method for laying out the ground plan of an engraving, but the essential work, the production of light and shade, of atmospheric effect and mystery, was performed by the graver and burnisher or the scraper. And after exploring all the possibilities of mezzotint as an instrument of gradation, in his "Liber Studiorum," he became convinced that line-engraving, as practised in his day, was a still more perfect instrument for this purpose."

How well Turner was justified in his conviction may be seen in these plates from his "England and Wales" series; and though since his day etching has become the most popular independent form of engraving, here and there contemporary artists have come round to Turner's way of thinking and have laid the foundation for what may yet develop into a serious revival of line-engraving.

JOHN WILKES.

"That Devil Wilkes." By R. W. Postgate. (Constable. 14s.)

The net result left upon the mind of the reader of Mr. Postgate's admirably lively and entertaining biography is that, all things considered, there have been many fundamentally worse people than John Wilkes, rake and rascal as he was, and as Mr. Postgate makes no attempt to conceal. The writer tells us that when he began to study Wilkes's character and career, he was under the generally prevailing impression that he was "an entirely dishonest man," but that a study, prolonged over three years, forced him to the conclusion that he was politically honest. And that, in the period in which Wilkes's political career was cast, was no small distinction, and is no small praise. It is curious that Mr. Postgate, who shows himself generally excellently acquainted with the literature of his subject, should make no mention of Byron's kindly portraiture of Wilkes in "The Vision of Judgment," in which the poet, in a score of lines or so, gives much the same impression of Wilkes that Mr. Postgate gives in his detailed biography. Wilkes's morals were deplorable, but he was a man of real kindliness, capable of steady and lasting affection, and, as the inscription on his coffin testified, "a true friend to Liberty."

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A selection from Prince von Bülow's Official Correspondence as Imperial Chancellor during the years 1903-1909, including, in particular, many confidential letters exchanged between him and the Emperor. 8 *illus.*, 21s. *net.* (*Ready Friday, 25th April*)

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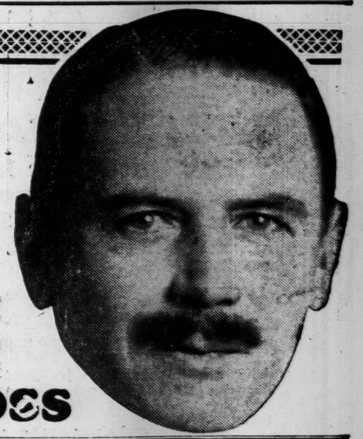
Geoffrey MOSS



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AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

CONSTRUCTIVE BIDDING.

The idea of constructive bidding, or "building up," is not a novel one, though the more general employment of the method does not date so very far back. In the past only a minority of better players successfully varied the bidding. In Auction players are too apt to resent their bids being taken out by their partners. With the advent of Contract the great advantage resulting from variety in early bidding has been fully demonstrated. Bidding often ends too prematurely in Auction to afford adequate facilities to derive the maximum benefit from constructive bids, i.e., those bids by which the partners show the location of their Quick Tricks and strength.

These bids belong to the earlier bidding stages, and their primary object is to enable the partners to find the most suitable declaration. Their use is consequently as important in Auction as in Contract. Players of both games will be equally interested in some details in regard to their use. The subsequent bidding procedure for game or Slams is, of course, special to Contract, but we are not in the present discussion concerned with this.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DENIAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE BIDS.

After an original bid the responding partner has three courses open to him: he may pass, or support the bid, or alter it. In order to support or alter it he should hold a minimum of one-and-a-half Quick Tricks, preferably two, say A, Q, x, x, x, in one suit, and Q, J, x, or K, x, in another. Then his response will depend upon what he holds in the suit bid by his partner. If he holds chicane, a singleton, or a weak doubleton, he must bid another suit or "No-trumps." If he holds "normal expectancy," i.e., A, x, or K, x, or Q, x, or x, x, x, he may in Auction pass or bid another suit, though with a sound partner he should preferably show his own suit. In Contract he should preferably bid another suit (constructive bidding) rather than raise his partner's bid. If he holds one card more than "normal expectancy," the position is altered, and he should usually seize the opportunity in Auction to banish doubt by forthwith raising his partner's bid. In Contract also he should now in the first place raise his partner's bid in preference to showing another suit, so that the "business" suit may be established.

In raising the bid in Contract he has to carefully consider whether he is justified in giving not merely a single, but a double raise. Here is an example which I witnessed in recent play. Z bid "One Spade"; A bid "Two Diamonds"; what should Y bid on the following? Spades, Q, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 10, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, 10, 9, 8, x, x.

It will be noted that Y has one trump more than "normal expectancy" (which would here be Q, x), and that he has a singleton in the opponent's suit, and the chances are that he should not lose more than one trick in Hearts while his partner is likely to have a high card or cards in Clubs and may be short in this suit. If Y bids "Two Spades," just sufficient over A's bid, his partner, after A's bid, will fear to make a game bid and an opportunity might be missed. Y, foreseeing all this, bid "Three Spades," which Z converted into "Four Spades" and made his Contract.

This digression from the responding bid itself into the size of the bid has the object of demonstrating the value of liberal support of an original major suit bid on a suitable hand. Here is an instance where on a rather weak hand for a double raise of the original bid there was no difficulty in securing a game. There was ample support in the trump suit, and the distribution of the hand was certainly favourable. In such cases there is no necessity to show a second suit during early bidding. In other cases it is more useful to employ constructive bids, showing strength in other suits, so that the best declaration may be finally discovered. The knowledge that constructive bids will be skilfully employed enables the original bidder to make much freer use of bids on four-card suits.

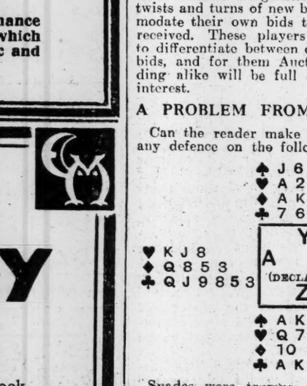
CONFIRMING CONSTRUCTIVE BIDDING.

After the responding partner has shown another suit, the original bidder may re-bid his hand in a third suit. The responding partner can then, if holding bare "normal expectancy," support the original bid in preference to the new bid, and the position will now be clear: alternatively, without "normal expectancy," he can either bid "No-trumps" or another call, after which his partner will be definitely informed that there is not adequate support for his original or his second bid. In no case should the original bidder return to his first suit unless he holds at least six trumps or five with four honours. And in no case should the responding partner, after the original bidder has shown a second suit, re-bid his hand unless he is strong enough to do so or unless it is essential to deny the last suit shown. These remarks cover the normal procedure of constructive bidding and differentiate it from denial bidding. A bid of one more than necessary in a new suit effectually denies the partner's suit, but a hand may not be strong enough to give this indication, and the bidder will have to be content with a single overcall and hope the position may be cleared up later.

The procedure with these constructive bids can be identical in Auction and Contract, the only real ground for making a difference being the mentality of the partner. There are players who will never see beyond their own thirteen cards, and for them every constructive bid is a denial bid. There are other players with a more flexible imagination who will follow the twists and turns of new bids, and at once accommodate their own bids to the new information received. These players will be on the alert to differentiate between constructive and denial bids, and for them Auction and Contract bidding alike will be full of endless and varied interest.

A PROBLEM FROM ACTUAL PLAY.

Can the reader make a Small Slam against any defence on the following hands?



Spades were trumps. A led the Queen of Clubs. This exceptionally interesting hand actually occurred in recent play in Contract. Z (dealer) bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club" and A bid "Two Clubs" to break the convention. Y replied with "Three Diamonds," as a bid of "Two" could have been taken for a weak call. B said "No Bid" and Z bid "Four Spades." A passed. Y raised the bid to "Five Spades." B passed, and Z bid "Six Spades." A and Y passed, B doubled, and all passed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. H.—In Contract a declaration of "Six" carries with it automatically, after success in the play, the bonus for the Small Slam.

E. M. P. inquires what B, holding Spades, K; Hearts, Q, J, 9, 8; Diamonds, A, J, 8; Clubs, J, 9, 8, 5, 2, should say after the following bidding: Z, "One Club"; A, "Double"; Y, "No Bid." Answer.—B should bid "One Heart."

Monkstown.—Only one authority, as far as I am aware, advocates a dealer's bid of "One" of a major suit on a hand such as you give: Spades, A, K, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x. I should myself pass this hand as it is so devoid of medium honours.

I. S. C. inquires what B, holding Spades, Q, J, 10, x, x; Hearts, A, J, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, should say after the following bidding: Z, "No Bid"; A, "One No-trump"; Y, "Two Hearts." Answer.—In my opinion, game might here be more probable in "No-trumps" than in Spades, and B should support his partner's bid in preference to showing his own suit.

I. J. S. B.—There is no such thing as the "Portland" shuffle. I see no objection (vide Law 8) to either of the two shuffles you mention; they are both in frequent use. The first method, i.e., of bringing the edges of the divided pack together and "riffling" them, as you term it, is a very usual shuffle. The second method, i.e., of pulling out top and bottom cards together and forming them into a fresh pack is less usual, but is frequently done to try and change luck.

C. E. asks for a criticism of the following Contract bidding: Score, love all. Z (dealer), holding Spades, A, x, x, x; Hearts, K, Q; Diamonds, K, Q, J, x; Clubs, A, 10, x, x, bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club"; the opponents did not bid; Y, holding Spades, K, J, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, K, x, x, bid "One Spade"; Z, "Two Spades," and the bidding closed. Answer.—Z's hand is so strong that he rightly bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club" in preference to "One (Vanderbilt) No-trump." Y's first bid is sound. Z's

Continued at foot of next column.

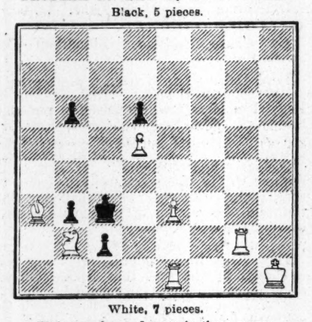
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,287: 1. R—B4! If B x R, 2. Kt x B mate. If R x KKt, 2. Q—K7! If R—Q3, 2. Q—K5. If B, or Kt—Q3, 2. Kt—Q7! If Kt—K3, 2. Kt—Kt6. If Kt—B4, 2. R—K4. If R—Q4, 2. Q x R. If any other move, 2. Q—Q4. 1. R—Q2, is defeated by R—Kt5; and also by B—Q1.

PROBLEM No. 2,288.—By Henry A. Read

Black, 5 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,286 are acknowledged from E. J. Gibbs, Horace H. King, and G. I. Nathan.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,287 have been received from I. M. Brown ("Mr. Elworthy's latest shows increasing excellence in powers of construction"), Shay ("Though your rules require only the key; one can only show full appreciation of the wonderful ingenuity of this problem by analysis"), F. Hurst ("An excellent problem"), S. W. Garrod ("Most artistic"), J. E. Vaughan ("Subtle and intriguing"), Tramp ("Numerous and remarkable mates"), Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Clephane, Heureka, A. Le Grys, Sciram, A. I. D. Stewart, F. T. Fisher, W. Herbert, W. G. Lowe, J. F. Rose-Innes, J. A. Shaljean, Milknowe, A. J. Sloan, E. C. de Segundo, H. C. Robson, R. H. Thompson, Ethel Jessie Cook, P. Martin, A. M. Pass, C. White, H. H. Greenway, W. Friedland, J. F. Powell, A. Wingate, J. R. Wilson, M. E. M. Jago, F. G. Harnden, J. I. Binks, E. A. Lassen, Edgley, F. H. Summers, D. T. James, A. Ward, S. Hossell, Horace H. King, W. R. Rayer, R. W. Seaton ("Sans faute"), Dr. Edridge-Green, M. Nierenstein, Sapere Aude, Rev. W. Scott, A. F. Scott, F. P. Younghusband, F. Cunningham Hughes, S. D. Gibson, B. C. Dickinson, H. T. Asche, Mrs. Stewart, J. P. Orr, V. H. Sladen, J. F. Robins, E. A. Chamberlain, R. H. Kettle, Mala, V. G. Walrond, J. H. Hardman Brown, V. L. Hawkins, A. R. Gupta, F. H. Merrick, R. E. Aspin, Vane (who is thanked for his appreciation), and J. W. Pearson ("Another delightful conception from Mr. Elworthy").

A LIVELY GAME.

Played in the principal tournament of the recent Chess Congress, at Nice, between Dr. S. Tartakover (winner of the first prize) and E. Znosko-Borowsky:—

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

White. E. Znosko-Borowsky.	Black. Dr. S. Tartakover.	White. E. Znosko-Borowsky.	Black. Dr. S. Tartakover.
1 Kt—KB3	P—Q4	23 P x Kt	Castles QR
2 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	24 R—QR sq	K—Kt sq
3 P—B4	P—K3	25 P—K6 (dis ch)	K—R sq
4 B—Kt5	B—K2	26 P x P (i)	KR—B sq
5 P—K3	QKt—Q2	27 P—R5 (g)	P—Kt4 (h)
6 Kt—B3	P—B3	28 R—Kt8	R x R
7 Q—B2	Kt—K5	29 P x R (Q)	R x Q
8 B x B	Q x B	30 Q x P	Q x BP
9 Kt x Kt (a)	P x Kt	31 R—KKt sq (j)	R—Q sq
10 Q x P	Q—Kt5 (ch)	32 Q—R7	Q—Q4
11 Kt—Q2	Q x KtP	33 R—Kt7	Q—R7 (ch)
12 R—QKt sq (b)	Q x RP	34 B—B2? (j)	P—Kt5!
13 B—Q3	Q—R6! (c)	35 R x B (k)	Q—R8 (ch)
14 K—K2	Kt—B3	36 B—Q3	Q x R
15 Q—Kt4	Q—K2 (d)	37 Q x Q (ch)	K x Q
16 Kt—B3	P—KR3	38 P—R5	P—Kt6
17 P—R4	P—QKt3	39 P—R6	P—R4
18 P—Kt4	B—Kt2	40 P—R7	P—R5
19 P—Kt5	Kt—Q2	41 B—B4	R—KR sq
20 P x P (e)	P x P	42 B—Q3 (l)	P—R6
21 KR—Kt sq	P—K4?	43 K—Q2	P—R7
22 Kt x P!	Kt x Kt	Resigns.	

(a) More sound seems: 9. P x P, KP x P (if Kt x Kt; 10. P—Q6!); 10. Kt x Kt; P x Kt; 11. Kt—Q2.

(b) The alternative 12. Q—Kt sq, was not an agreeable prospect.

(c) Threatening the bishop, by Kt—B3.

(d) Safely retiring, with a strong passed pawn ahead.

(e) If Q—B7, Kt—B sq; would be sufficient.

(f) Q x P, afforded better drawing chances.

(g) Threatens 28. R x P (ch)! K x R; 29. R—R sq (ch), B—R3; 30. R x B (ch), K—Kt2; 31. R x P (ch), and wins.

(h) Not, Q x BP; 28. R x P (ch), K x R; 29. R—R sq (ch), B—R3; 30, Q—B7 (ch), and mate next move.

(i) More "brilliant" than dangerous. If R x R, 32. Q—R8 (ch).

(j) Why not 31. K—B sq?

(k) Probably an oversight. The game could at least have been prolonged with, 35. K—K sq, or b sq.

(l) If B—Kt8, R x P! B x R, P—B6; and wins. A very lively game!

Mr. W. A. Winser, Hon. Secretary, Boys' Chess Congress, Hastings Chess Club, Carlisle Parade, Hastings, writes: "The closing date for entries for the Boys Championship and the second Open Tournament, has been extended to April 14."

A short first-class tourney starts to-morrow, at the Hastings Chess Club with the following players: Miss Vera Menchik, J. A. J. Drewitt, E. M. Jackson, T. H. Taylor W. Winter, and one other.

Entries received for the Premier Tournament, of the Kent County Chess Association Congress, at Canterbury, during Easter week, include: Miss Menchik, Sir George Thomas, Bt., H. E. Price (Birmingham), E. Spencer (Liverpool), W. Winter, F. D. Yates, and Dr. A. Zeits (Augsburg, Bavaria).

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,316.

(*The Sixth of the Quarter.*)

A fighting-man of old romance,
He wandered forth upon his way,
He rescued maids from evil chance,
And dragons would with pleasure slay.

1. A mile upon the Continent?
   No, just some sixty-two per cent.
2. From ginger easily there can
   Be made a coloured gentleman.
3. A friend in need, here headless, find;
   A better he may call to mind.
4. Firstly, a gallery select,
   And then the wooden half reject.
5. One highly strung, ambition's slave,
   Honour he missed, and found the grave.
6. Oft young and tender, often dry,
   And drunk far from infrequently. Pax.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the Sunday Times, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,315, AND ANSWER.

"March Winds" you may suggest; what we need here
Come later, though connected they appear;
One set of lights will make the other clear.

1. "Morrow" would suit "March Winds," and now we may
   Fitly compare to-morrow with to-day.
2. An "Alibi" of course is not amiss
   When in the Law Courts it is used as this.
3. From Ides of March our thought to "Roman" flies;
   Quite right, but more than one must greet our eyes.
4. "Command" the next light? Nay, but truth to tell,
   A synonym instead will do as well.
5. "Horatius" may suggest one name of one
   Whose plans through him were ruined and undone. W. J. B.

1.	A		F		T		E		R.
2.	P			L		E			A.
3.	R		O		M		A		N.
4.	I		N	J	U	N	C	T	I O N.
5.	L			A			R		S.

Notes.—Light 4, Or, Instruction. Light 5, Lars Porsena of Clusium, Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome.

Acrostic No. 1,314 (*Fourth Sunday in Lent*).—Correct answers were received from 158 solvers, incorrect from 45, and there were three posted late.

Acrostic No. 1,313.—Satisfactory evidence in favour of "Tanghan" and "Devil" has been produced, and these words are accepted for the first and eighth lights. The revised figures will be:—149 correct, 139 incorrect.

Continued from preceding column.

bid of "Two Spades" does not adequately reflect the strength of his hand. He should bid either "Three Spades" or "Two No-trumps," thus signalling to Y to keep the bidding open until, at any rate, a game contract is reached. Y should not, after an opening bid of "One Club," have allowed the bidding to end at "Two Spades." His Spades are not very strong, and Z has only faintly supported the suit. He should have bid "Two No-trumps," which gives the best picture of his distributed strength and affords his partner an opportunity for a further bid.

O. V. C. asks for comment on A's and B's calls in the following Contract bidding at the score love all:—Z (dealer) "Three Spades"; A (holding Spades x; Hearts Q, J, 10, x; Diamonds, A, K, Q, x; Clubs, A, Q, J, x) bid "Four Spades"; Y doubled, and B said, "No Bid." B held Diamonds, J, x, x, x, x, and nothing else of value. Answer:—A bid of "Four Spades" by A is too extravagant a forcing bid. An informatory double would be the best bid if (being a double of over "Two") it was not dangerously ambiguous. There remains a "Four Diamonds" bid, which is the safest, and has the double advantage of showing solid "tops" and leaving open a switch to "Four Hearts" in the event of a double. B is too weak to bid.

BRITISH ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

THE CENTRAL BOARD.

REDUCING THE COST.

By SIR PHILIP DAWSON, M.P., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

It is generally recognised by all those who have given special attention to the problem that the greatest economy in generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity can only be secured by undertakings supplying wide territories, and the result obtained by this means in great industrial and country areas in Germany and the U.S.A. fully supports this view. The effect of such a policy is not only to reduce the cost of producing electricity by generating it in large efficient and interconnected power stations, but also to minimise the losses between the energy fed into the transmission lines and that supplied to the consumers, and to improve the economic efficiency of the distribution and of the transmitting system, by reducing to a minimum the capital charges per unit of current sold to the consumer.

The 1926 Electricity Act and the steps now being taken by the Central Electricity Board which it created will do much to reduce the cost of electricity supply to the distributor, but as regards a cheap and abundant supply of electricity becoming available throughout the country, this will largely depend on the degree of co-operation and co-ordination which it will be found possible to secure amongst distributors. In the past there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining a supply in sparsely populated and rural areas, as a result of the fact that both municipal undertakings and supply companies have naturally proceeded to develop those areas where the largest number of consumers was to be found.

DISTRIBUTION AREAS.

Public Utilities are to-day furnishing current at a very reasonable rate in more or less densely populated districts, and securing "fringe orders" where they think remunerative customers can be obtained, whilst less favoured areas remain without any source of supply; and if this process is allowed to continue, these will be placed in a most unsatisfactory position, as no one will be able under such circumstances to supply them at an economic rate.

The larger the distribution area (provided it comprises "the lean as well as the fat"), under the control of one authorised undertaker, the greater the possibility of securing universal supply at a reasonable rate, subject to obligations being imposed (the Electricity Commissioners have rightly done this in the past), that a sufficient amount of money be expended within a stipulated period to develop the less populated districts. The development of such areas is only economically possible by the use of overhead distribution systems, such as have been universally adopted on the Continent of Europe and in the U.S.A.

A difficulty in connection with supply areas in the past has been due to the fact that these have generally been made to coincide with administrative areas of urban, district, or county councils, instead of being laid out with regard to the position of the centres from which electricity has to be distributed or to the location of prospective customers and the probable growth of demand in the districts concerned.

HEAVY CAPITAL NEEDS.

The rational development of the distribution covering a large area which includes industrial, urban, and rural districts, demands heavy capital expenditure, much of which must remain unremunerative during the time it takes to build up a demand. Concessions should therefore only be granted to those who are in a position to find the large amounts involved on reasonable terms, and who realise that they may have to wait several years before reaping the benefits of their investment, knowing from experience that if they pursue a progressive policy, and under experienced management, they are bound to be rewarded.

The national power scheme, created by the 1926 Electricity Act, which the Central Electricity Board has undertaken to carry out, and which it is bound to make a success, will instil a fresh spirit of enterprise into those responsible for administering our public utilities, and encourage them to adopt and develop fresh and up-to-date methods of building up the demand for electric supply.

CHEAPEST FORM OF ENERGY.

The justification of the electric supply industry is that it has proved that it can deal not only with lighting but also with power, and in many cases heating, much more efficiently than any other form of energy. It has had to combat formidable vested interests, and till recently has suffered from restrictive legislation, which is largely responsible for the backward position we occupy to-day. How much still remains to be done may be gauged from the fact that if we take all the sources of electricity supply, the annual consumption of electricity per head of population in Great Britain is 330 units, as compared with 450 in Germany, 540 in Sweden, 844 in the U.S.A., 1,175 in Switzerland, and 1,600 in Canada; whilst the degree of the electrification of our industries is about 54 per cent., as compared with 70 per cent. in Germany, 80 per cent. in the U.S.A., and 88 per cent. in Japan.

As regards railway electrification, with the exception of the Underground and Southern Railways, we have little to be proud about. In no other country in the world would suburban services, such as those dealt with by Liverpool Street and King's Cross, be still operated by steam to the great disadvantage of the teeming millions served by the suburban traffic handled from these two stations. As regards main-line electrification (there are many sections in this country where electrification would be of great benefit), we have nothing to show compared to what has been done on the Continent of Europe, in the U.S.A., South America, India, Japan, South Africa, and New Zealand. The Central Electricity Board's "Grid" will simplify and cheapen the electrification of selected sections of our railways, and the supply given to them would favourably react on the economics of the national supply.

According to the latest figures of the Electricity Commissioners, 41.4 per cent. of the total capital invested in our electric utilities is concerned with generation, and 58.6 per cent. with distribution. Sixty-two per cent. of the total plant installed to-day is above that required for the maximum output. The National scheme will greatly reduce this amount, and thus increase the productivity of the capital expenditure. What is needed is to increase the productivity of the capital expended on distribution, and to make the capital charges per unit disposed of to the consumer as low as possible.

INCREASED OUTPUT.

Improvements in plant, machinery, and methods of operation have, within the last six years, increased the number of units of electricity sold per £100 of capital invested from 2,189 units to 2,603 units. The National scheme will materially increase the output per unit of plant installed, whilst a rational campaign for selling electricity will increase the economic efficiency of the distributing system. Of the total cost per unit sold (excluding capital charges), roughly one-quarter represents fuel, one-eighth distribution, one-eighth management, and a little over one-eighth rates and taxes. Of the gross revenue 55 per cent. is absorbed by working costs, and of the remainder about half represents interest charges and dividends, and one-third depreciation and reserves.

As a result of the programme which will be carried out by the Central Electricity Board, and a more rational method of distribution, it will become possible very largely to increase the output per unit of capital invested in electric utilities. By this means the price to the consumer can be materially reduced, whilst a good dividend can be earned by the investor without any detriment to the consumer.

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, LTD.

THE WHITE COAT

By GENERAL KRASSNOFF

Translated from the Russian by Olga Vitali.

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SUMMER-TIME

GOLDEN HOUR LOST.

RUSTIC MARTYRS.

By E. V. KNOX.

"Time and tide," said the ignorant proverb-monger, "wait for no man." He reckoned without the spirit of progress and the march of civilisation, ever moving onward to nobler and better things. This morning, before the earliest birds had set up their shrill piping, whilst you and I were sunk in dreamless slumber, for a whole hour Time was not. Or to put it in other and perhaps better words, this morning of their own volition the people of England lent sixty minutes to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Labour Government, which will be returned to them without any interest from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the morning of October 5.

It is a rather solemn thought: and we may well ask ourselves whether the Government is likely to do anything worth while with this golden hour which we have sacrificed to them, or will merely waste it in futile vacillation as they have wasted so many hours in the past. Anyhow, the hour is gone. *Perit et imputatur.* And those who went to bed before twelve o'clock to get their beauty sleep, and altered their alarum clocks before doing so, are looking to-day an hour less beautiful. With some of us, perhaps, this may not be possible, but with the rest we should sympathise.

And since this practice of playing fast and loose with time in order to secure certain pleasurable ends has now been going on for some years, we may well take stock of the whole position, and ask whether the fibre of British manhood and womanhood shows signs of being impaired or strengthened under the strain.

SOME REACTIONARIES.

There are not a great many wholehearted reactionaries. I know one man, a Mr. Wilkinson, a clergyman, who refuses, and always has refused, to alter his watch at the tyrannous majority's behest. He takes the view that nothing, unless it were a circumstance of national peril such as that which influenced the conduct of Joshua during the battle of Gibeon, can justify us in altering those times and seasons which were given to us for our good. At any hour between this and the first Sunday in October if you ask my friend Mr. Wilkinson the time of day he gives you the right time; but, ever courteous and charitable as a clergyman should be, he adds, "Or, if you want to know the Government time, it is so-and-so."

But, as I say, he has few followers. Even in the most rural parts of England there has been no popular *émeute* with regard to this missing hour comparable in any way to the disturbance which followed the filching of eleven days from our calendar in 1752. Pastoral indignation has seethed quietly, but no rioting or bloodshed have occurred.

I met an old shepherd on the Sussex Downs two years ago who offered me some mushrooms which he had collected in a hat. "They're not very good ones nowadays," he explained to me. "But what can you expect with Summer Time?"

CRUELTY TO COWS.

The cows, again, are milked too late. I mean to say they are milked too early. They are milked at four instead of at five. But cruelty to cows, happening in the early dawn, has little weight with urban sentimentalists, who only get up in time to consider cruelty to foxes and stags taking place after breakfast has been cleared away. Little children, less important, perhaps, than cows, suffer also from Summer Time, for they are sent to bed at seven and told to go to sleep while the long daylight coming through the window still torments them with visions of mischief postponed, and keeps them from their guileless dreams. Lovers and their lasses—but what, after all, is love?—who wander by the scented hedgerows, prefer that dusk should steal early over the meadow sweet and eglantine, for the lasses in some regions have still to be home by ten. "And ten sharp, mind you, Patricia. None of your not hearing the church clock go!"

And no doubt there are other bucolic martyrdoms. On the whole, I am inclined to attribute the lack of any real revolutionary spirit to the growth of the doctine of Relativity, and the gradual disrepute into which Professor Einstein has, by his insidious propaganda, dragged the whole conception of Time. But there are, of course, undoubted compensations. They fall mainly to the lot of the urban toiler, as Mr. Willett intended that they should. The rich man in his castellated block of flats has perforce to dine, and to dine hugely and well. And he must do this, which can be done as well or even better by artificial light, while tennis and cricket are still going happily on in Battersea Park.

A STATISTICIAN'S VIEW.

It has been calculated by a statistician, long a friend of my family, that five million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-six more services and returns pass and re-pass over the top of cord nets during a single day of early summer since we daringly decided to set back the hands of the clock in this England of ours: and even this large total he candidly admits, makes no allowance for double faults. The sound of the lawn-mower in Greater London goes on until the fireproof curtain is raised and lowered in the central theatres of the Metropolis; and I have known men to be killing greenfly when their fathers would have been knocking out the last pipe before bolting the front door. Cats, frustrated in their ambitions, are obliged to defer their oratorios. But it is the simple, domestic life which, even amongst the urban toilers, has profited in the main by this rape on the forelock of time, for one dances and gambles and drinks no better because the daylight still lingers in Endymion Alley or on the roofs of Acacia Grove.

A POINT OF LAW.

Curiously enough—and I set this forth for the benefit of week-end casuists—daylight saving seems to have entered into no important case at law. Yet it is quite clear, is it not, that if a man has been murdered at half-past two a.m. on this morning of April 13, and shown to have been murdered by the silent evidence of a bullet which has passed through him and struck the clock at that hour and stopped it (a coincidence which quite often occurs), the jury of twelve good men and true will be obliged to acquit the slayer because there is in the law of England no hour between two and three on this morning of April 13? Ergo, it seems to me, deceased is not dead. However, I may be wrong. I often am about points of law.

IRISH FREE STATE

FINANCE.

THE NEW ESTIMATES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The estimates of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing financial year have been issued. Like all public figures, they are *sui generis* and require special knowledge for their interpretation. The total expenditure is estimated at £30,337,000, of which £4,335,000 is of a capital character, and the balance of £26,000,000 for annual services. On the basis of last year's receipts, the estimate revenue is £24,257,000, thus leaving a deficit of, say, one and three-quarter million on purely revenue account.

This deficit is to be met by borrowing or "otherwise." In years past it has been the practice to bridge this gulf by borrowing, on the grounds that stated items were of a non-recurrent character. Last year the sum so borrowed was a little over one million pounds. Obviously, as we approach to normal, this practice will become less and less justified every year. It even appears that the time has now come when the practice, which was never desirable, should be definitely abandoned, and borrowing should be limited to reproductive works, authorised by special enactment and kept altogether outside the purview of the annual budget.

In the present case it is not impossible that a portion of this one and three-quarter million may have to be met by taxation. Unpleasant as this may be, it would be preferable to any lapse from rectitude. On the capital account proper, new expenditure for the year amounts to £1,335,000, and the balance of £3,000,000 is to repay temporary borrowings. Once repaid, these borrowings may then recommence, and so there is always a lag which is inclined to obscure the true position.

The success of the Dublin Corporation loan is a good omen for the forthcoming national loan. The sum was small, and the terms—5 per cent. at 95—were unduly generous. This is more than Mr. Blythe would be justified in offering at the present time of cheap money. There is, however, little doubt that the whole sum of five millions, which he requires, can be raised at home.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

The appearance of two years' reports with the accounts of the Electricity Supply Board has directed attention to the less spectacular aspect of this ambitious undertaking. The first thing that strikes any lay critic is the qualifications in the auditors' certificate. They may not mean much, and the general tendency of business minds is to read into an auditor's qualifications more than may actually be intended. In the present case the auditors point out that no provision has been made for rates on undertakings, and particulars of creditors' claims have not been vouched. With regard to rates, the Government has announced its intention only to claim exemption on the main generating works. The accounts, following the example of certain shipping combines, are fully condensed, but barely informative. Salaries, travelling, publicity, and kindred services are all lumped in one item and charged to capital account as preliminary expenses. The accounts are in the form approved by the Minister of Finance.

The Electricity Supply Board is rightly free from close Parliamentary control; its proceedings cannot be scrutinised from day to day by question and answer in the House. It is more in the nature of a public utility company. It is, therefore, specially important that the one report in the year, and above all the accounts, should be full and explicit, and that both Houses of the Oireachtas should be given by the Government an opportunity to discuss them. At present this can only be done by means of a private motion, which, with the best intentions, may imply antagonism.

If this whole matter is not tackled and settled now, on the appearance of the first reports, it will be more difficult and invidious in the future. As years go by the sums involved will be larger, the operations more extensive, and the accounts, if not clear from the start, will become more and more confusing. From the outset the Minister concerned and the board itself have asserted their desire for business methods and tests, an element of which should be a full-dress debate once a year.

VALE THE "IRISH STATESMAN."

To-day the *Irish Statesman* will make its last appearance, and many will be sad, both for personal and public reasons. For seven years, first in the Irish *Homestead* and later in the *Statesman*, Æ has been editor, and the task has been a labour of love. His talents could have brought him big rewards as a journalist in other countries. By the lowering of standards he might have made his journals more popular, but he kept with fixity to his patriotic purpose and to high ideals. It was often suggested to him that he wrote above the heads of rural readers, but his aim was to give of his best to draw others to his level of intellect. His love of truth, his poetic idealism would brook no compromise with expediency. And yet he was a practical dreamer. He had a sure grasp of the economics of co-operation, and in his younger days he worked in the field at the promotion of credit societies. His sympathy with poverty and suffering was intense. He never spared his pen to expose social evils, regardless of personal consequences. Under his editorship the *Irish Statesman* has been a staunch supporter of the Treaty and yet a fearless cross-bench critic of public affairs. It has maintained a high standard of literary excellence. It has managed to struggle on with the support of American friends. That it cannot continue is a sad comment on our vaunted intellectual revival. Yet it was an effort well worth making, and an achievement on which a loyal band of workers may look back with pride.

RODIN'S BURGHERS OF CALAIS.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas comments on the fact that this group is set up on a pedestal in Westminster, but on the ground level in Calais, and asks which represents the sculptor's real wishes. I always understood that the Westminster group was set up under Rodin's supervision, but was very surprised at this, for in his book, "L'Art," published about 1905, he distinctly states (I am quoting from memory) that he had designed the figures to be seen on a level with the spectator, as if they were alive and walking.

Royal Automobile Club, S.W. K. T. G.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Lucas's remarks about the proper placing of Rodin's "Burghers of Calais," the following extract from the small book (1907) by Frederick Lawton, M.A., "François Auguste Rodin," may be of interest:—

The monument was not erected until 1895. Rodin would have liked to place his *Bourgeois* on the top of a lofty pillar, increasing the size of the bronze figures by about one and a half. The funds did not allow of this. As the next best thing, he would rather they had been placed on the ground close to the everyday life of the city; but here again his desire was not fulfilled. They were put on a low pedestal in the Richelieu Square, a site having nothing but the name as its recommendation. It is a pity the sculptor's preference could not have been gratified. . . .

Placed as the group is in London, it is almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory view of it. The figures are small, and it is necessary to see them very close at hand and at a steep angle. The intricate background of the Houses of Parliament make it difficult to obtain a "silhouette" of the group. As it is at present placed one feels in the position of the dog in the well-known poster, who has his fore-paws on the table and is asking, "What is it Master likes so much?"

ERNEST BLAIKLEY.

Stanley Gardens, N.W.

OUR PARIS LETTER

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

A PARODY OF JUSTICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Frenchmen have just awakened to the fact that despite their republican motto of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," they have, since the time when their ancestors set out to realise the ideals of the "Social Contract," laboured under a system of justice which, to the majority of civilised States to-day, seems a parody. Liberty, it is realised, is by no means respected; Equality is rather more than doubtful; and Fraternity is usually expressed only in cases in which sentimentality rather than justice has dictated verdicts.

The case of Almazian, who has been kept in prison for over seven months pending investigation of a murder charge against him, has brought the whole subject of the liberty of the subject into the limelight. As the law stands any citizen of France may be arrested on suspicion of anything and be kept in gaol indefinitely without trial. There is nothing in the present system to prevent a man from spending years in such confinement.

The release of Almazian is a frank, though tardy, confession on the part of the juducial authorities that they are ashamed of the system. It is to be revised. On the initiative of the Prefect of Police a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to draw up a bill which will do for the French citizen what the Habeas Corpus Act did for British subjects. Under the new measure it will be provided that a person may not be arrested until the charge against him or her is sufficiently established to warrant judgment by a magistrate immediately. There is to be no more of the system under which a man, vaguely suspected, might be kept in gaol and subjected to "third degree" methods during the period required by his accusers for working up the case against him. He must either be a free man or his accusers must be prepared to place him on trial at once. The strange thing to foreign students of French life is that monarchy should have had to set the example to a republic founded on the principles of Liberty.

A JUDICIAL PARADOX.

It has been said in England that "the Law is a hass." In France it often is made to appear like a clown. Hardly a week passes without an assassin leaving an assize court "without a stain on his character," thanks to the eloquence of counsel and the sentimentality of jurymen, who would rather see a murderer go free than allow a judge to inflict a punishment which they deem too harsh. Juries all over the country are demanding that they should be consulted by the judge as to the severity of the sentence. Judges object, naturally, and so, when the hearts of the jurymen are touched even in the most flagrant cases, we have verdicts of "Not guilty."

A system of this kind is bound in the end to tie itself into knots. There is an example now in a case in which a man was charged with arson and a woman with complicity in his crime. The man was found not guilty, but the woman was found guilty of having been his accomplice. The jury wished to punish her, but not the man. But this position is so ridiculous that the court has not yet been able to make anything of it. Since the jury in the case of the man declared that there was no crime, the court cannot very well sentence anyone for complicity. The judge has decided to take a week in which to think things over. He will need it. Any British judge confronted with such a verdict would possibly have died of apoplexy in court.

CYCLIST "SQUIRRELS."

The six-day cycle race now in progress in Paris is an extraordinary affair from many points of view. For six days and nights the cyclists, in teams of two, who may relay each other, must race round the wooden track of the Velodrome d'Hiver, each partner in a team snatching a few hours' sleep at a time on a camp bed at the edge of the track. This six-day race has been condemned by many people as inhuman, since humanitarians cannot find pleasure in watching men spend themselves, as these cyclists must do, to the limit of endurance. In order that the sport may be kept up to pitch onlookers from time to time offer prizes for the fastest time made on two or three laps of the course. The whole race is thus speeded up whenever wealthy spectators find it slackening.

There is a kind of auction of prize money, too. A man may announce a prize of five hundred francs on behalf of Mlle. Someone or other. A rival bidder then announces a prize of a thousand francs on behalf of some other lady. So the bidding goes on until it reaches as much as two thousand francs for two laps. This is one of the ways in which wealthy admirers of stage stars express their admiration. Mlle. X has a certain amount of satisfaction in learning that during the race twenty-five thousand francs of prize money have been offered in her name, while her nearest rival has cost her admirers only twenty thousand.

COUNCILLORS' TROUBLES.

The members of the Paris Municipal Council have found recently that their life is not exactly a bed of roses. They are being not only criticised, but ridiculed by their electors. Perhaps this is why when a vote was taken which involved ratepayers in an expenditure of £45,000 a year for fifty years for an extension of the central market the proposer of the motion suggested that the vote should be passed or rejected simply on a show of hands. There are to be no more "joy-rides" for councillors at the public expense. Parisians consider that they have already had all the reports they need concerning traffic problems, drainage schemes, abattoirs and town planning abroad. The commissions which drew up these reports no doubt had an excellent time which cost their members nothing, but their labours have invariably resulted simply in the filing of another report to be eventually forgotten in the archives of the Hotel de Ville.

The latest joke concerns the labours of a commission appointed to investigate reforms in the omnibus and tramway services of Paris. The commission appointed a sub-commission, which appointed an assistant sub-commission. This latter body appointed in turn a number of investigators who were to report to it in due course. The report has now been submitted. The assistant sub-commission is to transmit it to the sub-commission, which is to send it in due course to the commission, which will submit it later to the municipal authorities who will file it. So no harm will have been done and the commissioners, the sub-commissioners, the assistant sub-commissioners, and the inspectors will all have had an opportunity for a little display of oratory. But it is too much to ask the Parisian to take this kind of thing seriously.

The burglar is intolerant of the bigamist, and very often more intolerant of the sex offender.—*Eric Roy Calvert.*

Some young people to-day think that immorality is necessary to great art, since it gives an experience of life which is to be obtained in no other way.—*Dean of Windsor.*

Victory will never be won by a party that goes nagging and heresy hunting and all that kind of thing, but only by a party resolved first, last, and all the time to be a band of brothers. — *Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

No greater calamity has befallen civilisation than the disuse of Latin as a living universal language, which is the language akin to the social and political institutions on which, in part at least, the whole modern order rests.—*Archbishop of York.*

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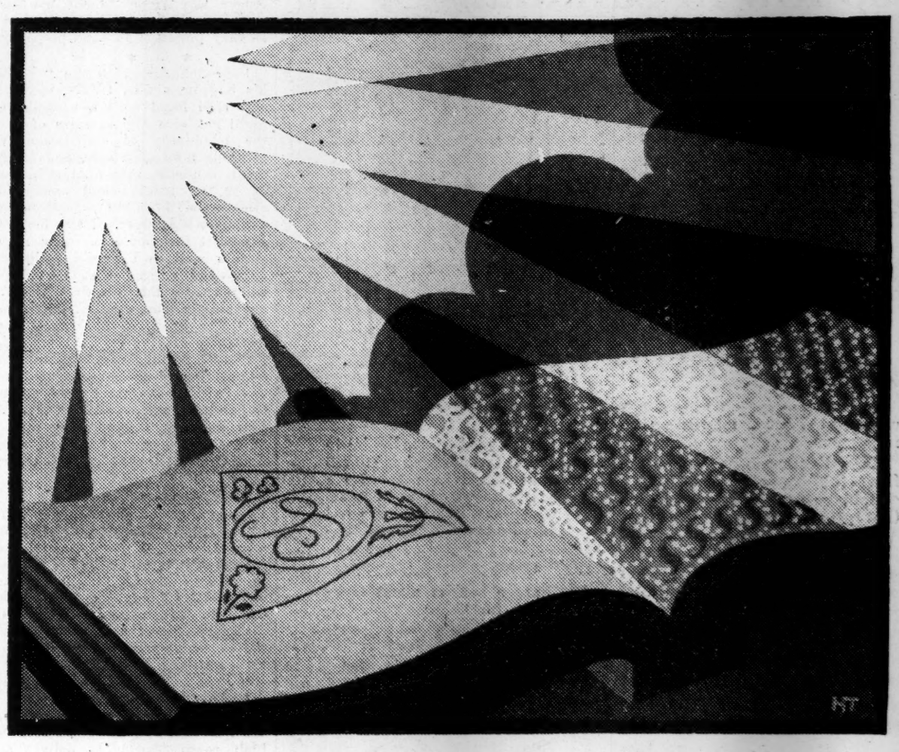

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Examine the tongue, and give this laxative.

Bile accumulates in the system when the bowels fail to act regularly. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, the liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, and a bilious attack is the result.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, does not eat heartily, has a cold or a sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a dose of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because in a few hours all the constipated poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well and happy child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

"California Syrup of Figs" has full directions for children of all ages, and for grown-ups, printed plainly on each bottle.

Ask your chemist for "California Syrup of Figs," 1/3 and 2/6 a bottle. Emphasise "California," and no mistake will be made.

A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

RICHARD JEFFERIES

By E. V. LUCAS.

Many people having reproved me, both privately and in public, for failing to mention the Broad Hinton White Horse among the Wiltshire stud, I herewith offer apologies. But I am bound to say that, having visited it since the sin of omission was committed, I was disappointed in it. If those others are White Horses, this is a White Pony: I was grieved to find it so insignificant. Another White Horse which I was guilty of also overlooking is to be found at Alfriston, thus acquitting Sussex of my charge of being a county without any such equine beacon. As, according to three correspondents (whose unanimity is wonderful), its forelegs are stationary while its hind legs are in motion, this steed, too, must be classed among the stable weeds. I am less penitent about overlooking it because apparently it is younger than myself; which no White Horse on a down should be.

* * * *

Nevertheless, I shall take an early opportunity of running my eye over its dubious points, as I have already done with the Hackpenny pony. Passing through Savernake Forest on my way thither, my thoughts had turned to Richard Jefferies, whose book, "Round About a Great Estate," is the celebration of that district, and so it was natural after leaving Broad Hinton to go on to Coate near Swindon, in order to see where Jefferies was born and brought up, and to pay a long-deferred visit to Coate lake, on whose surface and shores the boys in his story "Bevis" had so many of their adventures. But first let me say that the circumstance that the Great West Road cuts right through Savernake always gives me a shock. It seems wrong. Such places should be inviolable. Although I intensely resent in others aristocratic selfishness and intolerance, I am grateful to the powers for not making me a nobleman with a park; for I feel sure I should instantly put an impregnable fence around it: and the more so if I kept deer. Both of the Savernake gates were wide open, yet a young doe was leaping and bounding over the turf just in front of my wheels. She was alone; not another of the herd did I see. Can this mean that all had escaped into the open country?

* * * *

Coate lake, from which Swindon draws its water, has been converted into a municipal recreation resort. There are shelters and seats, boats for hire, and a high platform of iron for those who dive. How different from the days of "Bevis," when it was like a secluded lagoon, the abode of romance! On a recent day of April bleakness it was dreary and desolate and municipal beyond description. Seeing a young man in the distance, I approached him in order to find out if the name of Jefferies was held in honour. He told me where the farmhouse stood in which Jefferies was born, but said it was not shown to the public; and while I thanked him I wondered if I ought not to offer him a shilling for putting him to any trouble. Deciding that to do so would be discourteous, I wished him good-day, and was moving off when to my astonishment he asked me for a penny. I thought for the moment that this was the price he had himself put upon his communicativeness; but no, he was the custodian of the place, and Swindon demands this trifling coin from everyone who comes here. An even longer way from "Bevis," whose heroes would gladly have given such few pennies as they possessed to keep people out!

* * * *

Poor Jefferies, with the "Bevis" days his happiness was, I fear, over. Nature, which he loved with a white-hot passion, could not give him serenity of mind; and the machinery of civilisation, with its grinding need of money, and his own constant ill-health, were against him. He died at 39, an idealist and pantheist in an alien world, worn out by disease, overwork, and financial worry. I saw his birthplace, a modest farmhouse behind a high wall—such a wall as I should build round my park—and noticed that the sign of the neighbouring inn was the "Sun." Could anything be more appropriate to the author of "The Story of My Heart," with its insatiable craving for heat and life? The "Sun." A hundred yards from the farmhouse's back-door he was at his beloved water's edge and among the animals that make up the microcosm of "Wood Magic." Few solitary introspective boys with a naturalist's eyes can have had better conditions to grow thoughtful and observant in.

* * * *

It was after Jefferies' boyhood that tragedy began. The escapade of his sixteenth year, when with a friend he ran away to France, may perhaps be called the end of irresponsibility. Their idea was to walk to Moscow, but as neither knew any foreign language they thought it better to change their route and go instead to America; but at Liverpool the cost of the tickets stopped further enterprise, and they returned by slow train to Swindon, depressed and disillusioned. The frustrated enterprise was symptomatic; for the rest of his life Richard Jefferies was to be short of cash and was to envisage seductive high roads leading to delight and to be unable to take them.

* * * *

On returning to his father's home, Coate farm, he settled down to become a reporter for a Swindon paper, learning shorthand for the purpose; no career for such a dryad, nomad, and poet in one! In 1874 he married and devoted himself to writing novels, which had no success, for he lacked any sense of character; but in 1877, living in London, he came to his own with a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* called "The Gamekeeper at Home," followed by "Wild Life in a Southern County"—his native Wiltshire. "Wood Magic" and "Bevis" belong to 1881 and 1882, and "The Story of My Heart," his most remarkable and individual work, to 1883. Fortune certainly played him strange tricks, for his next home was Brighton, whose treelessness he deplored. Brighton, however, like Glasgow, is a great city to get away from, and in the neighbourhood he found materials for some of his most attractive essays—I remember, in particular, one called "Clematis Lane," describing a spot I used to know well. Jefferies' last home was at Goring, in Sussex, where he died in pain and poverty in 1887. His best memorial is, after his own work, "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies" which Walter Besant, a sophisticated Londoner, turned aside from his work as a novelist to write, and wrote with noble fervour, and the bust and tablet in Salisbury Cathedral, set there because Salisbury is Wiltshire's See, rather than because Jefferies was a churchman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

English Authors Buried Abroad.

Sir,—Where can I find a list of English authors buried abroad? Everyone knows that Fielding lies in Lisbon, John Richard Green at Mentone, George Gissing and E. W. Hornung side by side at St. Jean de Luz, and Oscar Wilde at Père Lachaise. But there must be many others.

London. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

The Metrical System.

Sir,—Re "names and addresses of any societies in this country and America which aim at the adoption of the metrical system for weights, measures, and coinage," there may be mentioned the Decimal Association, 229, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2, and the Metric Association, 156, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

BRYAN PONTIFEX.

Knowle, Warwickshire.

The Irishman's Bull.

Sir,—To satisfy Mr. Charles H. Lomax, may I be allowed to say that the authority for a black cow being on occasion other than a female was an Irishman. This gentleman ruled that "If you saw a number of black cows in a field, and one was lying down, that was the bull." I think that it was the same scientist who wrote in a club complaint book: The hot water is cold, and there is none of it."

King's Langley. J. P. MITCHELL.

Montreuil-sur-Mer.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas questions whether this town can still be said to be really on the sea. When I was there during the war I was told by residents that the tide did actually come up as far as the mill at the foot of the town, though its rise and fall was only a matter of inches. I believe there is no barrier to prevent this, as fishermen used to tell yarns of conservatively minded salmon that very occasionally persisted in making their way up the stream to Montreuil. Of course, the valley must have silted up a lot, as there would be no possibility of even fourteenth century ships coming up now.

Royal Automobile Club, S.W. K.

White Horses.

Sir,—I am much interested in the correspondence re White Horses in the SUNDAY TIMES, more particularly regarding that cut on the steep side of Hindover Hill, near Seaford.

I have known this district fairly intimately for twenty years, and do not remember its being there when I first knew it. If it was, it was certainly not clearly visible.

I made some inquiries about it when I first saw it in the early days of the war, and my informant told me he believed it had been cut by soldiers from some of the military camps in the district.

F. E. SARGANT.

Wandsworth Common, S.W.

[A letter has also been received from E. Cockburn (Acton).]

Disraeli's Height.

Sir,—Many of us who can claim to belong to the later Victorians share with Mr. E. V. Lucas the belief that Disraeli was of small and slender frame, and, indeed, it is not clear that we are altogether without warranty for our belief.

Monypenny and Buckle, in the Life of the great statesman, tell us (vol. vi., p. 635):—

> It was, indeed, a strange and impressive figure that you might meet, any day, in the late seventies, during the session, sauntering slowly on Rowton's arm down Whitehall. A frame, once large and powerful, now shrunken and obviously in physical decay, but preserving a conscious dignity, and, whenever aware of observation, regaining with effort an erect attitude.

Ryde. Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

Tasmania.

Sir,—I have just received my copy of the SUNDAY TIMES dated January 6, and have read the interesting letter headed "New Zealand To-day." I am in agreement as regards New Zealand being a hybrid country and as regards the lack of the picturesque one gets in our own land of England. Living as I now do in Tasmania, I can safely assert that there is no other country so much like our own loved lan' as this one; its villages and its townships are "England Over Seas"—may I venture to say minus the bad weather of Britain's winter months. Here we have sunshine for nine months, and so-called winter for three; these latter are wet, but except in the south snow is not seen. Launceston, the northern capital, has a wonderful record for fine weather, and it is a source of wonderment that more retired English folk do not make it their home. Cheap living, low rates, and great social advantages make it a desirable spot.

T. A. NEWTON (Capt.), J.P.

Launceston, Tasmania.

Alleged Outrages in Patiala.

Sir,—With reference to the message from your Bombay correspondent, printed in your issue of April 6, I should like, with your permission, to make three remarks.

Firstly, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's firm and consistent attachment to the British Crown has won for him certain unscrupulous enemies who have for years endeavoured to bring his personal character into disrepute. Secondly, the allegations which the Committee professing to represent the Indian States peoples has eagerly endorsed have already been canvassed from time to time; and the Government of India, which is in a position to know the truth, has consistently refused to attach any importance to them. Thirdly, while these allegations were recently revived in an endeavour to frustrate the Maharaja's re-election to the Chancellorship of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness's brother rulers, with the full approbation of Lord Irwin's Government, testified their confidence in him by inviting him to assume this high office for the fifth time.

L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS.

London.

Sir Isaac Newton's House.

Sir,—It is quite wrong for anybody to assert that the house in St. Martin's Street, which was tenanted by Newton and subsequently by the Burneys, was dismantled "brick by brick" and carefully re-erected at Hitchin. The house at Hitchin may embody certain features of the St. Martin's Street building, but the latter was most decidedly not taken down brick by brick, for the "stump" (i.e., the shell of the house, up to the base of the first story) remained, plain for all to see, for some few years after the rest of the structure had been dismantled, and it was not finally pulled down by the housebreakers until the site was cleared for the erection of the new public library. I knew the house in the eighteen-eighties, and well remember how, during one very severe winter, I was one of a crowd of local youngsters who built a very substantial "Eskimo's hut" against the wall abutting on Long's Court; and I knew the house in the nineteen-twenties, and frequently passed the "stump" of it.

May I supplement Mr. E. V. Lucas's interesting article on Leicester Square by mentioning that Archbishop Tenison's school is now housed in a spacious new red-brick building overlooking Kennington Oval? Orange Street and Green Street, on the south side of Leicester Square, are so named after, respectively, the Orange Stable and the Green Mews of the old Royal Mews. Until a few years ago Orange Street consisted of three streets—Orange Street, the St. George's Barracks section, Bluecross Street, the mid-section, and James Street, the Haymarket end. The title of Bluecross Street commemorated the old Bluecross Stable of the Royal Mews.

CHARLES WHITE.

Chiswick Lane, W.

The Palestine Mandate.

Sir,—With reference to Sir Hall Caine's disclosure, the twofold conditions of the Mandate—viz., the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People and the non-prejudice of the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities—are, unfortunately, out of harmony with the local conditions.

The area of Palestine is small, and all cultivable lands, as well as pasture and village lands, are held by law and by title-deeds granted before the War. In practice the two conditions, therefore, clashed with one another, as, in order to carry out the first, it was unavoidable not to come up against the second, because, according to the Mohammedan Code of Land Tenure which was in force in Palestine when the War ended, not a single cultivator is allowed to remain landless, that is to say, if permission is given to him to sell his land, he is not allowed to sell more than is sufficient for his maintenance, or if permission is given to him to sell all in a particular locality, he is given a grant elsewhere.

The task of restoring Israel to his home, after his people have wandered over the world for nigh 2,000 years, in a small country like Palestine, almost the whole area of which was already held by right of title, was almost as impossible as getting the proverbial camel through the eye of a needle, and in place of the task which took forty years to accomplish in Cyprus, in ten years a sort of similar system has been devised in Palestine, with the result that all the existing civil and religious rights are overridden, creating a landless and discontented class which is a potential danger to the country.

F. ONGLEY
(late President of the Land Court in Palestine).

Scarsdale Villas, W.

Sir,—"Scrutator," in his article on the Palestine Mandate, missed one point, interesting to the Jewish Nationalist. He informed his readers that Britain's prestige, her defence of the Suez Canal, and her fortunes in the trade of the Near East are all bound up with the return of the Jews to the land of their forefathers. A strong Palestine, he showed, was to Great Britain a military necessity. But is that what Palestine is for? Are the Jews to labour in the creation of a prosperous State in order that one day their country may be overrun like Belgium? Yet that is the prospect which has to be faced. What else can a country expect, whose geographical situation lies between Russia and Turkey on the north, and Egypt to the south?

London, N.W. HENRY ALEXANDER.

The Conservative Position.

From SIR FREDERICK VAN DER MEULEN.

Sir,—In a very interesting article entitled "Labour and Protection" in your issue of December 9, 1928, Mr. Harold Cox points out that it is primarily on our export industries that we should concentrate our national attention, and states that, broadly speaking, export industries cannot be benefited by import duties. He then proceeds—

> From the point of view of an exporting country like England the fundamental weakness of the Protectionist argument is the constant overlooking of this essential fact. If, like the United States, we had a sufficient area for growing our own food and for supplying our own raw materials we could afford to live as an isolated unit. But we have not. We must therefore trade with other countries, and it is on our world trade that we have built up our national prosperity. Whether that trade can be finally benefited from the national point of view by any form of Government interference is a doubtful proposition.

There must be very many lifelong supporters of the Conservative Party who are wondering how its present policy, as outlined in the leading article in your issue of the 6th instant, will enable this country to regain the export trade upon which its prosperity must depend. So far as the colonies are concerned, there is very little sentiment where business is involved, and it may be taken for granted that they will follow the example set by the Canadians when they told Mr. J. H. Thomas that they would be prepared to buy British coal "if the price was suitable." In order that British prices shall be suitable for the export markets, it is essential that costs of production shall be materially reduced; how is it suggested that the Conservative policy can have this result?

Surely one of the main causes of our present economic ills is that all classes of the community are expecting to have a greatly improved standard of living and to do much less work for it, as compared with pre-war days. Can any political panacea or nostrum enable a man to reap where he has not sown, and, if not, will any political party have the courage honestly to face the position with which the country is now confronted?

FREDERICK A. VAN DER MEULEN.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

"The Hard Old Surgery."

Sir,—Adverting to the note by "Atticus" on "The Hard Old Surgery," I recall that, as a young boy (1875 as near as I can now fix the date) I saw at Montrose an aged, bent man, minus a hand. He was Quartermaster James Coull, the helmsman who had steered the Shannon into action against the U.S. frigate Chesapeake off Boston in 1813.

From an account of this old worthy, given by Captain Reid, R.E. (T.), in the *Montreal Daily Witness*, I cull the following, which seems to have some bearing on Lord Dawson's suggestion that folk of pre-anæsthetic days were less sensitive than ourselves:—

> The old quartermaster's Navy days ended when the Shannon and her prize sailed into Halifax on June 6. A year later he was a patient in the famous Guy's Hospital, London, with his left hand gangrened. It was removed at the wrist-socket by Chief-Surgeon Lucas, and, as the gangrene had spread, a second operation was necessary. The bone was sawn off two inches above the wrist. These were pre-chloroform efforts. I remember him telling me of his experience. They placed him in a big wooden armchair in the bare whitewashed-walled operating room. They removed his coat and tucked the shirt sleeve up from his injured arm. They gave him a stiff dose of laudanum to gulp down, and begged him to turn away his head, and look over his right shoulder. They put a bit of leather in his teeth to bite at. Students crowded round and held him firmly into the chair. . . . Then the agony began.

Coull is further stated to have returned to Montrose and for many years to have followed—minus a hand—the avocation of a sea-cook on whalers out of that port. He died in 1880, in his ninety-seventh year.

Bristol. JNO. IRELAND.

"The New Russia."

Sir,—In his fourth article on "The New Russia," Captain Loder refers to the peaceful conditions now apparently prevailing among the previously antagonistic races of Transcaucasia.

The recent book by Henri Barbusse entitled "Voici ce qu'on a fait de la Georgie," is entirely concerned with present-day conditions in Transcaucasia, and the aspect referred to by Captain Loder is by no means omitted. M. Barbusse writes, of course, from a frankly partisan point of view, and a great part of his book can only be regarded as propaganda; but, quite apart from that, it would seem that his statements must necessarily be taken with great reserve, for he confesses, quite early in its pages, that French is his only language, and that he would have been unable to make "direct contacts" had it not been for "mon ami Doukhovni," who, for several months, was seldom further from him than his own shadow, and for "a crowd of other friends," who ceaselessly surrounded him in rapid succession.

From all accounts this is the invariable experience of would-be students of life under the Soviets, and for that reason it seems doubtful whether any foreign inquirer would ever succeed in ascertaining if the ancient racial antagonisms of the Transcaucasian peoples have genuinely disappeared owing to a more enlightened outlook, or are merely in temporary abeyance under the iron rule of the Communist Party.

ALEXANDER QUICKE.

St. Petersburgh Place, W.

The Golliwogg.

From LIEUT.-COL. SIR VIVIAN HENDERSON.

Sir,—I believe the "Golliwogg" (spelt with two "g's," please!) originated about the time of Kitchener's Sudan campaign of 1898, as a nursery reproduction of Kipling's "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," although that poem was written in memory of an earlier Sudan campaign. I have an old photograph of one of these dolls which belonged to my sister, dated 1899. Golliwogg and his Dutch doll friends became very popular, owing to a series of fascinating books, written and illustrated by Bertha and Florence Upton. I still possess one of these books, "The Golliwogg's Circus," published in 1903, but I think this was one of the last of the series.

VIVIAN L. HENDERSON.

Carlton Club, S.W.

Sir,—I believe the Golliwogg to have originated from the Golliwogg books, the first of which was published in 1895, written by Bertha Upton and illustrated by her sister, Florence K. Upton.

The following year, as a child, I had the whole family of Dutch dolls—Sarah Jane, Peg, Meg, Weg, and the Midget—and, of course, to complete them, Golliwogg himself.

Christchurch. JOAN G. MORRISON.

[Replies have also been received from C. J. M. Gibson (Kirkby Lonsdale), M. C. E., Helen E. Donovan (Bourton-on-the-Water), C. Scott (Glasgow), D. M. Anderson-Coates (Bournemouth), A. M. (Enfield), Stanley I. Galpin (Windsor Court, W.), L. S. Egan (Burgess Hill, N.W.), Dorothy Clegg (Prestatyn), Alex. J. Bell (Princes Risborough), A. C. Flagg (South Shields), K. D. C. (Bournemouth), Thomas Whitley (Ferring-by-Sea), C. W. E. P. (Oxford), Rita Critchley (Ashwell), Clare Dixon (Canford Cliffs), E. Scote (Ilkley), G. M. Robinson (Weybridge), Peter Brook (Warstock), L. C. Lewis (W. Kensington), Edith M. Wood (Bishop's Waltham), Rosina M. Furley (Canterbury), M. de Winton (Brecon), D. A. (Taunton), and John Charrington (Shenley).]

"Nursery Nonsense."

From LADY WILSON.

Sir,—It may be that the nursery rhyme book to which Carew Mildmay refers is "The Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes," but the verses he quotes are to be found in a delightful volume of which I possess a battered old copy. It is called "The Favourite Picture Book," compiled anew by "Uncle Charlie." It contains "Nursery Nonsense," "Nursery Fun," etc., and is illustrated by Browne (Phiz), Landseer, Leech, Bennett, and others.

Walton-on-Thames. N. K. WILSON.

Sir,—The name of the book asked for by Mr. Carew Mildmay is "Nursery Nonsense, or Rymes Without Reason," by d'Arcy W. Thompson, with sixty illustrations by C. H. Bennett. GUILDFORD DUDLEY.

Lansdowne Road, W.

[Replies have also been received from Dorothy Lacey (Worcester), L. W. P. (Rochampton, S.W.), W. S. H. Gastrell (Rockbeare), A. Francis Steuart (Edinburgh), M. F. Creswell (Regent's Park Road, N.W.), Alice Brooks (Battersea, S.W.), C. D. C. Robinson (Kensington, W.), Hilda Wood (Preston), E. Rundle (Capdeck), Lucy S. Symons (Stroud), J. C. Clarke (Harrow), and Harry Townshend Wickham (Bakewell).]

Mont Blanc.

Sir,—In his letter to the SUNDAY TIMES of March 16 Colonel Henry Alford, referring to the article on Mont Blanc (for the revision of which I was responsible) in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," says:—

> We are told that Mont Blanc lies within French, Swiss, and Italian territory, whereas no part of Mont Blanc is in Switzerland.

I am sure that Colonel Alford did not wish to misrepresent the "Encyclopædia Britannica," but his statement is entirely without foundation. The passage to which he refers is the following:—

> Blanc, Mont, the culminating point (15,782 ft.) of the mountain range of the same name, lying within French, Swiss, and Italian territory. The summit is wholly French. . . .

The most casual reading of this passage should show that it is the range which is referred to as "lying within French, Swiss, and Italian territory." This is emphasized by the statement that "the summit is wholly French." If any doubt were possible with regard to so clear a discrimination between the mountain and the range of which it is a part, it would be removed by the map and other references in the index which make the location of the mountain perfectly explicit. JOHN I. PLATT.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

"A Carrel."

Sir,—Your correspondent's assertion that the ancient stall in the church of Bishop's Canning is "one of the few extant examples of a 'carrel,' and was 'probably' brought from a religious house," is, I venture to say, not supported by all antiquaries. So far as one is aware, this stall, known locally as the "Confessional Chair" or "Meditation Chair," is unique: if there is such an article of monastic furniture as a portable carrel extant, one would be glad to know of it. The monastic carrels were partitions in the cloisters.

There is an interesting article in one of the volumes of the "Wiltshire Archæological Journal" on the Bishop's Canning stall or pew, in which the writer gives his opinion that it post-dates the Reformation by many years, and is probably made up from part of an old rood-screen. This would support Mr. Francis Bond's conjecture that it is of fifteenth century date—at least, so far as the woodwork is concerned. It is quite possible that the second name it goes by may have been the purpose for its construction. Indeed, the Latin sentences in black letter, partly written in the shape of a hand, a common sentence in the palm—"Meditare debes quod"—belonging to each of those in the fingers, and "Manus meditationis" on the wrist, lend confirmation to this view. HENRY COLLETT.

Holland Park, W.

"Free Martin."

Sir,—The "Concise Oxford Dictionary" defines "free martin" as a "barren female of ox kind." Etymology doubtful. I always understood a free martin was a heifer born twin to a bull, and admittedly they are nearly always barren. Can one of your readers give me the origin of this curious expression? Are there any other animals which exhibit this strange trait?

Kenya. W. MORLAND.

"Tout Comprendre."

Sir,—On page 285 of André Maurois's "Vie de Disraeli" he says:—

> Si un jeune visiteur faisait timidement remarquer qu'un romancier professionel doit tout comprendre, et lui rappelait *le mot de Mme. de Stael* "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner."

Is this the source of the quotation?

Whitley Bay. F. M. DOWLAND.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Who wrote, and where is to be found?—

> . . . The music of the moon sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale!

—W. F. (Harley Gardens, S.W.).

Where is the following quotation from Coventry Patmore to be found?:—

> Love is a recent discovery, and requires a new law. Easy divorce is the vulgar solution. The true solution is some undiscovered security for true marriage.

—A GREAT READER (Aylesbury).

Could any reader give me details concerning the life of the French author who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Pierre de Coulevain"?—URUGUAY.

I shall be grateful for any details relating to the actress Hugh Walpole describes as "the Lovely Mrs. Tofts," in his new book "Rogue Herries." Does she link up with the Tofts of Bishop Stortford?—ELIZABETH ANNIE TOFTS CLARKE (Fircroft Road, S.W.).

One understands that the Teutonic invaders of Britain and of the basin of the Po had much in common. Would some of your readers give me fuller details of what the Anglo-Saxon and the Lombard had in common?—W. A. GILMOUR (Royal Societies Club, S.W.).

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson did an excellent piece of work in the House of Commons early last week, and it was the more creditable because it was done entirely on his own responsibility, for both Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain were out of the House. It was of comparatively minor importance how much substance there was in the rumours that a new interpretation was about to be attached to Article 16 of the Covenant or whether there was any substance at all. The point was that this new gloss would add gravely to the responsibilities of this country, and that if any addition were made, and in danger of being made, Parliament had a right to know about it.

That Mr. MacDonald of all men should even seem to be making a mystery of foreign affairs comes as a great shock, for no one has in opposition taken greater risks for the principle of democratic control of foreign relations. It is broadly true that our diplomacy to-day is much less open than it was in the days of Lord Salisbury, and while it may be true that Mr. MacDonald would not have committed himself irrevocably to any agreement placing additional burdens on this country without Parliamentary consent, there is a fair and an unfair way of obtaining that consent. Parliament gave its assent to the war in 1914; but no one could say that there was Parliamentary control over the policy that led up to it. Similarly, the House approved the Locarno Pact which made this country responsible for the defence of both France and Germany against aggression by either; but no one could say that Parliament was kept cognizant of the motives that led up to it. In moving the adjournment of the House to obtain a definite statement of his intentions from Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Locker-Lampson struck a blow for the current control by Parliament over the diplomacy of the Foreign Office.

PRIME MINISTER'S UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Locker-Lampson frightened the weaker and more conventional spirits of his party by his motion, and it is possible that he may not have seen the full implications of the action that he took. Nor did he succeed in establishing the principle of concurrent Parliamentary control over the conduct of foreign affairs, as distinguished from its right to be consulted after the event. Perhaps he may not have wished to go so far. But he did draw from Mr. MacDonald a very important principle of policy in the future. Mr. MacDonald promised that the leaders of the other two parties should be consulted during important negotiations—a promise that goes beyond anything ever promised before. It means that when there is a minority government there will be virtually a consultative Coalition in control of foreign policy, and that is a very big new constitutional principle which may make last week memorable.

Mr. Lloyd George's brief speech after Mr. MacDonald's statement had one striking passage. He said that in 1914 there was a doubt whether we were committed, but that we gave the benefit of the doubt to others. "We do not want these conditions to arise again," he said. He is all for definiteness and precision in these matters.

Mr. MacDonald's statement on the Naval Conference was, of course, a disappointment to the House as to the country. Labour cheered the Three-Power Agreement lustily, but it was not very spontaneous and seemed a cheer of relief rather than of real satisfaction. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has worked exceedingly hard at the Conference, and the incompleteness of the results is in marked disproportion to the expenditure of effort.

LORD TRENCHARD'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The other event of the week was the Lords' debate on our air policy, which was opened by Lord Trenchard. Lord Trenchard developed the idea thrown down by Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons that there should be an inquiry into how far the air could take over work now done by Army and Navy and do it more cheaply and effectually. The debate that followed was almost amusingly candid. The speeches made by great Service heads like Lord Beatty, Lord Cavan, and Lord Plumer revealed a jealousy of the Air Service which one knew existed, but startled one for all that. Is it generally realised how fierce is the civil war that is always going on in Whitehall? The various offices are like independent Powers, only united when there is something to be got out of the taxpayer. Remarkable, too, was the fierceness with which the impersonality and blindness of bombing warfare was assailed by the Army and Navy men. There was an almost moral fervour in the denunciation of the work done by this new department. So was the torpedo assailed, and in its day the bayonet or the musket. Lord Thomson has no room for sentiment, but he might have said something about the possibility of restricting by agreement the ravages of bombing expeditions over open towns. Never was a world so unsafe for democracy as this post-war world.

THE HOUSING BILL.

The Housing Bill debates yielded but poor speaking for the most part, and no one really believes that it will accomplish all the ideals that have inspired it. Curiously, it was Mr. Wheatley who said that slums would always be made as fast as they were unmade. It was put forward as an argument for his own brand of Socialism, but it pricks much of the sentiment that these Bills bring out. One of the notable sayings of the week was Colonel Buchan's, that Scottish slums were worse than others because they were built of such durable material that they refused to fall to pieces. It is curious to think of the jerry-builder as really a slum-clearancer in disguise. The Report stage of the Mental Treatment Bill on Friday went slowly and awkwardly for the Government. It showed that where questions of personal liberty are concerned individualism is still alive and kicking viciously even on the Socialist benches.

Ian Hay—otherwise Major Ian Hay Beith—who has a 54th birthday this week, has achieved such well-deserved success as novelist and playwriter, that it is curious to recall how diffident he was regarding his first literary efforts. While still at Cambridge he began, for his own amusement, to sketch out a kind of school-story. Later, when a master at Fettes College, he met a boy who seemed to provide the type of hero he was after. Fitfully, at long intervals, he added odd chapters, not always consecutively, until, after more than six years of such happy-go-lucky composition, he realised that he had written a book. He called it "Pip," and sent it to Blackwood's, who accepted it at once. Its success was immediate, and encouraged him to devote himself to literary work—a decision for which countless readers have due cause to be thankful.

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The Boat Race still preoccupies public attention in its week, even among people whose knowledge of the principles of rowing is elementary. But though the hero-worship on the towing-path at Putney during the practice of the crews is as great as ever, and the race itself is viewed at every point of vantage by enormous crowds, the enthusiasm hardly takes the personal expression it did a generation back, when it was almost *de rigueur* for every partisan to sport the colour of the crew he fancied. Nor does the younger generation, with all its keenness to capture the autographs of the heroes, have quite the preoccupation in the race that prompted the little schoolgirl who, asked what were the component parts of the air, replied, abstractedly, "Oxygen and Cambridgen."

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

A BUDGET WITH A SURPLUS—THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN—PROFESSOR BERTRAND—THE GIFT OF TONGUES—MR. GAMAGE AND HIS PARTNER.

By ATTICUS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, one thinks, must be casting envious eyes on his "opposite number," M. Tardieu, to-day. The British Prime Minister has had to hear from his Chancellor of the Exchequer of the desperate expedients whereby that embarrassed statesman proposes to fill in his deficit of seventy millions or so. The French Premier can pass a pleasanter Sabbath. They are doing so well in France that the forthcoming Budget will be able to show a reduction of some twelve million pounds. And M. Tardieu has just been holding a conference with the Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of France to consider what remissions of taxation can be given to French citizens in the forthcoming financial year. It must be gratifying news to M. Poincaré and help to complete his convalescence, for his faithful pupil, M. Tardieu, would, no doubt, be the first to acknowledge that the main credit for France's restored financial stability should be given to the ex-Premier.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF NEUTRALITY.

The Great War, which bore so tragically on many Royal families, did not altogether spare that of Sweden, and the late Queen felt it severely. The country was neutral, and retained its neutrality, in spite of many difficulties and much internal friction. But the Queen, German by birth and education, the daughter of a Hohenzollern princess, made no secret of her sympathy with the Central Powers, and did her best—perhaps rather more than a Queen Consort should prudently do in a constitutional State—to bring Sweden over to their side. This partisanship must have been trying to the King, determined to keep his country on an even keel, and to the Crown Prince, with his English wife. Fortunately, the Queen and her nearest relatives were kindly and affectionate, and political indiscretions were not permitted to interrupt their close mutual attachment. More distressing, perhaps, was the chronic ill-health which compelled the Queen to spend a large portion of every year in the south. In Italy, chiefly at Capri, she was attended by her devoted personal physician, Dr. Axel Munthe, who has something to say about her in that amazing volume of memoirs which was one of last year's best-sellers.

A GREAT SWORDSMAN.

Professor Felix Bertrand, of the famous Hanover Square *salle d'armes*, was a notable personality in the theatrical as well as the fencing world, for two generations of our actors have learnt from him how to make a deadly combat, with flashing rapiers, look at once graceful and realistic on the stage. It is not an easy feat, for the duellist of the theatre must be a skilful fencer if he is to convey the requisite thrill to the spectator without doing or sustaining injury. Bertrand was an admirable teacher with a genuine enthusiasm for his subtle art.

His father before him was also a notable personality. I used to see him sometimes in his old age (he must have been about 90 when he died), and he had many reminiscences of the men who had practised under him with the epée and the foil, not always solely for exercise and recreation. He told me that once some young foreign attachés in London asked him for the loan of a pair of duelling swords. Bertrand saw that they intended to fight a duel in the neutral territory of their Embassy, and preferred to keep out of so risky a business. On the other hand, he did not like to spoil sport. So he told the young fire-eaters that he could not lend them ostensibly lethal weapons, but they could have a couple of fencing swords, and if they chose to take the buttons off the points it was not his affair. The duel was accordingly fought, and one of the combatants was badly wounded. Nothing further was heard of the matter in this country, though Bertrand could not say what happened to the duellists when they went home.

THE GRACES.

One day last week I heard of the death of Mrs. Grace, the widow of the immortal "W. G." They have been a family, almost a dynasty, of great players, those Graces. For, besides Dr. "W. G." himself, there were his brothers, one of whom at one time seemed likely to equal or exceed his own fame, and his son, the younger W. G., the Cambridge batsman Blue, besides his cousin W. R. Gilbert. Sporting enthusiasm is not limited to the men of this remarkable clan. "W. G.'s" mother was keenly interested in cricket, so was his late wife, who accompanied him on an Australian tour, and often witnessed his triumphs at Lord's and elsewhere. Probably Mrs. "W. G." would have handled bat and ball herself if ladies had played cricket in her younger days. In these she might have carried on and varied the family tradition by becoming an airwoman. This is the vocation adopted by Miss Gladys Grace, her grand-daughter, who holds a pilot's certificate, and lately crashed rather badly near Southampton. Her father is Admiral Grace, C.B., so that there are Graces of the sea, as well as of the air and the tented field.

"LAVENGRO."

George Borrow has told us that he was called by the gipsies "Lavengro," which means the Man of Languages. The name would have been even better earned by Herr Emil Krebs, the late translator-in-chief to the German Foreign Office. He knew more strange tongues than Borrow, even with his Armenian and Erse, had ever heard of. Forty-five is said to have been the number of languages which Krebs could speak "fluently," and he had a nodding acquaintance with some twenty more. No doubt he was a remarkable linguist, though, perhaps, his accomplishments have been over-estimated. We are told that he received a letter in Icelandic, which he had not learnt at the time, but he set to work, and in three weeks had mastered the language. This does not strike me as extraordinary. I should imagine that any clever linguist acquainted, as Krebs doubtless was, with Danish, Swedish, Norse, old High German, and Anglo-Saxon, could acquire a workable knowledge of Icelandic in three weeks.

The official language experts often have difficult puzzles set them to solve. Sir Edmund Gosse told me of some which came before him when Translator to the Board of Trade. A corked bottle, containing a hastily pencilled scrap of paper, was picked up at sea and forwarded to Whitehall. Presumably it was a last message from a sinking ship. Gosse could make nothing of it, for the nearly illegible words did not seem to resemble those in any known vocabulary. Eventually it was deciphered, and turned out to be English. The writer was a north-east coast sailor, with eccentric notions of spelling, who had somehow got hold of a bottle of spirits, made himself very drunk, and thrown the bottle overboard. And the enclosed inscription was nothing more tragical than some cryptic but offensive remarks about the private character of the ship's mate!

ESAU'S PORTION.

The career of Mr. A. W. Gamage was an exceptionally striking romance even in this age of romantic commercial successes. Can it be true that he and another young salesman began business in Holborn half a century ago with a little borrowed money, and lived on 14s. a week between them? They managed to get married, and then comes the strangest part of the story. The partner is said to have sold his half of the growing business for £425! This seems incredible; but such things do happen. A number of years ago (much less than fifty) a certain new enterprise was started in London by three nearly penniless young men with a very limited amount of capital supplied by a fourth. It moved rapidly from the outset, and by this time is one of the mightiest things of its kind in the world. Yet it is a fact, for which I can vouch, that within less than two years of its inception one of the original partners had sold his share to the others for £1,500 down! What that fifteen hundred would be worth now passes computation.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

This week brings a 56th anniversary to the Earl of Athlone, now completing his second term of office as Governor-General of South Africa at the special request of the people of that dominion. The brother of Queen Mary, he saw active service in the 7th Hussars and 2nd Life Guards, and before going to South Africa found a field for his high administrative gifts as chairman of numerous charitable organisations, including the Middlesex Hospital. He has all the famous "Teck tact," and in this respect his charming Countess, formerly Princess Alice of Albany, is no whit behind him. The great grief of their lives was the death, through a motor accident of their only son, Lord Trematon, just two years ago.

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Lord Darling writes:—"By the death of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt not only Canada but England suffers loss, for he was well known, and highly considered here as well as in what was especially his own land. For the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where sit those who have held high legal office in various parts of the British Empire, as well as in England itself, he had always entertained a high regard—and no one who practised before that tribunal was more trusted and esteemed. This was indeed made manifest in the course of this week, when the Lord Chancellor expressed the sorrow of himself and his colleagues on receiving the news that he who had so often impressed them by his legal knowledge and his skilful advocacy would nevermore be present to assist them.

"Mr. Nesbitt had had a distinguished career at the Canadian Bar before being appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1896. Seven years later he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, but by some the dust of the combat is preferred to the palm, and Mr. Justice Nesbitt, after two years on the Bench, returned to practise at the Bar, in Canada—and here, when retained in important cases from that great Dominion.

"It is thus that I came to know him, to find him already established in the friendship of many men with whom he associated here; and when I myself visited Canada, some three years ago, it was impossible to feel a stranger there, since one was welcomed by Wallace Nesbitt. Tariffs may, and I think should, do much to mould the various States which make up the British Empire into one indivisible entity; but mere exchange of goods and credits is of less real value than is the Imperial service freely, willingly, rendered by such men as him whom Canada and England alike must mourn."

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Only one unrehearsed effect crept into the really wonderful pageant of Italian exhibition pictures matinée on Friday, and that occurred in connection with the crowning beauty of the performance. In order to avoid delays, the honour of having the curtain raised more than once on each tableau was rigorously denied to all save Lady Diana Cooper, who brought to life the exquisite Madonna and Child by an unknown Tuscan artist that stood in the first room at Burlington House. On this the curtain was raised a second time, and then once again, to reveal scores of scuttling feet and Lady Diana still holding the pose, but bereft of the painted wooden effigy of the child. It would be invidious to draw comparisons, but the greatest "hits" were scored by four more beautiful women—Lady Lavery as Dosso Dossi's Circe, Miss Gwen and Miss Mollie Le Bas as two of Bonfigli's Angels, and Lady Moira Combe as Da Forli's Archangel Gabriel. Sir Archibald Weigall, who appeared as a Moroni portrait, and also auctioned a Lewis Baumer cartoon for £130, explained that the performance was the result of "the magnificent splendour of the chaos that reigned behind the scenes," but, chaos or not, the colouring and grouping of the pictures made them living works of art.

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Lord Dewar's death will be felt as almost a personal loss by many more than his intimate friends, for, in addition to his wit and humour and his sportsmanship, there was a robust quality in him that won him the respect and affection of the man in the street. He will be remembered, of course, for the post-prandial scintillæ, which in their shrewd wisdom and epigrammatic neatness, made him one of the most welcome of after-dinner speakers, and it is interesting to learn that he discovered the gift by accident. He had to reply to a toast at a licensed victuallers' dinner, prepared a speech with infinite trouble, but could not remember it when he got on to his feet, and found that he could do much better extemporaneously.

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To have a professional photograph taken is usually somewhat of an undertaking, but when the sitter has to pose with some object specially chosen as best expressing his or her personality, then the ordeal is indeed doubly alarming. The frightful problem of what object to select is simplified by examining other people's choice, as portrayed by Captain Peter North in his amusing collection of the photographs he has just taken of some forty celebrities. Who of us, for instance, would have the courage to emulate the beautiful Mrs. Archie Campbell and be taken in the midst of consuming a delicious prawn scuffle that was sent in for the sitting by a famous restaurant? Lord Berners, instead of the roll of manuscript music one would expect, appears beside a bird of paradise: Miss Maureen Guinness gazes pensively at a toad; and handsome Mr. "Kit" Wood toys with a tiny model of one of the stage settings he designed for Cochran's Revue. One bright young person faces the world with cocktail shaker and glasses in hand, and now it only remains for someone to be taken sitting on the edge of a bath wrapped in one of those exotic dressing gowns one catches glimpses of at week-end house parties.

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Lord Birkenhead is progressing as favourably as can be expected, but he has been in a critical state, and it may be some weeks before he will be convalescent. His illness has given great concern to his large circle of friends, and to none more than to Mr. Lloyd George, whose regard for him is very great. In the speech which the ex-Prime Minister made at the Press Gallery Dinner on Friday night he expressed his keen pleasure at the news of his friend's recovery, and added: "F. E. is a good fellow, an' those who know him best know that he has courage and warm loyalty which are ever at the service of the State."

CHARING CROSS.

L.C.C. SCHEME REJECTED.

ENORMOUS COST.

By HAROLD COX.

The thanks of the public are due to the House of Commons Committee, over which Sir H. S. Cautley presided, for rejecting the Charing Cross bridge scheme put forward by the London County Council. The enormous cost of this scheme would alone be a sufficient reason for rejecting it. In addition, as the chairman of the Committee has pointed out, it had very grave defects from the point of view of the future development of the southern side of the river. The Southern Railway Company are naturally unwilling to abandon the present site of Charing Cross station; and they appear to have insisted that if they were compelled to do so the new station should be placed right upon the Embankment. To this the L.C.C. agreed, so that the Company and the Council could work together. But, besides injuring the development of the southern side of the Thames, this scheme involves the construction of new roadways at different levels, and multitudinous tunnels which would be extremely objectionable even though the architect of the scheme dignifies them by the name of "arcades." For these reasons the Committee has suspended its sittings till May 6, and invited the railway company and the L.C.C. to confer with it in the interval on the possibility of obtaining a better scheme.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

Already, as a matter of fact, various other schemes have been suggested, but for some technical reason the House of Commons Committee was apparently unable to take these into consideration. Among the alternative schemes put forward is one suggested by two architects, Mr. Caröe and Mr. Niven, aided by Mr. Muirhead, an engineer. The main feature of this scheme is that it proposes to put the new Southern Railway terminus opposite to the existing Waterloo terminus and facing close up to it. This would enable trains to be run through from the south-west to the south-east, and vice versa. The Caröe scheme also provides that the new roads which have to be made shall be on different levels to those in the L.C.C. scheme, with the result that the tunnels involved in the latter scheme could be got rid of. Also, there would be greater facilities for linking-up existing roadways with the new bridge on both sides of the river. Indeed, one of the worst defects of the L.C.C. scheme—although the House of Commons Committee failed to condemn it on that score—is the fact that on the north side of the Thames the new Charing Cross bridge would have only one exit by a New Street leading up to the Strand, thus almost inevitably involving a block of traffic at the point of junction. The Caröe scheme, on the other hand, provides direct access from the new bridge to Northumberland Avenue, to Whitehall Place, to the suggested New Street, and also direct access, both right and left, to the Embankment. In other words, five outlets in place of one.

As regards the site of the new station, the attitude taken by the railway company up to the present has been that they must be allowed to put their new terminus on the edge of the Embankment of the river, so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to railway travellers who have been accustomed to get out at Charing Cross. This argument, however, can be pressed too far. The great inconvenience to passengers lies in compelling them to cross the river instead of getting on or off their train within a few yards of the Strand. This, from the passenger point of view, is the real objection to the proposed transference of Charing Cross station. Whether the new station is put right on the edge of the Embankment or some 200 yards farther back will make practically no difference to passengers.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION.

The question of through communication between the existing Waterloo station and a new station opposite to it was considered by the directors of the Southern Railway Company last summer, and in his speech as chairman in July last General Everard Baring said: "We have given careful consideration to the possibility of enlarging the present Waterloo station and amalgamating it with the new Charing Cross station. This would obviously be an excellent arrangement if it could be carried out." He went on to say that various difficulties prevented this, and among the difficulties to which he specially referred was the fact that "the new road bridge would intervene on the same level as the existing railway." But he was here referring to the bridge scheme which the House of Commons Committee has just rejected.

The Caröe scheme, on the other hand, proposes a bridge at a lower level, with the result that this objection to the conjunction of the two stations would disappear. By linking the two stations together in the way suggested there would be a great deal of saving in the space required for shunting because, as above suggested, trains could run through from south-west to south-east, and vice versa, and do their shunting at some station a little way out of London. It is therefore to be hoped that fair consideration will be given to this alternative scheme, which its authors calculate would incidentally save some three millions of pounds.

WHY NOT LET IT ALONE?

This brings one back to the question of the enormous expenditure that the moving of Charing Cross station must involve. The latest estimate for the L.C.C. scheme seems to be £14,000,000. Is it justifiable in the present condition of national and local finance to put such an additional burden on to the ratepayers of London and the taxpayers of the kingdom? Admittedly Charing Cross bridge in its present form is a hideous monstrosity, but it is quite possible that if the station were left in its present position a new bridge could be constructed which, though serving the purposes of the railway, could be made quite as beautiful as a road bridge. We should thus gain the æsthetic amenities which everyone desires, and at the same time travellers by railway would have the advantage of using a station which—with the possible exception of Cannon Street for the use of the City—occupies the most ideal position in London.

For the purposes of the railway the present bridge at Charing Cross wants widening, and therefore it seems possible that the construction of the new bridge might begin without any serious interference with existing traffic. It would be desirable that the reconstructed railway bridge should have on both sides of it a fairly wide footway, carried right through to the level of the Strand, thus creating a very pleasant and convenient thoroughfare for pedestrians. Such a reconstruction of the railway bridge for railway purposes would cost immensely less than the scheme which the L.C.C. has with perhaps an excess of zeal so warmly championed. At any rate, it is desirable that the whole problem should be carefully reconsidered as the House of Commons committee has so wisely urged.

The books we read in our youth very often shape our political opinions.—*Colonel Wedgwood, M.P.*

We have a great national drama, but drama does not exist when it is not performed.—*Sir Nigel Playfair.*

The cinema has not produced a Shakespeare, but it has produced a Chaplin who has succeeded in elevating the custard pie to the rank and dignity of an æsthetic symbol.—*Hon. Anthony Asquith.*

I am not a believer in the decadence of politics or that Parliament has lost prestige. The real difficulty is that Parliament has to carry more than before, and has to carry it on the same wagon with the same horse-power, and they are inadequate.—*Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

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DEATH.

DEWAR.—Thomas Robert, Baron Dewar of Homestall, suddenly on April 11, 1930, at The Homestall, East Grinstead, Sussex. Memorial service, St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, London, S.W., Tuesday, 15th, at 2 p.m. Cremation (private) thereafter at Golders Green. No flowers, by Lord Dewar's request.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1930.

INDIA IN SUSPENSE.

INDIA remains for Great Britain incomparably the biggest responsibility of the present political situation. The Naval Conference, slum clearance, unemployment, even the Budget, fade into the background before this prime Imperial problem. British character and British statesmanship may be tested in India in the near future as sternly as they have been tested in the history of our people.

That is the first fact to keep in mind. Whatever the superficial appearance of events and atmosphere in India at the present moment, the development of relations between that great country, or mixture of countries, and our own has reached a critical point. It will need all our wisdom to handle it. It may be, we hope it is, that the temper of events may be so moulded as to avoid the dangers that undoubtedly lie in the path; but that is no reason for diminishing our watchfulness now or accepting an apparently favourable turn in the situation as an indication that our troubles are over.

Nobody who knows India would be so rash as to assume that. There are definitely hopeful signs. Mr. GANDHI'S march to the coast and the scenes on his arrival there certainly engender optimism. The Indian Government is clearly right not to arrest him. There can be little doubt that his campaign has, so far, achieved much less than he had looked for: the apathy of the villages on his route was in marked contrast to the enthusiasm that had been foretold. Since then Mr. GANDHI has been at some pains to entice the authorities into arresting him; he is clearly disappointed with results and is looking for some dramatic action on the part of the authorities to rescue him from failure and fire his followers with ardour. For this reason, if for no other, the Indian Government is right to hold its hand and refuse to run the risk unnecessarily of turning what has so far proved something of a damp squib into a bomb.

For all that, it would be rash to gauge the situation as a whole by these immediate considerations. Mr. GANDHI'S campaign may seem a failure, but Western and Eastern eyes judge differently, and Western and Eastern minds work on different lines. There is another matter, and a fundamental one, to be taken into account, and that is the Simon Report. High hopes have been based by Indians on this Report, and if it should disappoint, there can be no saying what may not happen. The situation may be transformed. We would not be alarmist over the outlook in India: on the whole, we think it has decidedly improved. But neither would we have the public judge easily, and by Western standards, a situation on the outcome of which only a fool would prophesy lightly.

SOMETHING ACCOMPLISHED.

THE Naval Conference closes with more accomplished than at one time seemed probable. Hopes ran so high—perhaps too high—at the beginning, that the delays and disappointments surrounding the latter weeks of the conversations produced an inevitable reaction. As a result, a more gloomy view of the situation was taken than the facts truly warranted. We have not got the Five Power Pact for which everyone hoped. But we have got a Three-Power pact of real value—material and moral—and the door is not closed to the entry of the other two Powers into it at a later date: the Conference is to be "adjourned," not dismissed. Meanwhile all the five are to put their signatures to an agreement extending the holiday for capital ships and limiting the size and use of submarines. These are not negligible advantages.

The three other Powers—Great Britain, the United States, and Japan—will agree to something a good deal further reaching and hopeful. They have achieved unanimity on the kind and number of fighting ships in every category which they will build between now and 1936. Not only so, but their programmes have been markedly reduced from those contemplated at Washington in 1921 and at Geneva in 1927. The work of the Washington Conference has been consolidated and extended. The attainment of peace and disarmament must be slow, but a definite advance has been made. By the terms of the Washington Treaty these three Powers were entitled between next year and 1936 to build twenty-six new capital ships; they now agree in that period to build none. What is more, they agree to scrap immediately nine capital ships that would normally have remained in commission until 1934, thus bringing the Washington totals into force now instead of in six years' time.

The Treaty will necessarily be subject to a clause permitting any of the three signatories to revise their programmes should the building plans of any non-signatory Power make this requisite; but the contingency is unlikely to arise. What the Treaty will do is to remove all naval competition between the three greatest naval Powers of the world—an incalculable moral and political gain. On the material side the gain is as great. The saving on capital ships will mean an economy of many millions to the taxpayer. It is something to have been able to divert millions of pounds from the manufacture of engines of destruction into the coffers of constructive work for humanity.

A KNIFE FOR A CANCER.

THE fact that the House of Commons passed the second reading of the Slum Clearance Bill without dividing is a measure of the importance which all political parties attach to this problem. It is a matter of national concern and an urgent one, and the English party system has the virtue of recognising such matters when they arise and treating them in a national spirit. Whatever Government were in power at the present time would have produced a Bill for clearing the slums. It is perhaps the problem that calls for solution before any other if the health, happiness, and efficiency of the nation are to be improved. And by the nature and necessities of the problem the Bill, whatever Government introduced it, would have to follow in broad essentials the lines of that which is now before the House. It is an enormous task, and it must needs be tackled heroically if it is to be accomplished.

All this is true, and it is also true that the money the work must cost will be a casting of our bread on the waters. It is difficult to think of any project on which the nation's resources could be more soundly and profitably spent than on removing this staring blot from our urban civilisation and replacing it with houses and flats in which an important part of the population who now live in dirt, discomfort, and disease will in future be enabled to live in cleanliness, comfort, and health. But there is no reason why the magnitude of the work and its essential worthiness should breed extravagance in the minds of those who are responsible for working out its financial arrangements. These it should be the duty of the Opposition to watch. Money spent on slum clearance is, as we say, well spent; but no one can envisage a possible bill so huge in amount without taking every care to see whether, and, if so, where, economies can be safely effected.

There are two other respects in which the Bill requires scrutiny. One is on the question of compensation to owners whose property is "cleared." At present it seems that there is to be no distinction between the good landlord and the bad. The other point concerns the question of what is to be done with sites after they have been cleared. Under the Bill as now constituted, it appears that owners of sites are to be free, subject to local by-laws, to develop them as they think fit. If this laxity is allowed to remain a great opportunity to give effect to schemes of town-planning will be lost and the cleared sites may become the foundations of buildings as jumbled as before.

THE CASE OF PODMORE.

FOR long Britain has felt proud of her courts of justice. In few countries can it be so readily said that the standing, impeccability, and fairness of a judge are an axiom of any case, as it may be said here. Our juries are sound, and not stampeded by oratory. We believe that this tradition of our courts is strongly justified; we believe, too, that it will continue. But it will not continue untarnished if a new tendency as illustrated in the case of Podmore—which is being fostered in public opinion, is not directed into more reasonable channels. This tendency is to hope, even when the whole course of law has scrupulously run in a certain case to a certain result, that some *Deus ex machina* can still be invoked which will, at a stroke, reverse careful proceedings that have gone before.

Here is a man tried and found guilty of the gravest of crimes—murder. His case was then reviewed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, so that if there remained any shadow of doubt it was examined by the tribunal which was expressly created to secure a reasoned and calm consideration of any point of law or additional evidence that might arise after the trial. Podmore's appeal was dismissed, and unless there are very exceptional circumstances that decision should be accepted as final. Those to whom the available evidence has been brought, those most skilled by temperament, training, and experience to decide, have decided. Unless someone comes forward with an undiscovered piece of evidence to disprove guilt there is obviously no reason, if we are to be consistent, why the penalty should not be paid. If the public is in anxiety about the state of criminal justice (and we do not believe it is) that anxiety should be directed to constructive criticism of the courts or helpful co-operation in reform. There its value would be permanent. Temporary and uninstructed emotionalism, after the courts have done their work, is unlikely to make for better justice.

WILL COMMON SENSE PREVAIL?

THE English have a habit which must puzzle and exasperate foreigners of doing the right thing at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour, when the field seems all but lost. It is usually called "muddling through," and it is one of the supreme characteristics of our people. In few instances can this quality or failing—call it which we will—have been more flamboyantly manifested than over the vexed question of the London bridges. The history of the battle of the bridges for the last ten years is a long history of muddle, and of lost opportunities brilliantly retrieved. Waterloo Bridge was saved when all hope seemed gone. Charing Cross Bridge was won after desperate efforts, in the face of opposition and indifference and of a plan to establish a bridge at St. Paul's, where none was needed.

At last the removal of the Hungerford monstrosity seemed assured by the addition to London's bridges of a structure which even the critics have been compelled to admit would be worthy of the capital. But the House of Commons Committee has intervened. It has ordained that the southern part of the project must be revised in the interests of Lambeth. The plans which have been produced after five years of labour by experts who have given detailed consideration to a complicated problem are now in jeopardy. Is it possible to muddle through once again? Can common sense prevail?

THE BOAT RACE.

SINCE Oxford and Cambridge had each won the boat race an equal number of times, it was fitting that the struggle for the forty-first victory should have been close, exciting, and a fine exposition of rowing. The result was attained with so much difficulty that, one hopes, the dolorous plaints about Oxford's manhood may not ascend, a sad Sunday morning hymn, as happened on the occasions of the previous reverses. It was a good race, and neither team need be overproud nor regretful.

A grey day, through which rain drizzled now and then, did not stay the annual surge of population to the river banks. For a brief hour the difference between two shades of blue, if set in a buttonhole, had, for thousands, a paramount importance, and the reward of the damp (but undamped) enthusiasts was a glimpse of that calm-looking yet strenuous tussle in choppy water, with the delight of a rich suspense, which all, regardless of University antecedents, have a great capacity to feel. Every year a wisehead writes explaining the mystery; but he is wasting his words.

A good battle such as this has a natural right to popularity apart from academic considerations, especially when it appeals to the English love of team work, in which a man ceases to be BROWN or JONES, but is No. 7 or No. 5; and his prowess is put in the service of a boat load. Both teams rowed well. If you asked who led here or there, it would be like mentioning the ends of a see-saw, with the Oxford end coming up most. But neither boat till the last got quite away from the other. The young men worked like galley slaves (and in much the same manner), and their sporting spirit, thus expressed, gives them a lifetime's reputation and the crowd a morning's entertainment.

THE TRIVIAL ROUND.

SUBSCRIBERS on the City Telephone Exchange were surprised to find, the other afternoon, that their telephones were suddenly useless. No wrong numbers responded to the business man's call. No indignant voices explained that they were *not* the Timbuctoo Tanneries Trust. There was, in fact, complete silence. Six minutes later the telephone girl resumed her regrets that the City had been troubled; she had, it appeared, been engaged in fire drill. But what, as someone pertinently inquired, if a subscriber had wanted during those six minutes to call the fire brigade?

I do perceive here a divided duty.

It will be an awkward day when the police force is so busy preparing for the emergency of an earthquake that it cannot attend to the calls for help in the next street. It will be still more awkward when the fire brigade, engaged in a swimming test, disregards the conflagration across the road. And on the telephone girl we have come to be as dependent as we are on the policeman or the fireman; for without her aid we find it difficult to call the one or the other, to announce a victory for Cambridge or ask a friend to tea.

CAIUS GRACCHUS SNOWDEN.

RIDDLE OF TO-MORROW'S BUDGET.

CONTRAST WITH PREVIOUS CHANCELLORS

NEW PERIOD OF NATIONAL FINANCE.

By a Special Correspondent.

Since Sir Austen Chamberlain framed the last of the War Budgets in 1921, two separate periods in the financial administration of the country may be distinguished. Mr. Snowden's Chancellorship in 1924 falls into neither of them. Really it was only a political cæsura. But if his reign at the Exchequer be not terminated at some very early date, the Budget speech which he is making to-morrow will mark the opening of yet a third period, widely differing from both of those that have gone before it, and in some respects resembling that darker era from which the taxpayer escaped ten years ago.

Quite unjustly Sir Austen Chamberlain was accused of producing the trade slump of 1921 by the Budget which he had framed, and which he introduced, although Sir Robert Horne had already been appointed to succeed him at the Exchequer. He had budgeted for a surplus of £234,000,000 and had realised one of £230,000,000. He budgeted again in 1921 for a surplus of £177,000,000. In finance he was a modern Cato; and as he explained his plans to the House of Commons even the precise cut of his morning coat tailed to make such a comparison entirely fanciful. Every line of his profile suggested the Roman senator, and the industrialists crouched under the financial burdens he imposed upon them.

Industrial troubles, and particularly a coal mining dispute, upset his plans. In 1921 the number of unemployed only sank as low as 1,470,000 for a single month. In May it had stood at 2,558,190. During most of the other months it hovered persistently round the 1,800,000 or the 1,900,000 level. The revenue fell short of Sir Austen Chamberlain's estimate by £91,000,000.

Surplus of £45,000,000.

At first Sir Robert Horne had been dismayed by the trend of events, but he used the surplus of £45,000,000, left to him after the disasters of the year, to reduce taxation. His Budget, and the Budget of 1923 framed by Mr. Baldwin, were the least criticised of any in recent years. Between them they reduced the level of the Income Tax from 6s. to 4s. 6d. Sir Robert Horne reduced postal charges. Mr. Baldwin reduced telephone rates as well. Corporation profits tax was reduced, and the Geddes Committee on the Public Expenditure was set up in this period. By its recommendations it was responsible for reductions in expenditure which amounted to as much as £247,000,000 in a single year.

Tea, cocoa, and beer duties were also reduced by them. But the great work of these two Chancellors was the reduction effected in the charges on industry. It that matter they made a complete change of policy, and it might almost be said that both of them surprised the House of Commons by their successes. In debate Sir Robert Horne had all the skill of a trained advocate, but his speeches were entirely bare of ornament. At the conclusion of one of them he would smile at the House and pat the lapels of his coat, and members would find that they had, half-unconsciously, come to agree with him while he was making it. Mr. Baldwin used to poke fun at his own deficiencies. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's was almost the only voice raised in criticism of his Budget in 1923.

Mr. Snowden's Inheritance.

Even after the large remissions of taxation made by Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Snowden inherited a surplus of £48,330,000 when he went to the Exchequer in 1924; and if there is any justice in comparing Sir Austen Chamberlain to the Elder Cato, Mr. Snowden might well be likened to Caius Gracchus. The great bulk of his surplus was used—Mr. Churchill says it was squandered—in remissions of the sugar, tea, and cocoa duties. Entertainments were freed from tax for the poorest class of amusement seekers, and those who could afford to pay between 6d. and 1s. 3d. for a seat at a cinema were favoured. He made a substantial alteration in the proportion of revenue derived by direct as compared with indirect taxation, and, of course, the McKenna Duties were sacrificed in the cause of Free Trade.

Sir Robert Horne called Mr. Snowden's an electioneering Budget. Mr. J. H. Thomas predicted that the Labour Chancellor would introduce many more Budgets before there was a General Election. But events falsified the prophecy of Mr. Thomas, and post-war finance entered upon its second stage under Mr. Churchill. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Churchill had no considerable surplus to distribute in any year except one, and two things distinguish his period of office. The first was his effort to avoid taking back from industry the concessions that had been made for the very purpose of easing its burdens. The second was the attempt to put manufacturers into a better competitive position, even though he had no taxes that he could remit. For his first Budget he inherited a surplus of £3,659,000 from Mr. Snowden, but he was not content with that, and he started to fortify the revenue by increasing the death duties, reimposing the McKenna Duties, and introducing his much-discussed "luxury" tax on silk. But he took 6d. off the income-tax.

Search for Windfalls.

Here Mr. Snowden detected the beginning of that "Rake's Progress" which was the theme of his Budget criticisms in later years; and the deficit of £14,000,000 caused by the Coal Subsidy in the Budget of 1925, and that of £36,000,000 caused by the General Strike and the coal stoppage in the subsequent year, undoubtedly forced Mr. Churchill to take extraordinary measures. In these two years Mr. Churchill searched for "windfalls," and, as he said himself, he secured a great many of them by a "judicious shaking of the trees." He took first £7,000,000 and afterwards £12,000,000 from the Road Fund. He reduced the State contributions to the Unemployment Insurance and other funds, and "conveyed" balances into the Exchequer. He advanced the payment of income-tax and so obtained three half-yearly instalments within one period of twelve months. The credit allowed to brewers was reduced. The Betting Tax, which was finally repealed last year, was first imposed in 1926. With the aid of some minor duties on foreign tyres, on matches, on British wines, and on tobacco, he got through the two years without adding to the burdens of industry.

In 1928 Mr. Churchill had a small surplus once more, and he used it to some extent in re-grading the income-tax. But his chief work was the elaboration of the de-rating scheme, and to finance it the petrol tax was imposed. Mr. Snowden called the scheme a "half-baked monstrosity" when it was introduced. But Mr. William Graham has lately acknowledged that it is being of material assistance to the coal industry. Last year's Budget was not fully carried into effect, as it would have required a second Finance Bill to do so, and Mr. Snowden declined to go on with that. But the remission of the tea duty and some other features of the Budget led the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to say of it what Sir Robert Horne had said of his own Budget in 1924. He called it an electioneering Budget.

A Temperamental Antagonism.

It is curious that, though Mr. Churchill is acknowledged as one of the great masters of the spoken word, his speeches always arouse antagonism, and he has been one of the most criticised Chancellors of the Exchequer in recent times. His contests with Mr. Snowden were a feature of the last Parliament, and they are not less severe now that the relative positions of the two are reversed. Only in part does their antagonism arise out of conflicting theories of finance and politics. It is temperamental also. Mr. Snowden once confessed to a feeling of shame at the fact that he indulged in cigarette-smoking. Mr. Churchill used a glass of brandy and water to give point to some parts of all his Budget speeches. The one is a Puritan. the other is the son of the meteoric statesman of Victorian days who founded the Fourth Party, and in the zenith of his career "forgot Goschen."

BELGRADE.

A TRAVELLER'S-EYE VIEW.

By A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Aldous Huxley once unkindly exposed what he called the traveller's-eye view in literature. The traveller's-eye view in travel can be, of course, far worse; but I should like to meet the traveller who has not, at one time or another, enjoyed one of those brief views of a city or a region, a view from a train or boat, a view all the more enchanting for being so inaccurate, so swiftly blotted out by distance or the inconsiderate excrescences of landscape. I cherish, for instance, affectionate memories of Belgrade, a city which I know only from the transit of the Simplon-Orient express, a station where I have climbed out of the train only to pace for a quarter of an hour an unromantic platform. And yet not so unromantic. Musical comedy romance, perhaps; soldiers in beige uniform with scarlet piping and yards of braid; officials with black mustachios curling up to their peaked caps, and full-skirted coats down to their ankles. But what a lively interlude in the spiritless journey across the Yugoslav plain!

* * * *

Travelling eastwards, you hail Belgrade as you would hail an oasis in the Sahara. The Danube suddenly cuts across the plain in a great curve; beyond it a crescent-shaped ridge bristles with spires and domes and flat-topped houses. That is Belgrade. From the station you catch a glimpse of a street with dingy houses and a battered wagon or two creaking by: no more. But on the platform all is bustle, as befits a Balkan capital. People in uniform are continually appearing, walking fiercely along the train, and disappearing quite harmlessly. A man is selling ham sandwiches and refusing to sell any but the dearer kinds of chocolate. ("No good! No good!" he exclaims on any request being made for the cheaper varieties.) A newsboy waves English papers, "La Vie Parisienne" and German periodicals about Nacktheit.

On the other side of the platform a local train has drawn up, full of soldiers and peasants; I note particularly a ruffian with black beard and whiskers and a tall brown fur cap pointed like a Doge's. But then everybody wears fur. An old scarecrow has a black fur cap and a black fur collar. The ticket collector flings open his coat and discloses a sheepskin lining. Along the street goes a man in a grey fur cap and red leather shoes turning up in a point at the toes; a woman wearing a mustard-yellow shawl and a pink-striped skirt trots behind him. You are, you feel, already approaching the East.

* * * *

And as the train draws out of the city, moving parallel with a busy road, familiar Europe recedes further. An electric train runs along the road, and crowds are waiting at the stops. But among the crowds you see, side by side with men in lounge suits and homburg hats, peasants in their fur caps and pointed shoes, and here and there, perhaps, a girl with short skirts and high heels, who still wears a bright shawl over head and mouth. Two wagons loaded with hay are drawn by oxen; one stops, and a man runs up trundling a wheel which has come off. There are grand villas on the rising ground to the left, but in a field an old woman sits guarding sheep and goats and a pig or two, while beside the line two men are sulkily breaking stones with hammers. On the right the train passes—last triumph of Western civilisation!—what looks like a football ground, with a decaying pavilion and rows of seats, and then it swings away into the Yugoslav landscape. Good-bye to the traveller's-eye view of Belgrade.

A Gardening Prayer.

By KATHLEEN LEE.

In Thy Name, O Lord, I set
Candytuft and mignonette,
Button daisies, white and red,
Round my little garden bed.

Thou who long ago didst plant
For Thyself a garden, grant
That the blessing of Thy grace
Be on my enclosèd space.

Bless the seed and bless the shoot,
Bless the flower and the fruit;
Let all things that creep or fly
Leaf and stalk pass lightly by.

So when daily work is done
May I, walking here alone,
Where the dew lies coldly sweet,
Find the imprint of Thy feet.

THE CONFERENCE BALANCE-SHEET.

CREDITS AND DEBITS.

INVISIBLE GAINS.

By WICKHAM STEED.

The Naval Conference is virtually at an end. When all the facts and figures are out, there will be a great totting up of credits and subtraction of debits. A credit balance, by no means fictitious, will be shown. Allowance may, and should, also be made for invisible gains.

The credit items can be set out first. Paradoxically, the biggest of them is negative—total failure has been avoided. The harm done by the failure of the Three Power Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927 was incalculable. A breakdown of the present Conference would have been disastrous—all the more because this Conference was convened on the strength of the Kellogg Pact, which was in reality an effort to escape the worst consequences of the Geneva mishap. A breakdown in London would have been a caustically ironical sequel to the renunciation of war.

THE THREE-POWER AGREEMENT.

Next on the credit side stands the Three-Power Agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, the very Powers which fell out at Geneva. This agreement is indirectly due to the Kellogg Pact. The actual figures of British, American, and Japanese tonnage in 8-in. gun cruisers, 6-in. gun cruisers, destroyers, and submarines matter less than the fact that Japan has broadly accepted the basis provisionally settled by President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald at Washington last October. Anglo-American concord remains unimpaired; and by its extension to the Island Empire of the Far East, it is freed from any taint of "Anglo-Saxon domination." This is a great gain.

A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

Not so big, yet considerable, morally and financially if not technically, is the "naval holiday" in the replacement of old battleships. They can now be discarded without a pang. The larger question of the actual value of battleships in modern conditions remains unsettled. It may have settled itself by 1935. Before then the other question which governs all disarmament conferences, naval and military, may also have been answered—whether navies and armies are wanted for war or for peace. No disarmament conference can succeed in full measure until this question has been answered. The over-prudent effort to evade it nearly wrecked the London Conference; and such success as has been achieved is due to tacit recognition that the thought of peace must prevail over the thought of war if armaments are to be seriously reduced, not merely limited.

A further credit item is the decision not to "scrap" the Anglo-French compromise on the method of limiting naval tonnage. There is room for hope that the last has been heard of the miserable jargon about "categories" and "global" limitation. The sooner this jargon is expunged from the vocabulary of international distrust the better.

A "MANTLE LAW."

A point to the good is likewise the attainment of a Five-Power Treaty, if only as a framework, or what the Germans call a "mantle law." The five Powers will not be divided into "categories" of sheep and goats. All of them class themselves, to some extent, as candidates for shearing. France and Italy do not hold aloof, as they did in 1927, nor have they been quite cut off from the body of the elect, as they might have been had things gone worse. Mr. MacDonald still thinks himself cast for the part of the good shepherd. He may be right. If so, he will need to use his crook somewhat less ambiguously than he has seemed at times to be using it during the past two months.

I am not inclined to enter the "humanisation" of submarine warfare as a credit item. It is, at best, a cross-entry. By taking pains, the Conference has restored the rules of submarine warfare, on paper, to the point at which they stood in July, 1914. If there were to be war, they would not hold. If there is to be peace, they are superfluous.

FRANCE AND SECURITY.

Among the debit items the French demand for "security," and the Italian claim for "parity," bulk largest. It is not an unmitigated misfortune that no "formula" should have been found. It would have been fruitful of misunderstanding. The search for it may, however, have done good by obliging British Ministers, and politicians generally, to think about our obligations under the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaties, and to make up their minds whether they really believe that these obligations mean anything or not. The "no commitments" cry is a confession of muddle-headedness, and worse. It is a revolt against the spirit of the international community, by which alone the world can effectively exorcise war. We shall not win American respect by emulating the timid neutrality of the United States; rather shall we win it by leading Europe towards increased respect for international law and recognition of the fundamental principle that the organisation of peace demands that no nation shall or can be the sole judge of its own case. This is the straight and narrow path towards true security—as France would see were she as wise constructively as she is logical in negative criticism.

WHAT IS PARITY?

There remains "parity," a notion of which nobody has yet "explored" all the implications. Yet its main implications are clear. As a disguise for fear, animosity, or ambition, "parity" is sheer cant. As an expression of equality in readiness to serve the cause of peace, it has a meaning still undefined. Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon "a parity" in naval tonnage. They are not agreed upon parity of any sort in the service of peace, except in so far as both of them have renounced war. Their parity will be real on the day when the United States tells all the other signatories of the Kellogg Pact that, should they violate it, none of them must count upon the friendly neutrality of the American people. On that day the sting will be taken out of Franco-Italian "parity"; and the way will have been cleared for an approach to a position in which the chief naval Powers will compete in keeping their eventual naval and military contributions to the safeguarding of peace down to the lowest possible level.

In so far as the London Naval Conference proves to have helped in securing this invisible gain, the final audit of its balance-sheet may show a lasting surplus.

AWAITING THE BUDGET SECRETS.

LIVELY EXPECTATIONS FROM MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH.

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES TO REMAIN.

LAND AND INCOMES OVER £1,500 MAY HAVE NEW BURDENS.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will come to London from Eden Lodge, Churt, his Surrey home, to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon he will reveal his Budget to the House of Commons. He is expected to speak for about two hours.

Although the Budget secrets are this year being particularly closely guarded, the Political Correspondent of the SUNDAY TIMES states that it is expected that the Safeguarding and McKenna duties will remain, and that other probable features of the Budget will be:—

An increase in direct taxation all round.

A rise in super-tax with a lowering of the datum line to £1,500.

An adjustment of death and land duties.

Legislation to cope with income-tax evasion.

Some remission of indirect taxation of a popular character.

A new tax of unexpected incidence.

A meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-morrow morning, when Mr. Snowden will first reveal his secrets to his colleagues.

WANTS £50,000,000 FRESH REVENUE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Even his enemies—and for a man who can be as acidulated in speech as was Tim Healy in his Parliamentary days, he has singularly few—cannot deny sympathy with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the task that awaits him to-morrow. It is not only that he is faced with a heavy deficit on the past financial year, but that the administration of which he is a member has during its nine months' tenure of office been so lavish in new demands on the public funds that he will have to raise something like £50,000,000 fresh money in order to make both ends meet in the new financial year—and that in a period of intense depression, with the figures of unemployment steadily mounting, and almost every branch of revenue showing unmistakable signs that the period of expansion is past. So serious is the position that he has had to do violence to his Cobdenite conscience and allow the continuance of those McKenna and Safeguarding duties which are heresies to his creed. No wonder that the task of raising the wind has borne heavily upon him, and on the Treasury officials with whom he has been in constant conference for many weeks past, and that at the last he found it necessary to go into retreat to put his plans in final order.

Damaging Suspense.

Budgets are usually well guarded mysteries, and Chancellors of the Exchequer cultivate an oyster-like reticence with regard to their proposals. Mr. Gladstone kept his own colleagues in the dark until the eve of the "opening" of his Budget, and particulars of new duties or remissions only leaked out when they concerned goods which had to be bonded. Mr. Snowden is just as uncommunicative, and though there has been an intelligent anticipation for several weeks past that the McKenna and Safeguarding duties must remain, he has obstinately refused to give it confirmation, though by so doing he has kept the industries affected in damaging suspense. It is a good rule that Budgets should not be anticipated, but it admits of exceptions in the national interest, and it would have given a much-needed fillip to several important interests if Mr. Snowden had frankly taken the public into his confidence in the matter.

For the rest, his secrets have been well kept, and the only sure guess concerning them is that they will involve additional taxation. Financial purist as he is, he will never lend himself, it is certain, to inflation or other heterodoxies. One pointer to speculation is the belief which is generally entertained that Mr. Snowden has assured himself of Mr. Lloyd George's support, which seems to indicate that the new taxation will be mainly of a direct character. There is a persistent rumour, as I noted last week, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a beginning either in a definite scheme of taxation of land values, or, at all events, in the plan of valuation upon which such a tax would necessarily proceed. It would not be surprising if the rumour was well founded, but as the "refreshing fruits" of such a scheme would hardly be available during the present year, it would be no solution of the Chancellor's immediate difficulties.

Those Tax Evaders.

The Treasury have always been convinced that, despite the lynx-eyed scrutiny of their army of collectors, income-tax evasion continues on a large scale, and that if it could be effectively tracked down from five to ten millions might be gathered into the Exchequer. It is not unlikely that in his grievous need Mr. Snowden will have lent a willing ear to their suggestions for tightening up the screw and for fresh legislation dealing with one-man companies and the like. For the rest, it is expected that the super-tax will be increased, and its datum line lowered to £1,500. And there will be general relief if Mr. Snowden is able to dispense with any addition to the ordinary income-tax. All speculation with regard to indirect taxation is pure guesswork, but motorists are a little anxious about new demands upon them, and there is a suggestion that the prosperous liquor trades may be mulcted of some of the unneeded relief they received under derating.

The House is always full on the Budget nights, or rather afternoons, and no Whips will be required to crowd its benches to-morrow. The Chancellor will probably rise for his "opening" a little before four, and his friends anticipate that he will be on his feet for two hours and more, as a large part of his speech will be occupied with an attempt to fix the responsibility for the big deficit of the past year. In any case, it will be well after five before he gets down to his secrets, for it is a well-established tradition that these must not be disclosed until business on the Stock Exchange is closed for the day.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN BOMBAY.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

INCREASE IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two bomb outrages took place here to-day on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and two people were injured. The first occurred in a Bombay-bound local train at Masjid Station, and the other in a third-class waiting-room at Byculla Station.

The police are believed to have a definite theory connecting the two outrages, but pending investigations they are very reticent, obviously knowing much more than they are saying.

In the first outrage a Bhayya named Mataprasad Sital was injured, but no clues were then obtainable. The man was given medical aid and the train proceeded.

Half an hour later the second explosion occurred, and the police found a middle-aged Mohammedan named Haji Sirajuddin, who was known to be an approver on the famous Dacoity case a year ago, seriously injured near where the bomb exploded. He was arrested.

CRUDE BOMBS.

Fortunately, few people were inside the waiting-room. The bombs were of the crudest variety, otherwise the first would have blown up the whole carriage, killing several people.

In spite of arrests at Congress headquarters and other places, the number of volunteers pursuing civil disobedience when the campaign was continued at Bombay to-day appears greater than ever, and it is estimated that 1,000 persons, including many women, are selling contraband salt in small packets. Each day sees small bodies fetching buckets of water from the sea, and since the Congress headquarters' saltpans were destroyed the water is taken to private houses for the manufacture of salt. It is estimated that it costs eighty rupees [£6] to manufacture two rupees [8s.] worth of salt, excluding labour, but the economic aspect doesn't trouble the Satyagrahis [passive resisters].

To-morrow is the last day of Jalianwala, or Holy Week, and the Congress here is organising more big processions and demonstrations, everyone being requested to attend a meeting on Chowpatty Beach with pots in order to take away sea water. Mr. Gandhi's statement that he may come as far as Bombay seems to have heartened the local organisers, and they have issued handbills stressing the importance of non-violence. This follows many unpleasant incidents of stone-throwing and anti-British feeling.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

With a view to helping country-made cloth, the Bombay Native Share Stockbrokers' Association held a crowded meeting of members to-night. Dressed in white, Gandhi caps, they passed a resolution urging everyone connected with the Association to deal only in *Swadeshi* cloth, which means that this influential body is pledged to boycott foreign cloth and Lancashire piecegoods.

Great enthusiasm was shown, especially when a message from Mr. Gandhi was read stating, "During this time of purification we should have sufficient strength to boycott foreign cloth." A humorous touch was added when members objected to the presence of people wearing black Gandhi caps. But the President explained that the Parsis were unable to wear white caps, as these were peculiar to the corpse-bearers of their community.

"COWARD HUSBANDS."

WOMEN'S APPEAL IN SONG TO MEN.

SURAT, Saturday.

A large number of the women who squatted at the feet of Mr. Gandhi listening to him address a meeting in the blazing sun at Pinjrat to-day had walked many miles, for most of the roads in this district are not fit for motor-bus traffic. They greeted the Mahatma with showers of flowers and rice to mark their devotion, and sang a martial song in which they exhorted all "coward husbands" not to rest at home while "war" was raging and "warriors" striving. "Thou art wasting thy life, O my Lord," they chanted for the benefit of stay-at-home males; "Go to the field of battle! I shall bid thee farewell by scattering jewels upon thee."

To Mr. Gandhi they sang: "We will not strike a blow; we will die, for it is God's law. There can be no Heaven without dying, so there can be no swaraj without dying. The police have been given the powers of magistrates. They wrest the salt from our hands by breaking our fingers, but we should not give up our salt, for it costs six crores of rupees [£4,560,000, the estimate revenue from the salt duties]. Even if our hands are bleeding we should keep silent, and if the salt is snatched from our hands we should not retaliate. God is our protector."

In his speech Mr. Gandhi said: "I want the women to defend our homes. If our men drink liquor, our homes will be broken. If foreign cloth is imported our women will become unemployed."

He invited representatives of the women to meet him at Dandi to-morrow in order that a decision may be taken for the launching of a double campaign against drink and foreign cloth.—*Reuter.*

CLEMENCY FOR GANDHI'S SON.

SURAT, Saturday.

Ram Das Gandhi, who was sentenced on Tuesday to six months' rigorous imprisonment for leading a party of volunteers in breaking the salt laws, has been recommended by the convicting magistrate to be treated as an "A" class prisoner. Four others who were given similar sentences were recommended for treatment as "B" prisoners.—*Reuter.*

OUR ARMY IN INDIA.

SUPPORT FOR THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Memories of Budget days of the past twenty-five years, and the appearances at the table of the House of Commons of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer from Asquith to Snowden, are contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. J. B. Firth in a special article which will appear in that paper to-morrow.

On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* will begin publication of a short series of articles on "The Army in India," by Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, its Special Correspondent now in India. Forty-three battalions of British infantry stiffen the more numerous ranks of the native troops. How they are disposed, what work they have to do, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett tells; and he gives a picturesque account of the North-West Frontier, along which is the greatest concentration of armed forces.

It remains true, however, that two-thirds of the white troops, scattered over the vast peninsula, have to stand by to support the civil authorities should their aid be required.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

His Majesty the King has presented a cup to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for competition in their annual regatta to be held at Ryde in August next.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

ENTIRE SCHEME IN JEOPARDY.

POLITICAL WIRE-PULLING?

EXPERTS TO CONFER TO-MORROW.

The SUNDAY TIMES *learns that a conference for the discussion of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill has been arranged for to-morrow.*

The participants will be Sir Percy Simmons, the Chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee; representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Sir Herbert Walker, Chairman of the Southern Railway, and Mr. Frank Pick, General Manager of the Underground Railway.

It is understood they will consider what support can be given to the whole proposal in view of the rejection by the House of Commons Committee of a vital portion of the scheme.

A position of chaos has been brought about by the decision of the House of Commons Committee on the Charing Cross Bridge Bill.

How a solution of the problem can be reached within the terms of the Committee's decision it is difficult to see. One fact is abundantly clear—that the entire scheme, which had been evolved as the result of nearly five years of discussion and negotiation, has been placed in jeopardy.

The proposals embodied in the Bill for the construction of a highway bridge were dependent on the transfer of the Southern Railway terminus to what is known as the Lion Brewery site—a site for the station declared by Sir Edwin Lutyens to be the only possible one on the south bank of the river.

Sir Edwin should be an authority on this point, as he was charged with the responsibility of drawing up the town-planning aspects of the scheme. But, on account of their apprehensions that an obstacle would be created to property development, the Select Committee have flatly refused to sanction this site.

NO SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE.

Although they thus reject the advice of the experts, the accumulated wisdom of months of negotiating, the Committee were unable to propound any alternative. At their request, Mr. Frederick Palmer, the consulting engineer to the scheme, drew up plans for a possible alternative, by placing the station further to the south. Then the experts were called in to give their verdict, and pronounced unanimously against it, so that the Committee was compelled to admit the force of the objections.

The proposals submitted to the Committee were evolved by the advisors of the Ministry of Transport, the Southern Railway Company, and the London County Council. These experts have had years of experience of the problems raised. The members of the committee are not men whose normal duties have made them familiar with problems of railways and highways. Yet they have deemed fit to overrule the experts' combined experience.

FURTHER FROM RIVER.

The mere onlooker cannot help debating whether there is "anything behind" the committee's decision. Has there been any pulling of the wires? Has the decision been governed by some political considerations?

The Select Committee wish the station to be placed further back from the river front. They argue that the station will impede property development.

The answer to that objection is that the land on the river front, on which the new station and hotel are to be placed, will never develop so well if left to economic influences.

None of the bridges (Westminster, Blackfriars, or Waterloo) have caused the north side values and development to be transferred to the south side.

As to the length of road tunnels or "arcades" involved in the L.C.C. Bill, to which objection was made, the length of road that must necessarily be bridged over is much less than the length under the Royal Commissioners' scheme.

It is either the scheme before the Committee, or no scheme at all. London cannot be called upon to add millions more to the fourteen millions gross cost of the present scheme. The traffic of the Southern Railway cannot be subjected to any further inconvenience.

SUMMER TIME IS HERE.

Summer Time began at 2 a.m. to-day.

All clocks should have been put forward one hour at that time.

POLITICAL NOTES

FOOD TAX CAMPAIGN.

A BEWILDERING POSITION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Lord Beaverbrook's "fighting speech" (as it is described in his own organ) at Norwich on Friday makes the Conservative position very bewildering. Most of us thought that the lines of the campaign for bringing about free trade within the Empire were definitely laid down at the meeting between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook at the beginning of March and in the speech delivered by the Conservative leader at the Hotel Cecil on the 4th of that month. At any rate, immediately after the speech Lord Beaverbrook issued a statement in which he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Baldwin for his "outspoken" words, and his acceptance of them as a perfectly satisfactory agreement with the main purpose for which the Empire crusade had been launched.

It is important, therefore, to bear in mind what were Mr. Baldwin's promises and undertakings in the speech on March 4. In the first place, he said very definitely:

> I have always been unwilling—and I am unwilling to-day—to ask the people of this country to give any vote on a question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved, and what they may be going to get in exchange. I will not ask people to vote blindly.

And, to satisfy these antecedent conditions, he proposed that when his party returned to power its first business would be to summon unconditionally a conference of the Empire to discuss these economic subjects and to get things done, and if as a result of those discussions there should emerge any form of agreement or arrangement, that the issue should at once be put clearly before the people—not at a general election, in which it would almost inevitably be confused with other issues, but by means of a referendum. It was all very clear: First, consultation with the Dominions; then the give-and-take arrangement by virtue of which we should receive preference on our manufactures in return for the preference given to their food produce; and, thirdly, the vote of the people by referendum. But what does Lord Beaverbrook now say?

> We understood him (Mr. Baldwin) to mean that he would plough a straight furrow through the general election, through a referendum, and that he would not look back until he had given us our keystone—a tax on foreign foodstuffs.

In other words, Mr. Baldwin is to fight the next election on food taxes without being able to assure the people what they are going to get in return. That would, in homely metaphor, be putting the cart before the horse, and Lord Beaverbrook seriously misjudges the people of this country if he thinks that they can be persuaded to food taxes in such fashion. Mr. Baldwin's course of action may seem to him to display excess of caution, but it is more certain of attaining its objective than any leap in the dark. At any rate Lord Beaverbrook gives strange evidence of his desire to co-operate with the Conservative Party by attempting to foist on it a policy to which its leader has never committed it.

Liberals and the Government.

It is now generally assumed that to-morrow's Budget will be favourable to Liberal opinion, and that the conversations in defence of free trade will indirectly provide opportunity for co-operation between representative leaders of the two parties. Independent Labour Party members are suspicious of Mrs. Snowden's parties at Downing Street; but apparently the Chancellor of the Exchequer has indicated that there is no question of joint platform appearance with Mr. Lloyd George; and accordingly none of the embarrassment that that would undoubtedly give to a considerable section of Labour supporters. Fundamentally the Government feel that they must have additional time to work out their unemployment programme. To that end their co-operation is essential.

Unemployment.

The unemployment question becomes increasingly grave. I hear that, in response to the suggestion of business men, determined efforts will be made to re-cast the form of the weekly statistics in such a way as not to convey a depressing message to overseas markets. Apparently a considerable part of the recent increase is due to administrative changes. Further, the Unemployment Insurance Acts as they stand make it easy for employers to stand-off certain members of their workers on a short-time basis in such a way as to entitle them to unemployment benefit. Labour representatives contend that in practice this becomes almost a subsidy of industry at the public expense; and the Prime Minister is credited with the view that it amounts to a definite abuse of the scheme.

In these circumstances it is not surprising if, in addition to re-casting the form of the statistics, efforts were made to separate the strict amount of unemployment from mere paper additions to the total; and to distinguish between the numbers who are actually out of work and the very large proportion who are in and out but appear in returns, although, taking the year as a whole, they have in fact a considerable amount of occupation. Further, there are many who consider that in certain trades unemployment benefit should be refused to applicants who, on the work available, get substantial remuneration. For example, porters and others at certain markets may in a week or two get very large wages; but are fully eligible for unemployment benefit in the succeeding week if they happen to be disengaged. There is no income test.

Food Prices.

One of the Parliamentary replies of the past week suggests that the Government may hasten the progress of the legislation to deal with food prices. Mr. F. E. Wise, M.P., and others press the case for import boards, or machinery for the bulk purchase and disposal of commodities. If there was the slightest ground for believing that the Liberals would be favourable to such plans the Government might be prepared to entertain them. No one disputes that it is remarkably difficult to influence prices or to regulate them effectively if the supplies are not also controlled. But it seems clear that even an approach to that form of solution would involve revival of much of the war-time machinery of food control, and the Liberals would not be favourable. In such circumstances the Government may, therefore, have to fall back on steps which will make the present Food Council a Consumers' Council in the sense that it will be endowed with compulsory powers to get all the information which is relevant to prices of commodities in common use and machinery to see that maximum prices for the commodities selected are not exceeded.

BOAT RACE THRILLS.

OXFORD'S SPLENDID CHALLENGE TO A STRONGER CREW.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AFTER THREE MILES OF STRUGGLE.

By SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER.

It was a great race. Oxford led three-quarters of the way, and then Cambridge, with a stiffened back and quickened pace, pulled ahead and won by two lengths in 19 minutes 9 seconds.

If the Oxford crew were "all out" at the start, they were "all" in at the finish. Martineau, stroke, tumbled forward exhausted. Tinne, an old Blue, was in a bad way. Johnson crumpled up. If Cambridge were not as fresh as paint, they were all upright with plenty of wind left, and Collins, another old Blue, and the heavy man of the crew, waved a cheering hand to the hilarious crowd.

Oxford had been my favourites, but my neighbour, Stanley Baldwin, was all for Cambridge, and he was as cocky as a schoolboy. As we sat together in the launch Consuta, which clung close to the racers, and Oxford got ahead and kept ahead for so long, he threw at me over his shoulder, "We're holding on; they can't get away; we're holding on."

It was opposite Duke's Meadows, three miles of the course, where the Cambridge pavilion was and thousands of Cambridge enthusiasts were tearing their lungs, that Brocklebank, the Cam stroke, brightened the pace to 31, whipped ahead, and was easily leading at Barnes railway bridge. Martineau spurted; but it was no good, for the half-length regained was soon lost. "It's ours," snapped the ex-Prime Minister. And it was. The cheering of the crowd at the Ship beyond Mortlake was, however, as loud for the losers as for the winners. Oxford had done splendidly. "Anyway," said Stanley Baldwin, "I'm going to celebrate Cambridge's win by eating sandwiches," and he hauled his string-tied paper package from the big pocket of his heavy mackintosh.

EIGHTY-SECOND RACE.

It was the eighty-second race between the Universities. It was the seventh win in a run for Cambridge; indeed, since the war Oxford has won only once. Allowing for the dead-heat in 1877, the two "seats of learning" had drawn level in totals, 40 each. It is as far back as 1863 since Cambridge had the lead—Oxford for years keeping her nose in front—and now in 1930 Cambridge lead again, 41 wins to 40.

It was a mucky day, cold, grey, misty, drizzling and then raining, and with a nasty choppy wind. But during the race nobody much minded—certainly not I, though I was sitting in a pool of water. The spray thrown up by the following launch put Stanley Baldwin's cherrywood pipe out, and my binoculars were worse than useless. This was the first time "Stanley" had ever followed the race; in other years, he told me, he had been content to pay a bob and sit in a coal barge up by Barnes Bridge.

There were the usual crowds on the banks, and the customary little youngsters of Putney booing and hurrahing the rivals. Flocks of excited, shrieking flappers waved the light or dark colours of their heroes. The fellows who sell bulbous "cuties" scantily garbed did a thriving trade. Horrible loud speakers blared alleged music. Overhead, aeroplanes twirling noisily through the gloom. And the roar along both banks, four miles of continuous roar, swelling, ebbing, rising in tumult where the throngs were greatest, whilst in the centre of the picture, pegging along on the rushing tide, those two long lances of competing boats, holding to each other by inches—nineteen minutes' deafening and breath-catching thrill!

At pistol-shot, Oxford, on the Surrey side, was in front in the first half-dozen strokes. The thrust was dramatic. Oxford was crisply dipping the blades at 37 to the minute; Cambridge was one stroke slower, and in four minutes half a length behind. "Gee; it's going to be Oxford's race," grunted a famous artist on the other side of me. Stanley Baldwin made his well-known grimace, but said nothing.

The rain came pelting down, so it was up with coat collars and turning down of slouch hats for those of us crouching in the Consuta, stop-watches in hand and gasping comments through the fury of the wind. Oxford splashed a bit; but that was the troubled waters. Cambridge seemed to have the longer, steadier reach. That told. Just as the first mile was covered Cambridge, with a heave, almost pulled level. Martineau was not going to have that; he smartened the pace from 30 to 33 and Cambridge was down to 29. As Hammersmith Bridge was shot Oxford was distinctly having the best of it. We could hear the brazen yells of the multitude on either bank.

IN TROUBLED WATERS.

As the two-mile point was gained, and a sweep was made into Chiswick Reach, the Thames became choppy under windy gusts. The boats bobbed badly. The rain splashed in sheets. It would not have surprised me if either boat had been swamped.

Rowing was uneven. The snarling breeze seemed to hold up the boats—but a man with a stop-watch shouted that the going was splendid.

The crews had their backs in their job. The big fight was on. Stamina was good, and there was no break in the stern, sharp swing of the oars. Cambridge had every muscle taut; but each time there was a surge to draw level Oxford lifted ahead again.

The going as Corney Reach was entered was tremendous, not exactly for speed, but for the ding-dong struggle, Cambridge determined and Oxford defiant—the finest tussle I have ever seen on the Thames.

Oxford was not going to yield; the lead was a quarter- or a half- length. The swirl and the fling of the water was bad. That was the story till Thornycrofts, just on three miles of the journey. Then Oxford had shot its bolt. Brocklebank, tuning-up to 33, as smoother water was reached, went out for all he was worth.

CAMBRIDGE AHEAD.

So as Duke's Meadow and the Cambridge Pavilion were reached a violent pull crowned his ambition. Within four minutes a Cambridge lag of half a length was turned into a lead of three-quarters. It was easy to understand the hullabaloo frenzy of that crowd in the pavilion.

Just for half a minute it seemed Martineau would meet the challenge—but the beef had gone out of his crew. More plunging into broken water, but Cambridge moving well. By the time Barnes Bridge was reached the fight was over. The Cambridge stroke, who had No. 1 of the Oxford crew in the corner of his eye, slowed a bit—he knew the others were tired. Yet Oxford hung on and slid back—and Cambridge glided past the winning-stump seven seconds to the good. The race was well won and well lost. Cheers for the Cambridge boys and just as loud cheers for the gallant Oxford lads.

The race is also dealt with by our Rowing Correspondent on Page 28.

SIMON REPORT.

COMMITTEES FORMED TO CONSIDER IT.

Several non-official committees are being formed in London, the SUNDAY TIMES was informed yesterday, to consider the report of the Simon Commission when, as is expected, it is presented soon after Easter.

Broadly speaking, these committees may be said to represent two viewpoints: firstly, that of the Craddock-O'Dwyer School, which regards with alarm the present policy in respect to India; and, secondly, the section of opinion which pins its faith in the men on the spot and is prepared to consider sympathetically a liberal increase of Indian self-government.

As regards the first, it is understood that several well-known retired administrators are forming an organisation to be known as "The Indian Empire Society." In this group several M.P.s, who have agreed to join, feel that the British public, without a correct perspective of Indian conditions, may not be able adequately to appreciate the true significance of the Commission's proposals, whatever they may be.

Secondly, their function will be to supply the background, as it were, and with a first-hand knowledge of India, to visualise the probable effects of contemplated changes. The second important organisation with which, it is understood, the European Association of India is identified will include in its ranks several former Governors of Indian provinces and other distinguished civilians and commercial men long associated with India. This committee will also endeavour to instruct public opinion, but its outlook will probably be more advanced than the first-mentioned committee. It is said that it is receiving more support than has been credited it by what has been described as the "Die-hard" school.

CALCUTTA SWEEP TICKETS.

NO OFFENCE TO BUY.

Arising out of a reply given in the House of Commons, Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P., yesterday received the following letter from the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes:—

"I find on looking at the published report of the question put by you in the House on the 10th inst., on the subject of the Calcutta Sweepstake, that my reply, taken with the actual words of your question, would seem to imply the view that any member of the public who buys a ticket in the Calcutta Sweep thereby commits an offence. Owing no doubt to the noise in the House at the time I cannot have caught the exact drift of your question. All that I meant to convey was that the organised sale to the public in this country of tickets in the Calcutta Sweep would be illegal. The primary offender in that case would be, of course, the seller, and it would be an entirely new departure to proceed against members of the public who had purchased or tried to purchase tickets in this way.

"It is in regard to this point that I am more particularly concerned to remove any misapprehension that my answer may have occasioned. Had you not been leaving England immediately I should have welcomed an opportunity of stating this publicly to you in the House. In any event an explanation was due to you, and in the circumstances perhaps the best course would be for you to publish this letter."

THE LATE LORD DEWAR.

The remains of Lord Dewar will be cremated privately at Golders Green on Tuesday. There will be a memorial service at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, at 2 p.m. By Lord Dewar's request no flowers should be sent.

32 PAGES

Sunday Times

SPECIAL FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES.

Caius Gracchus Snowden: Riddle of To-morrow's Budget.	16
The Conference Balance-Sheet. *By Wickham Steed.*	16
Men, Women, and Memories. *By Atticus.*	15
The Town. *By Autolycus.*	15
The Week at Westminster. *By A Student of Politics.*	15
Charing Cross Bridge. *By Harold Cox.*	15
Letters to the Editor.	14
A Wanderer's Notebook. *By E. V. Lucas.*	14
Our Paris Letter.	13
Irish Free State.	13
Summer-Time. *By E. V. Knox.*	13
Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics.	12
British Electric Supply. *By Sir Philip Dawson, M.P.*	12
The Galleries. *By Frank Rutter.*	11
The World of Books. *By Desmond MacCarthy.*	8
The World of Music. *By Ernest Newman.*	7
The Dramatic World. *By James Agate.*	6
Broadcasting.	6
A Woman's Corner. *By "Pandora."*	20
City Chatter. *R. J. Barrett.*	2

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 2.

HUMBER CARS

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DRAFTING THE TREATY.

FINAL STAGES OF THE CONFERENCE.

BATTLESHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED.

U.S. PRAISE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The jurists who have been deputed to draft the Treaty that is to emerge from the Five Power Naval Conference were hard at work all day yesterday. They were assisted by a committee of experts under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Hankey, the Secretary-General of the Conference.

The drafting committees worked till a late hour last night, and will resume their task to-day.

It is expected that a Plenary Session of the Conference for the signing of the Treaty will be held on Thursday afternoon.

The First Committee of the Conference, which is to report to a Plenary Session to-morrow, met yesterday afternoon, and there was afterwards issued the following communiqué:—

The First Committee of the London Naval Conference met at St. James's Palace this afternoon at three o'clock to consider certain items of business still outstanding. The fourth report of the Committee of Experts dealing with the rules for the disposal of vessels of war was unanimously adopted. The three Powers concerned agreed to a definition of the characteristics of vessels of the destroyer class.

Rules for replacement, drawn up by a special committee of experts, were also considered, and with certain amendments unanimously adopted. A draft to implement the agreement reached regarding capital ships was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to define the term "aircraft carrier" was unanimously adopted, subject to certain important modifications.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCRAPPING.

It is understood that the report in regard to capital ships provide rules for the implementing of the agreement as to the holiday in capital ship construction, and the methods of disposal of those vessels which are to be specially scrapped under the present agreement in anticipation of the arrangements under the Washington Treaty.

France and Italy are believed to have reserved to themselves the right to build the capital ships they were entitled to construct under the Washington Treaty prior to the present year.

It was indicated that the United States will scrap the ships Florida and Utah. The agreement was that one of these ships was to be rendered unfit for warlike service within twelve months of the ratification of the present Treaty and that it shall be finally scrapped within twenty-four months of the ratification. The other ship shall be rendered unfit for further warlike service within eighteen months of the ratification and finally scrapped within thirty months.

The British Empire will scrap Marlborough, Emperor of India, Benbow, and Tiger. Two of these ships will be rendered unfit for warlike service within twelve months of the ratification, and finally scrapped within twenty-four months. The other two ships will be rendered unfit within eighteen months, and finally scrapped within thirty months of the ratification.

The following ships are to be retained for training purposes:—United States, Arkansas; British Empire, Iron Duke; Japan, Hiyei. These ships will be rendered useless for warlike service within twelve months of the Treaty, in the case of the United States and the British Empire, and within eighteen months in the case of Japan.

CHEAPER PARITY.

U.S. AND JAPAN TO GAIN MOST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

The London Conference did not accomplish everything desired here, but in providing for a naval agreement establishing parity between Britain and America, it is commented, many ancient causes of international irritation and distrust will be removed.

Satisfaction is expressed that under the leadership of President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald the ground lost at Geneva has been "skilfully rewon," but anxiety remains on the question of France and Italy.

By placing the agreement for parity with Britain in treaty form it will be possible for the United States to make slight reductions in the building programme authorised by Congress. Such reductions as the Senate may permit will seem trifling by comparison with the vast reduction which President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald undoubtedly contemplated.

Without the agreement proposed, however, it is joyfully admitted that parity would have cost the United States more money, and this, according to many, is the chief gain of the agreement.

"It is America's gain, and Japan's," says the *New York World*, "rather than Great Britain's."

In the final analysis, according to American naval critics, much depends upon France or Italy. The British fleet must be big enough to meet Continental emergencies, and while large building by France or Italy may not be likely it will remain a possibility greatly influencing the entire situation. Much, admittedly, will depend upon the form in which the Three-Power Treaty is worked out, and on the safeguards which may be written into it.

MISS PEGGY O'NEILL AS WITNESS.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED.

Miss Peggy O'Neill, the well-known actress, was a witness at Westminster Police Court yesterday, in a charge against John Ganson Sheldon, 30, her chauffeur, since February 2, of obtaining a suit of livery, an overcoat, and a pair of gloves, valued at £12 7s. 6d., by false pretences, from David Howells, an outfitter, of King's Road, Chelsea, on March 28.

When Sheldon, outside the Royalty Theatre, was told of the warrant and the charge, he said he did not want the warrant read there, but, he added, "I am rather interested. Let me tell Miss O'Neill, and I will come along."

On the way to Chelsea police-station, he said, "That is very funny. Someone must have been posing as me. Here is a letter asking for a watch and some money. I don't know what it is all about." On being charged, he replied, "It does not matter in any shape or form. I am not the man. I never had a uniform."

Miss O'Neill, of Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, said the accused was still in her service, and had given satisfaction. She gave him no authority to order the livery. On Monday week he asked if he could leave her service, but when she said she had no one to take his place he agreed to remain until she got someone. He had a livery when he came to her; she did not have to get one for him.

Accused was remanded, bail being allowed.

WINDSOR CASTLE'S 300 CLOCKS.

Over 300 clocks in Windsor Castle were put forward last night to meet the requirements of Summer Time Act.

**

SOCIALISTS AND WORKLESS.

FROM QUACKERY TO BEWILDERMENT.

MR. AMERY'S ATTACK.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., speaking yesterday at the annual conference at Birmingham of the West Midland Federation of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League, contrasted Socialist promises and performances in regard to unemployment.

Mr. Amery referred to the "confidence quackery" with which the Socialists professed to deal with the problem of unemployment a year ago and the "apologetic bewilderment" with which they approached the subject to-day. Mr. Thomas, he said, had advocated self-reliance, and spoke of enabling trade to help itself. His colleagues in vote after vote were destroying self-reliance and piling intolerable burdens upon industry.

It was to be doubted whether all that Mr. Thomas had been able to achieve had gone even a little way to counteract the unemployment created by Mr. Snowden's obstinate silence as to what he intended to do with the McKenna duties; or if it had gone even far enough to counteract the unemployment which must be created by the additional burdens of taxation piled on industry, and of which more, no doubt, would be heard on Monday.

Criticising the Government's policy in relation to Russia, Mr. Amery said that by the very presence of their representative at Moscow, a helpless and unprotesting spectator of the abominations that were going on, they were, in fact, condoning, he would almost say, abetting, those things. "If these things were happening in any other country in the world," Mr. Amery added, "there would be no hesitation in protesting, and, if our protests were disregarded, in withdrawing our representative."

Russia had demanded the return of a number of their former trade officials in this country. Were we to hand these men over to almost certain death? Was Mr. Clynes going to make himself the tool of the Ogpu and participate in murder?

ANXIETY ABOUT EGYPT.

There was also legitimate anxiety about the negotiations now being carried on with Egypt. If the negotiations were to be conducted in the same spirit of compliance as the negotiations with Russia, we might as well say good-bye to all that British statesmen had won for the Empire and for the people of Egypt in the last fifty years.

Never, Mr. Amery believed, had the nation looked more anxiously for a positive, consfructive policy, and never had there been a greater opportunity than was presented to the Unionist Party to-day. He rejoiced that Mr. Baldwin had seized the opportunity and was taking the lead in laying before the country a policy which was both national and Imperial in its character, and which was calculated effectively to deal with the disastrous situation which confronted the country.

We had begun to realise that there was something fundamentally wrong with the economic system of this country and that there was to-day in England a greater searching of heart about the foundations of our policy than there had ever been within his recollection. Scales were falling from the eyes of the nation, and we were beginning to realise that we had followed far too long the crazy prophets of a false theory.

£50,000 FOR A REMBRANDT.

REPORTED SALE BY LORD LECONFIELD.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

In art circles here it is reported that Mrs. Francis Neilson, wife of Mr. Francis Neilson, the author, has bought Rembrandt's "Young Lady with a Fan" for £50,000 from the collection of Lord Leconfield.

Mr. Neilson, an Englishman, who was M.P. for the Hyde Division of Cheshire from 1910 to 1916, now lives in the United States. It is understood that the picture will be brought here. Mr. and Mrs. Neilson are stated to be at present in Paris.—*Reuter.*

The above telegram was brought to the notice of the Hon. Hugh Wyndham, Lord Leconfield's heir by the SUNDAY TIMES last night. He commented, "I know nothing whatever of such a sale, nor of any contemplated sale."

KAYE DON LEAVES DAYTONA.

MAY TRY SOUTH AFRICA.

DAYTONA BEACH, Saturday.

Thwarted by bad weather and a rough beach in his attempt on the world's land speed record, Kaye Don left here for New York this afternoon.

Upon his arrival in New York, Don intends to confer with M. Coatalen as to whether he should remain in this country indefinitely for proper beach conditions or return to England. Don admitted that he was anxious to return home as soon as possible, and it is known that he has booked a passage on the "Aquitania," which sails on Wednesday.

Before he left Daytona Beach Don issued a statement in which he said: "Having regard to the apparent unlikelihood of the beach being good enough in the near future, I have decided temporarily to postpone further attempts. For the time being the Silver Bullet and the mechanics will remain at Daytona Beach."

Interviewed, Don could not say if he would ever return, but said that if he did not he might consider going to South Africa where Malcolm Campbell made his attempt on the record.

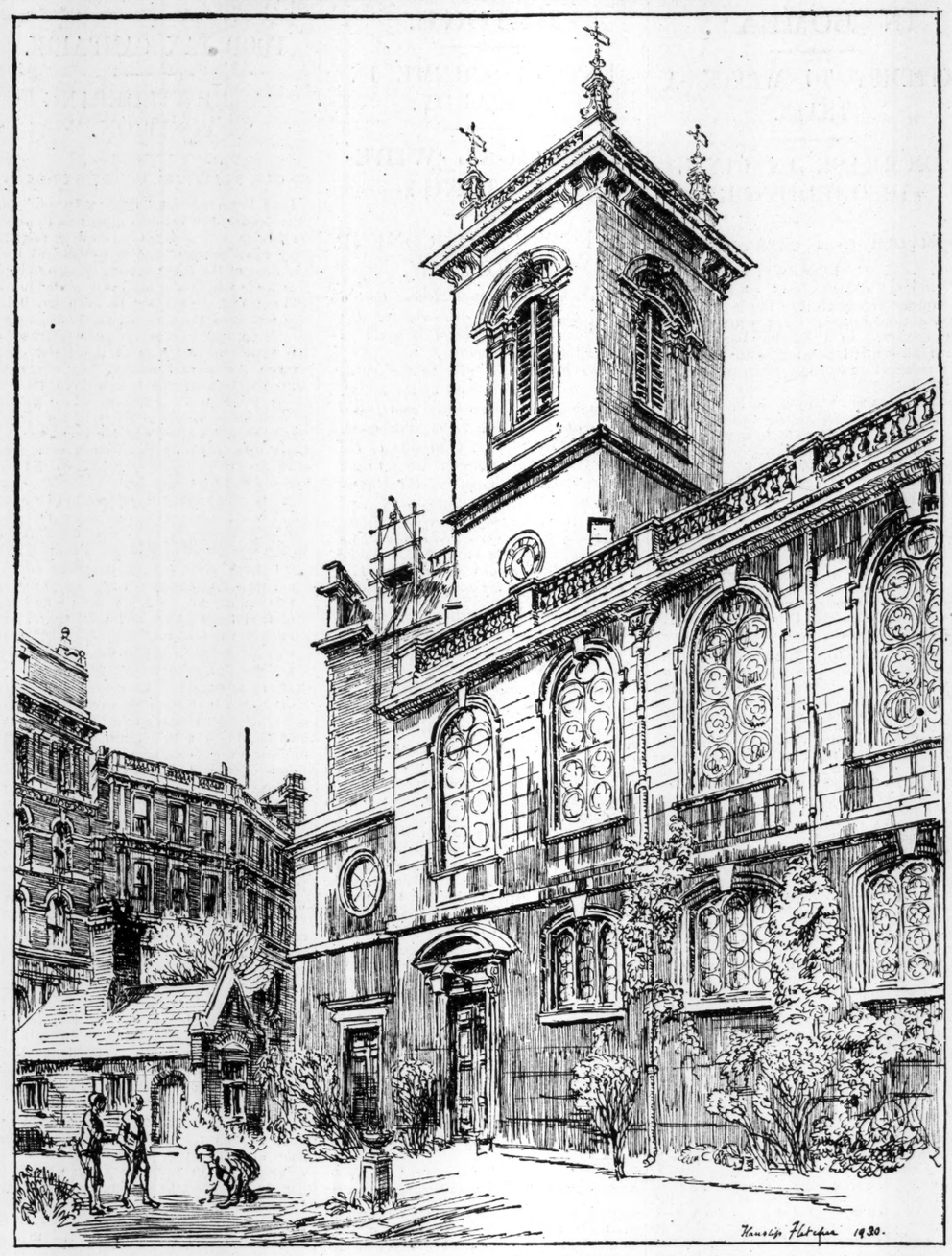
LATE NEWS

GLASGOW TRAM SMASH.

The Press Association states that George McKinnon, of Cowden Street, Glasgow, has died from his injuries. Some of the 30 who are in a critical condition are not expected to recover. A small boy had his legs nearly severed.

Earlier details on page 21

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

The Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, is Sir Christopher Wren's largest parish Church, built in 1686 on the site of an earlier building. The former tower was preserved, the architect casing it with stone and raising it to suit the proportions of the new structure. There has been a church on Holborn Hill for a thousand years. The Rector and Churchwardens have appealed for £2,000 to renovate the interior of the church. In the tower hang a peal of bells which rang for the Victory of Agincourt.

REPARATION LOAN.

POSSIBLE EFFECT ON NEW ISSUES.

CITY ATTITUDE.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that the greater part of the prospective £60,000,000 Reparation Loan is likely to be placed in London and New York, and there is some speculation in the City as to what may be the effect of this operation on the British industrial issues which are now being made.

The news that the premises of the new Bank of International Settlements, at Basel, will be ready for occupation soon after Easter, suggests that the issue of the Reparations Loan will be proceeded with almost at once.

The intention is that £40,000,000 of the Loan shall be raised in creditor-countries and £20,000,000 in Germany. There is no definite information as to the rate of interest likely to be offered, but M. Reynaud, the French Minister of Finance, gave a hint last week that the rate of interest may be 5½ per cent.

Fears are being expressed in the City that the placing on the London market of a huge international loan at what must inevitably be an attractive rate of interest will drain the money market and make still more difficult the task of raising funds for the reorganisation and restoration of British industry.

Funds are available for British industrial enterprise, it is said, but investors, after recent unhappy experiences, have been shy in employing their resources. An amply secured international loan might easily drain the market just when a feeling of confidence is beginning to return.

It is pointed out, however, that here, as in other countries, part of the new loan will probably be utilised in discharging existing State debts. Any such policy of amortisation will reduce to the same extent the amount of new money actually employed, and will leave more for industrial purposes.

A great deal will also depend upon how much of the loan is allocated to the United States and France. At present it is expected that the French share will be comparatively small. The money raised in France will certainly be used for paying off existing debts.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Count Custoza has presented his credentials to President Irigoyen as Italian Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

It is understood that Mr. A. N. Moberly, home member in the Bengal Government, has, for private and personal reasons, resigned his post.

M. Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued a denial of reports that changes in a number of important diplomatic appointments might shortly be made.

The Pope has appointed Father William Porter, head of the British section of the Lyons Seminary of African Missions, to be Apostolic Prefect of Nigeria.

The Portuguese Government, anxious that an impartial inquiry should be made by General Menezes into the recent events in Angola, has decided to exonerate but at the same time to recall the Commissioner-General (Colonel Philomena da Camera) in order to make investigation into responsibility for the incidents entirely free and unhampered.

"Q" BATTERY.

FAMOUS GUNNERS AT DINNER.

EXPLOITS RECALLED.

The most famous Battery in the British Army held their ninth annual dinner at the Victoria Mansions Restaurant last night. This was "Q" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who won distinction at Sanna Post, the scene of an engagement near Bloemfontein in the South African War, 1900.

With such conspicuous valour did they emerge therefrom that four men were decorated with the V.C., these being a gunner, a driver, a non-commissioned officer, and one officer. But only one of them survived to attend last night's gathering. That was Brigadier-General E. J. Phipps-Hornby, V.C.

In the place of honour on the top table was the silver statuette presented to "Q" Battery by Lord Roberts after the Sanna Post battle. It is inscribed "Armed Science," and on each side are two real V.C. medals—the only trophy to be so adorned. Beside it lay the silver whistle which Major H. M. Robertson, the present O.C. and chairman at the dinner, blew to bring the guns into their strategic position.

Others present were Brigadier-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Brigadier General Sir Jas. Brunker, Brigadier-General E. B. Ashmore, Brigadier-General H. M. Campbell, and Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Johnson.

Gunner Kent was also there, a tragic figure wearing dark spectacles, who was led carefully to his seat by a brother gunner. Kent lost his sight during the defence of Amiens in the last war.

The dinner arrangements were carried out by Mr. H. G. Barrett and Mr. W. J. Bartley, both old "Q" Battery men, and the ninety odd guests were regaled with music by the Royal Artillery Band.

BARRACK INCIDENT.

ALLEGED DISTRIBUTION OF "RED" LITERATURE.

Two men who were detained at Hounslow last night on a charge of "using insulting words and behaviour" will appear at Brentford Petty Sessions to-morrow.

The detention of the men by the police followed an incident at Barratt Road, Hounslow, where it was alleged that they passed Communistic literature to two troopers of the 17/21 Lancers stationed at Hounslow Barracks.

AWARDS FOR SAVANTS.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

The Royal Society of Canada announces the following awards for notable accomplishments:—

Science:—Dr. A. B. Macallum, recently Professor of Bio-Chemistry at McGill University.

History:—Dr. Adam Shortt, head of the historical branch of the Dominion Archives.

Literature:—Dr. R. Andrew Macphail, of McGill University.—*Reuter.*

Several distinguished British scientists were awarded honorary degrees at Louvain University yesterday. They included (says Reuter) Professor A. V. Hill and Dr. H. H. Dale.

NEW AIR MAIL TO INDIA.

An accelerated Indian air mail service was begun yesterday by Imperial Airways, when a big Armstrong-Siddeley air liner, carrying passengers and mail for India, left Croydon at 8.34 a.m. Passengers by the new service will reach India in seven days.

BY CANNON-BALL TO THE MOON.

PROFESSOR'S VISION OF A.D. 2030.

1,000 MILES AN HOUR!

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A trip to the moon and back within the next century is visualised as a scientific possibility by Dr. John Stewart, Professor of Astronomical Physics at Princeton University.

In a lecture delivered here last night he said that speed was the prime requisite for such a trip. He was confident that in the course of another hundred years, through the use of some such form of concentrated energy as ionised hydrogen, which contains a hundred times the energy of coal and oxygen, a speed of some 50,000 miles an hour could be attained.

"Within twenty years," he said, "it is very likely that a speed of 1,000 miles an hour will be possible. The journey to the Moon will be made in an airship propelled on the principle of the rocket and built for a voyage through interplanetary space in the form of a large metal sphere 110 feet in diameter and weighing 70,000 metric tons.

"It will carry a crew of sixty, with a dozen scientists. Projecting from the ship's surface in all directions would be cannon which could 'shoot' at the rate of 200 miles a second."

'PHONE BY LIGHT BEAM.

Half an hour before noon, and three days before new moon, Professor Stewart would discharge the cannon which would force the ship to leave the earth's surface at the rate of two miles a minute. Two and a-half hours later, firing from the lower cannon would be stopped. By the time the ship would have reached a height of 13,200 miles. Seventy hours later, crossing the moon's orbit, Professor Stewart would fire the forward cannon, and coast around the moon while the ship was slowly sucked towards the satellite.

The forward cannon would be fired to "cushion" the fall to the moon, and once landed men in diving suits could explore its surface. Telephonic communication with the earth over a beam of light would be possible, Professor Stewart believes.

The return trip would be faster, because of the earth's greater attraction, and landing in a desert would be necessary because of the tremendous charge which the forward cannon would fire to prevent crashing.

EASTER WEEK IN JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM, Saturday.

Mgr. Arthur Hinsley, formerly rector of the English College in Rome and now Delegate Apostolic in Africa, arrived here this morning to spend Holy Week as the guest of the Latin Patriarch. He will attend the Paschal ceremonies at the Holy Sepulchre.—*Reuter.*

PETITION AGAINST STAG HUNTING.

A national appeal against stag-hunting, which has been promoted by the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports, was presented yesterday to Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, by Mr. J. Lovat-Fraser, M.P. The appeal has been signed by about 85,000 people during a period of seven months, and includes a large number of representative preachers, teachers, and professional men and women throughout the country.

GRECO-TURKISH PEACE.

HEALING OLD SORES IN NEAR EAST.

CONCILIATORY POLICY AT ATHENS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

Negotiations for settling all outsanding Greco-Turkish differences, which recently had a setback, have occupied for over two hours to-day the special Greek Committee on Foreign Affairs, composed of all the party leaders, ex-Premiers, and Ministers for Foreign Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Minister, M. Michalacopoulos, acquainted the members of the committee with the latest report prepared by the financial experts of the two Governments, and pointed out its bearing on the interests of the Greek nationals concerned.

All present approved of the Government's policy with the exception of MM. Cafandaris and Tsaldaris, who formulated certain reservations with regard to the concessions made to Turkey on some rather important points, but all agreed on the necessity of signing all the conventions simultaneously, financial, commercial, consular, and those of amity and arbitration, as well as limitation of naval armaments.

It is believed that the Greek Government's conciliatory policy will help to bring negotiations soon to a happy conclusion, and thus one of the most thorny questions, which for so long has baffled all efforts, will be solved and will consolidate Near Eastern peace.

ELECTION IN CANADA.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

Parliament adjourned to-day for a fortnight for the Easter vacation. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has left on a holiday trip to Bermuda, and the members have left for their constituencies after two months of a session which, according to present indications, will be the final session of the present Parliament.

The prevailing idea is that the dissolution of Parliament is likely to occur in June or July, the election date being sixty days afterwards, according to the requirements of the Constitution. The Government can, if it is deemed expedient, postpone the elections until next year, but it is significant that all the parties are preparing for a contest in late August or early September, with the tariff issue as the main point of cleavage. It is probable that the Government's answer to the main contentions of the Opposition for the past two months for higher protective tariffs, particularly against the United States, will be the policy announced in the Budget of the Finance Minister, Mr. Dunning, shortly after Parliament reassembles, featuring an increase in preferential tariffs for great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and increases in the tariff on United States imports which compete with British goods.

One Liberal member, interviewed to-day, said the date of the election would be either August 25 or September 3.—*Reuter.*

CLEMENCEAU'S LAST BOOK.

HOW HE REPLIED TO FOCH.

TIGER'S DIFFICULTY OF COMPOSITION.

WRITING WITH DEATH AT THE DOOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A poster is exhibited at the booksellers' shops to-day announcing the publication of M. Clemenceau's book "all written with his own hand." In a few days, M. Jean Martet, who was Clemenceau's private secretary, will publish a book on his old chief to which he gives the title "Le Tigre."

In an article published in *Le Journal* to-day, M. Martet tells how Clemenceau came to write his famous book after the old man had decided not to reply to the attacks made upon him.

In 1920, when he was 79 years of age, he visited Egypt and India, and when he returned to France he found his table laden with newspaper articles bitterly attacking him. He took no notice of them. After a visit to America he wrote the extraordinary book "Soir de la Pensee," and then said that he had "nothing to do but to await the end of his life." However, sometime later he said that he had it in his mind to write a study of "Drama of Destiny."

After the Foch memoirs were published in April of last year Clemenceau announced his intention of publishing a reply. Although death was knocking at his door, he replied "Not yet," and set to work to write the book.

Writing was a torture to him. He thought he would never be able to finish it. He wrote the same chapter three or four times, and it took him six months to complete the book.

M. Martet protested to Clemenceau that he would not have a good Press, but he replied: "I am going to reply to Foch," to which M. Martet retorted: "It will bring no good to France."

M. Poincaré will take part in the Foch-Clemenceau controversy. He will publish in the *Excelsior* on Monday an article with the title "Grandeurs et Misères"—a circumstantial reply to the allegations contained in the Memoirs of Clemenceau concerning the rôle of Marshal Foch.

A review of "Grandeur and Misery of Victory" appears on page 8.

THE END OF THE JOURNEY.

FAMOUS WAR PLAY.

After a run of fifteen months, "Journey's End" is to finish at the Prince of Wales Theatre on May 24. By then six hundred performances will have been given in London.

Mr. Sherriff's famous war drama holds the record for the number of simultaneous production all over the world. The only play which is now being performed by an equal number of companies is "Charley's Aunt."

The film version of "Journey's End" is to be shown in London to-morrow night for the first time.

Buy it for snappier acceleration

No dearer than ordinary petrol

but what a [illegible]!

McC. 405

Court Circular.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.

The King and Queen were represented by Sir Howard Kennard (His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm) at the funeral of the Queen of Sweden, which took place at Stockholm yesterday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at the Castle.

Major Edward and the Lady Blanche Seymour had the honour of dining with their Majesties this evening.

The Prince of Wales will preside at a luncheon to be given at the Savoy Hotel on May 20, in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

The Venezuelan Minister has left for Switzerland, where he will stay for about three weeks.

The Marchioness Villafranca has left London for Gibraltar.

Albertha Marchioness of Blandford will leave 108, Park Street on Thursday for Bowood Park.

The Countess of Bandon has left 23, Princes Gardens for Laxton Park House, Stamford, where she will remain for about two weeks.

The Earl of Chesterfield has left London for Beningbrough Hall, York.

Anne Countess of Mexborough will to-morrow leave 10, Hans Place for France.

General the Earl and the Countess of Cavan and Miss Daphne Mulholland have left 22, Great Cumberland Place for Italy, and will not be back until the beginning of May.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere will hold a reception at Bridgewater House on Tuesday, June 3, in honour of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will to-morrow leave 23, South Audley Street for Cannes. As they are going by road, they expect to be away for at least three weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Bective will leave 41, Portman Square on Tuesday for Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath, where they will remain for Easter.

The Countess of Leicester has left 47, Park Street for Holkham, Norfolk.

The Countess of Iveagh has left 11, St. James's Square to join the Earl of Iveagh at Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. She will return to London to-morrow, and will leave again for Ireland as soon as the House rises.

Cora Countess of Strafford has left 30, Grosvenor Square for Paris. She expects to be away until the beginning of May.

Viscount and Viscountess Esher have left London for Watlington Park, where they will remain during the month of April.

Lady Albreda Bourke has left London for Switzerland.

Lady Edward Grosvenor has left 118, Eaton Square for Combe Wood House, Kingston. She will be away from London for several months.

Lady Kathleen Pilkington has arrived at Desart Court, Co. Kilkenny, where she will remain until May.

Lord Woolavington has left 25, Berkeley Square to spend Easter at Lavington Park, Petworth.

Lord Wester Wemyss celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday yesterday.

Lord Glenconner has left 76, Sloane Street for Glen, Innerleithen.

Lord Sherborne arrived at Southampton in the Arandora Star after a cruise to the Mediterranean.

Lord and Lady Sydenham will leave 101, Onslow Square during the week for The Priory, Lamberhurst.

The Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers has arrived at Harrogate, where she is taking the cure.

Sir Samuel Hoare has accepted nomination as President of the British Science Guild in succession to Lord Melchett.

Sir Francis Vincent has left Ormesby, Norfolk, for Harrogate.

Major Sir Harmood Harmood-Banner has arrived in London from Madeira.

Sir David McCowan left yesterday for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress are giving an afternoon reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday, May 6, to meet the members of the National Association of Probation Officers.

Sir John and Lady Eleanor Keane and the Misses Keane have gone to Cappoquin for Easter, but will return to 46, Hamilton Terrace at the end of April.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson have left England for Beaulieu and Florence, and expect to be abroad about a month.

Lady (Hamilton) Benn has arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove.

Sir Frederick Holiday, who is in his 87th year, has resigned owing to ill-health from the Council of the Save the Children Fund. He has agreed to be a vice-president.

Sir John M McLeod, Lady Kennal, and Lady (Alfred) Bower have sailed for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Sir William Ellis has left London for Marseilles.

OBITUARY.

COL. H. A. R. MAY, C.B.

Colonel Henry Allan Roughton May, Solicitor, a member of the firm of Messrs. Minet, May and Co., of Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, has died at the age of 66. He was for many years Colonel of the 28th Battalion London Regiment (Artists' Rifles), which he joined as a private in 1882.

Colonel May commanded the First Battalion at the outbreak of the War, and after serving in various capacities in England, including the command of troops in the Tower of London, he went to France in October, 1914, where he was employed in the training of officers to replace the heavy casualties. Later he served at General Headquarters in France, until, at the end of 1915, he was invalided home. After an enforced rest, he resumed work in September, 1916, as commandant of a school of instruction at Kandahar Barracks, Tidworth, where he continued until the end of the war. During his period of service he superintended the training of over 19,000 young men as officers in the British Army.

Colonel May was awarded the C.B Military in June, 1915. It is believed that this was the first occasion on which this honour was conferred upon a solicitor.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

THE KING AND THE TURF.

PROBABLE VISIT TO THE DERBY.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT FORT BELVEDERE.

By A COURT CORRESPONDENT.

His Majesty the King, who this week has revived his old practice of taking morning rides in Windsor Park, is expected shortly to resume his attendance at some of the more important race meetings.

It is possible, indeed, that he may be present at the Newmarket May meeting, but this largely depends on the weather. According to present arrangements, the King and the Queen both hope this year to be present at Epsom on Derby Day, and the expectation is that they will go to Ascot for at least one or two days of the meeting.

During the past few days their Majesties have paid several calls in the vicinity of Windsor. One of the places they visited was Fort Belvedere, which was acquired recently by the Prince of Wales as his country residence. This is the first time that the King and Queen have visited the famous old fort since Sir Malcolm Murray, its former occupant, vacated it in order to make his home at Rangers Lodge, the recognised official home of the deputy Ranger of Windsor. Incidentally, their Majesties have called upon Sir Malcolm and Lady Hilda Murray.

ALTERATIONS AT THE FORT.

The King and Queen were greatly interested in the alterations and renovations which are being carried out at Fort Belvedere preparatory to the Prince taking up his abode there. These will take some time yet to carry through. The work, however, has been so far completed as to permit Prince George to use a suite of rooms which the Prince of Wales has placed at his brother's disposal.

On two mornings of the past week the King was observed enjoying a gentle morning ride over the turf of the Great Park at Windsor. The sharp wind and the showers of rain prevented His Majesty from repeating this form of exercise yesterday.

If the weather is fine the Bands of the Royal Horse Guards and Scots Guards will play, by his Majesty's command, on the Eastern Terrace of the Castle this afternoon. The public will be admitted to listen to the music.

HOLYROOD RELIC.

LECTERN IN CHURCH AT ST. ALBANS.

Approaches are being made by the Corporation of Edinburgh to secure the restoration to Edinburgh of a famous relic belonging to Holyrood, which was carried away by English invaders nearly 400 years ago.

The relic is the Creichtoun Lectern, which was gifted to the Abbey of Holyrood by the Bishop of Dunkeld many centuries ago.

In 1544 Henry VIII. sent the Earl of Hertford to Scotland with instructions "there to put all to fire and sword, to burn Edinburgh town, and to raze and deface it, when you have sacked it, and gotten what you can of it." In this expedition Holyrood suffered spoliation.

The "loot" of the Abbey fell into the hands of Sir Richard Lee, one of Hertford's leading men, and he seems to have presented it to the Church of St. Stephen at St. Albans, he being lord of the neighbouring manor.

The lectern is still in regular use and in a good state of preservation. Councillor the Rev. Dr. A. D. Sloan and Mr. Andrew Grierson, the Town Clerk of Edinburgh, recently visited St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans, and were received by the vicar. They were shown the lectern, and it is possible that the corporation will put forward definite proposals for the return of the cherished relic.

PRIMROSE DAY.

NO FORMAL PILGRIMAGE TO HUGHENDEN.

This year, Primrose Day, April 19, falls on the Saturday before Easter, and the Chancellor of the Primrose League and Major Coningsby Disraeli feel that it is not desirable to hold the annual pilgrimage to Hughenden, coming immediately as it does, the day after Good Friday. For this reason, Major and Mrs. Disraeli think it best not to receive the Pilgrimage at Hughenden Manor this year.

Habitations wishing to send wreaths should forward them direct to the Clerk, Church House, Hughenden, High Wycombe, and Major Disraeli will see they are laid on the tomb

Permission has been obtained from Scotland Yard for a procession to Parliament Square on Primrose Day, and the preliminary arrangements are being made at the Head Office. Habitations desiring to take part should notify the names of their delegates to the Secretary at 64, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

OPERA SEASON.

RECORD BOOKING FOR "THE RING."

"Die Meistersinger" is the work chosen to inaugurate the Royal Opera season at Covent Garden on Monday, April 28, when an exceptionally strong cast will include Rudolf Laubenthal (Walther), Friedrich Schorr (Hans Sachs), Lotte Lehmann (Eva), Eduard Habich (Beckmesser), Heddle Nash (Davis), Otto Helgers (Pogner), and Gladys Parr (Magdalene). Herr Bruno Walter will conduct.

Subscriptions for both cycles of "The Ring," which opens with "Das Rheingold" on Tuesday, April 29, have eclipsed all previous records. The box office opens for the booking of individual operas to-morrow.

CHANCELLOR OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Bishop of Peterborough has appointed Mr. Guillam Scott, barrister-at-law and assistant secretary of the Church Assembly since 1921, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, in succession to the late Mr. Aubrey Lawrence, K.C.

DISAPPEARING FOOTPATHS.

An order was granted at Middlesex Sessions yesterday for stopping up or diverting six footpaths in the parish of Wembley. The Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., remarked that it was a wholesale application. "You won't have any footpaths left at Wembley soon," he said to Mr. Macdonald, who made the application.

Similar orders were issued in respect of one footpath at Hendon and two at Ealing.

LADY WYNDHAM'S MATINEE.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston is lending her house in Carlton House Terrace on Tuesday morning for a meeting in connection with the matinee at which the Queen has promised to be present at the New Theatre on May 5. Lady Wyndham is organising the matinée on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Among prominent stage folk who have promised to appear are Sir John Martin-Harvey, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Henry Ainley, Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Marie Tempest, and Miss Ellis Jeffreys. Dame Madge Kendall will speak and Mr. Cochran is assisting.

SURVIVAL OF THE REGENCY.

GRILLON'S MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS.

RESORT OF MEN WHO MADE HISTORY.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

As a result of the sale of the Hotel Cecil the Grillon Club has been transferred to new quarters at Grosvenor House.

Grillon's is a survival of the spacious days of the Regency, and for over a century has had upon its membership rolls the names of practically all the great and famous in politics and affairs.

It was founded in 1813 at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle Street, off Piccadilly, where Louis XVIII. stayed on his journey from Hartwell to France to take his seat on the French throne—restored by British aid. The leading spirit was Sir Thomas Acland, a great figure in his day, and to it belonged, in those early times, such men as George Canning, Lord Dudley, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Clare, and many others who had already become personalities. Gladstone was elected a member so long ago as 1840. It began as a dining club for members of both Houses of Parliament and as a meeting place on neutral ground, politics being strictly excluded.

TEMPERED BY GRILLON'S.

"Every Wednesday night during the Parliamentary season the members dined together," says an old *habitué* in his diary, "the feuds of the previous day forgotten or made the theme of pleasantry and genial humour." Its activities led to a saying that "the English Constitution is a democracy tempered by Grillon's." Perhaps the most notable event in the club's long history was a reconciliation it effected only three years after Queen Victoria came to the throne.

Two members (Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, and Lord Morpeth) had been in violent collision in Parliament over what is called the Amended Clause on the Irish Bill. They were set to dine next to each other the following day at the Grillon. Lord Morpeth, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in his place when Lord Stanley entered. Immediately Sir Thomas Acland, who was presiding, saw him, he called to a waiter, told him to take a dish of dressed lobster to the two men, and addressing them, said:—"Gentlemen, the amended claws!" The overwhelming laughter which followed prevented any revival of the strife, and the dinner proceeded in boisterous good humour.

A CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT.

To indicate the notable men who have appeared at its table in the past 127 years would be to catalogue British Cabinets and Ambassadors and high State officials during that period. The present members are reluctant to discuss its doings, but most of the famous politicians who took a decisive part in the conduct of the war were members. Lord Curzon, the Earl of Balfour, and Lord Milner were among its most active supporters, and several still alive remain on the rolls.

The secretary is the Marquess of Hartington, M.P., son and heir of the Duke of Devonshire.

A ZOO ACCIDENT.

GIANT LIZARD'S ATTACK ON KEEPER.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

An unpleasant incident occurred in the Zoo's Reptile House a few days ago. While cleaning the den occupied by the two dragons or giant lizards from Komodo the keeper found it necessary to move Sumbawa, the tame specimen, out of his way. This apparently upset the reptile's mate, for he suddenly sprang forward, and seizing the keeper's hand between his teeth, tore it viciously before he could be driven off. The attack was quite unexpected, because recently this "dragon" has shown signs of becoming tame, like his mate, who is a recognised Zoo pet, and is frequently taken out into the Gardens on a lead.

Accidents of this kind are not common at the Zoo, but there are one or two animals in the Gardens who at some time or other have deliberately injured their keepers. Lollopy, the wolf, is one of them, while in the North Mammal House there is a Gibbon ape who helped three companions to attack a keeper.

The Zoo's new Parrot House, opened to the public yesterday, has no striking or original features to make it worth a special visit, as it was not designed specially for this purpose, and is merely a converted restaurant; but it is a great improvement on the old house.

There is more accommodation for the birds and their visitors, and as a number of outdoor aviaries have been built, the outside of the house will be made attractive on warm days by the presence of the birds. The inside decoration is dull, but the general appearance is brightened by palms. The parrots moved into their new quarters during the week, and although they uttered many shrill protests against the inconvenience of removing, they soon settled down.

A polecat captured in Wales is the only new addition to the Gardens. He is a fine specimen, but, like most of his kind, he prefers to remain hidden under a pile of straw, and if disturbed he bites. The prairie wolves have made a contribution to the Zoo's nursery, but visitors will only get a glimpse of the cubs when the parents choose to carry their offspring out into the fresh air, for the mother remains with her babies in a little hut while the father mounts guard outside.

MUSIC IN HYDE PARK.

The band of the Queen's Westminster's and Civil Service Rifles will play selections of music in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5 and this evening from 7 to 9.

LONG SERVICE RECORD.

Miss Gadsby, of Leicester, who has just celebrated her ninety-third birthday, is still at work at a Leicester elastic web factory, where she has been employed for over eighty years. She has absolutely declined to retire on pension.

FEAST OF PASSOVER.

For eight days—the period of the Passover, which began last night—Jewish homes will be without bread. It is strictly enjoined that while the Feast of the Passover lasts there must be complete abstention from the eating of bread which contains leaven. Instead, "mazzoth," a kind of water-biscuit from which yeast is absent, is substituted.

The Passover, or "Pesach," as it is known in Hebrew, is the most picturesque of all Jewish festivals, and symbolises the liberation of the Hebrews from their Egyptian taskmasters.

QUEEN TO VISIT DEPTFORD.

The Queen will open the Rachel McMillan Training College, Deptford, on Thursday, May 8. The college has developed from the day nursery school which Miss Margaret McMillan, the pioneer in the country of day nursery schools, has carried on in Deptford for many years, and has been founded as a memorial to the life and work of her sister, Miss Rachel McMillan, who died in 1917.

The college is a handsome building of brick and stone of three floors at Deptford Green, and has accommodation for eighty students, who will be trained as teachers in nursery schools.

£5,000 FOR WOMAN SECRETARY.

TWO RICH MEN WHO LEFT NO WILLS.

LORD KINTORE'S RELICS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

A legacy of £5,000 is left to his woman secretary, Annie E. H. Tonery, by the will of Mr. Clement Arthur Vansittart, of Warwick Gardens, Kensington.

Mr. Vansittart's estate has been sworn at £127,929 gross, with net personalty £127,498.

Other bequests include:—

£2,000 to Cardinal Bourne for the general purposes of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington,

and several bequests to servants.

THE EARL OF KINTORE.

Unsettled property in England, valued at £4,578 gross, with net personalty £4,247, passes under the will of the Right Hon. Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, 10th Earl of Kintore, who was formerly Governor of Australia, Chief Conservative Whip, and Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords. Lord Kintore gave

The family plate and pictures, including the silver plate bearing the Royal Coat of Arms of George III., a Bloodstone and gold casket, containing four bloodstones and gold scent bottles, at one time the property of Queen Marie Antoinette, and his decorations and medals to his successor in the title to be treated as heirlooms.

His Masonic Regalia and Jewels to St. Anthony's Lodge of Freemasons.

BIG ESTATES BUT NO WILLS.

Two instances of large estates passing without wills were reported yesterday.

Mr. Richard Gerrish, of the Manor, Milford, Salisbury, a draper and outfitter, left £44,395 gross, with net personalty £27,025. Mr. Reginald Thomas Howard, of Cromwell Road, S.W., left £41,241 gross, with net personalty £38,288.

A FRIEND TO SERVANTS.

Miss Catherine Scott, of Nottingham Place, W., who was for over fifty years closely connected with the work in the East End of London of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £29,513, with net personalty £29,286.

Miss Scott, who died at the age of 93, was the elder sister of Mr. C. P. Scott, formerly editor of the *Manchester Guardian*.

She left her interest in the *Manchester Guardian* equally between her nephews John Russell Scott and Edward Taylor Scott, and her niece Madeline Montague, but directed that if the value of this bequest should be less than the value of one-tenth of her residuary estate each of these legatees is to take a share in the difference.

Other bequests include:—

£200 to the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants;

£200 to the London Domestic Mission;

£200 to the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society;

£300 to her "friend and companion," Margaret King.

A BREWER'S FORTUNE.

Estate valued at £117,892 gross, with net personalty £78,991, was left by Mr. George Blackall-Simonds, of Bradfield, Berks, chairman of Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, brewers, of Reading.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
MRS. MARGARET JANE HEAP, of Anchorsholme Place, Cleveleys, Blackpool, widow of Col. John Heap, of Knill Court, Kington, Hereford (net personalty £48,942)	£77,514
EWAN SIEGFRIED AGNEW, of Sarn House, Broadway, Worcester, formerly of Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington (net personalty £45,708)	52,668
MRS. MARY ELIZABETH PERRY, of Victoria Street, S.W., widow of James Perry, of Belmont, King's Co., Ireland (net personalty £33,127)	38,345
EDWARD HOBGEN of Shripney Manor, near Bognor Regis, a noted breeder of Southdown sheep (net personalty £19,545)	29,335
TERENCE FRANCIS PEMBROKE, of Holly Cottage, Ferndown, Bournemouth, killed in the disaster to the flying boat City of Rome in the Gulf of Genoa (net personalty £548)	559

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DELIGHTFUL PLACES IN THE COUNTRY.

An old-world freehold residence on the South Coast, and within a mile of the sea, is recommended by Messrs. Harrods, Ltd. It is near an eighteen-hole golf course, and within two hours of town, and has a modern garage and two acres of gardens and grounds. Mr. Hugh F. Thoburn, 58, High Street, Bromley, Kent, offers some well-planned contract-built houses, fitted with all the latest conveniences in the best part of Bromley.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, have for sale a freehold residential estate, Mougewell Park, Wallingford, on the Oxon and Berks borders, one of the delightful reaches of the Thames. The residence is in the Georgian style in a park and approached by two carriage drives. It has extensive river frontage, old-world gardens and grounds, home farm, eleven cottages, and 378 acres of land.

Messrs. Ellis and Sons, 31, Dover Street, W.1, offer a small freehold property in Sussex, between Uckfield and Crowborough, with garage, pleasure grounds, lake with island, orchards, paddock, 4½ acres.

Non-basement labour-saving houses, arranged round a charming garden with garages, are available at Barons Court, adjoining the station and Queen's Club. Messrs. Allsop and Co., of 15, Soho Square, W.1, have an office on the estate, and visitors can see the premises any day, including Sundays.

Five minutes from Hendon Central Station is a modern detached residence at 32, Brampton Grove, partial central heating, charming garden and full-sized garage. The owner of this has also a freehold residence, overlooking the common at Bushey Heath, which is worthy of attention.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

WOMEN STUDENTS' HALL.

A site of about 12,000 ft. fronting to Malet Street, Bloomsbury, has been acquired for the purpose of a hall of residence for women students in the University of London. A modern and up-to-date building is to be erected.

THE BRUTON CLUB.

A notice has been issued to members of the Bruton Club assuring them that there is no foundation for the rumour that Lansdowne House, where the club premises are situated, is again for sale. Apparently the misunderstanding arose owing to the erection of notice boards offering for sale the "remaining" portion of the Lansdowne Estate, which does not include the freehold acquired for the club's premises.

EMPIRE FAIR AND BALL.

The Prince of Wales has cabled a notification of his intention to be present at the Empire Ball, which is being arranged by the British Legion in conjunction with the British Empire Service League at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on Monday, May 26. The ball will follow a four days' fair. Plans have been made to transform the Royal Albert Hall into a vast market, where East and West will meet in a dazzlingly spectacular combination of their infinite variety of merchandise. Manufacturers in all parts of the kingdom and overseas are being invited to contribute to the fair. Large numbers of them have already promised gifts of their products, which, together with everything else exhibited, will be sold for the benefit of the general funds of the British Legion.

Gifts for sale at the fair, or donations to the fair fund, will be very welcome, and should be forwarded to the organiser, Captain W. G. Willcox, M.B.E., 18, South Street, Park Lane, W.1.

BUCHAN'S SECOND COLD SPELL.

BACK TO WINTER LEVEL TEMPERATURES.

HAILSTORMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

ENGLAND.—Wind north-west or west, moderate or fresh; showers and brighter intervals; rather cold.

SCOTLAND. — Wind westerly, moderate or fresh; showers, probably with hail or sleet; brighter at times; rather cold.

IRELAND.—Wind north-west or west, fresh or moderate, probably backing; bright intervals and occasional showers at first; perhaps further rain later; rather cold becoming milder.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Wind north-west or west, moderate or fresh, squally; some showers and brighter intervals; sea moderate.

AIR ROUTES.—Westerly winds, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Variable sky and local showers. Visibility 6-10 miles.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The second of Buchan's six annual cold spells arrived yesterday, twenty-four hours behind schedule. On the western flank of a large and active cyclone lying to the south-east ward of Iceland Polar winds swept down on Britain, bringing snow and sleet to parts of Scotland and the upland regions of Northern England, and heavy local hailstorms to the Midlands and South.

On the eve of the change over to "Summer Time" temperature dropped back to winter levels. Friday's readings of 60 deg. to 64 deg. in London and the surrounding counties had been at the normal for May; yesterday's were 10 to 12 degrees lower over a wide area, and 15 deg. lower in some instances. At Tunbridge Wells the thermometer did not exceed 47 degrees all day, and at several places on the south coast it failed to attain 50 deg. Kew registered 49 deg. at 1 p.m., compared with 58 deg. at the same hour on Friday, and with the average for the season of 52 deg.

RECURRING SPELLS.

Buchan's theory of regularly recurring spells of cold and warm weather was actually intended to apply only to Scotland, his native land. The first cold period, due to last from February 7 to 10, was particularly well marked in that country this year. On February 9 temperature sank to within 4 deg. of zero, after a 10 in. fall of snow, at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, though London at that time had only 1 deg. of frost.

But for the second wintry spell, from about April 11 to 14, and for the third, towards the middle of May, there was a tradition in Britain and many other European countries long before Buchan's day. He did not claim to have discovered these interruptions in spring's advance, but merely to have confirmed their reputed existence by the analysis of Scottish statistics.

CADET CORPS.

L.C.C. MOTION TO STOP SCHOOL GRANTS.

Mr. H. Silkin has given notice that he will move at Tuesday's L.C.C. meeting that the Education Committee shall report as to the desirability of prohibiting the establishment or continuation of cadet corps in the Council's secondary and technical schools, and of withdrawing all payments to aided and non-aided secondary and technical schools to cover the entrance fees and subscriptions to cadet corps of county scholars.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Police went yesterday to a house in Darnley Road, Hackney, E., and found Mrs. Fanny Apter dead, with her head near a gas oven.

The L.C.C. recommend the tender (£674,000) of Messrs. Gee, Walker, and Slater, Ltd., for the erection of the final wing of the County Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Towse, of Cheriton, near Folkestone, are celebrating their golden wedding. Mr. Towse, who is 79, had six sons serving in the late war.

With a membership of 380,065, the sales of the London Co-operative Society for the half-year ended March 8 totalled £5,002,095, an increase of £729,804.

Mr. J. K. Bruce, general manager of the L.C.C. tramways, is resigning owing to ill-health. He entered the service of the Council in 1899 as a veterinary surgeon.

Billy's Club, Wardour Street, W., was visited by police at midnight on Friday, who, before leaving the building, took the names and addresses of fourteen persons in the club.

Dockers at Manchester Docks yesterday decided to continue their strike, and repeated the demand that the Canal Company should meet a deputation from the Strike Committee.

MORE LONDON WITHOUT TEARS,

By THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL,

IN TO-MORROW'S *DAILY SKETCH*.

The text was issued yesterday of the Government Bill which seeks to extend the period during which guarantees may be given under the Overseas Trade Acts to March 31, 1935.

Wandsworth Borough Council will be asked on Tuesday to approve a recommendation of the Special Maternity Home Committee that a tender of £23,332 be accepted for the erection of a maternity home.

The Twickenham police have received a letter from a man named Brading, whose wife wrongly identified as his the body of a man who had been killed on the Southern Railway at Whitton, near Twickenham.

Two members of Wandsworth Parks Committee have each given a silver shield for competition among bowlers playing on the borough council's greens in King George's Park and Furzedown Recreation Ground.

Bertram Stockwell (38) a single man who had been employed for nineteen years by a farmer at St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, was found dead in the farm kitchen yesterday, with a gun beside him and part of his head blown away.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Parliamentary Committee of the L.C.C. have decided that the smoke nuisance is such as to require a by-law. Accordingly, they will recommend to the Council on Tuesday:—

"That the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney of a building other than a private dwelling-house shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891."

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

Dame Henrietta Barnett, director and hon. manager of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust and Institute, writes:—

In your note on the opening of the exhibition of students' work at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute you have attributed to Lord Crewe a statement he did not make. You say that he said the Hampstead Garden Suburb was erected for "comfortable business people." Will you allow me to tell your readers that the Hampstead Garden Suburb is intended for people of all classes, all standards of education, and all shades of thought, and that the rents go from 4s. 6d. a week to £800 a year?

OUTSIZE *Styles for* EASTER

WOMEN of matronly figure should make a point of visiting Barkers Outsize Salon before Easter . . . Here is a *complete and specialised* selection of Outsize Fashions, in short—the mode of the moment adapted to the needs of the full figure. The necessary 'slimming' effect is always studied.

BARKERS have concentrated on this Outsize Fashion problem and claim to fit practically any outsize woman from stock. The size range, given below, is particularly comprehensive and applies to all the Outsize styles depicted

BARKERS

OUTSIZE SALON 2nd FLOOR

The Specialised OUTSIZE RANGE

Fitting	A	B	C	D	E	F
Bust . .	44	46	48	50	52	54
Hips . .	46	48	50	52	54	56
Length	44	46	48	48	48	50

Afternoon
GOWN

In pin spot Rayon Crepe. Bodice is trimmed with long roll Georgette collar, finished tassels. Pleated vest of contrasting shade. Skirt flared in front. Shades: Cinnamon, Navy and Black. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE, GNS **5**

Two Piece
GOWN

In Wool Romaine with bodice and long sleeves in printed Crepe-de-Chine to tone. The skirt is pleated all round and forms the finish on coat. In Cedar, Navy and Black. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE, GNS **6½**

Afternoon
ENSEMBLE

For Afternoon wear. The sleeveless Cardigan is in printed Crepe-de-Chine. Navy ground with Brown or Beige design or Black ground with Yellow or Beige design. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE, GNS **7**

COAT
in Crepe Romaine

In Wool Crepe Romaine, lined throughout Crepe-de-Chine. The side, back and sleeves are trimmed with inlet strappings. Adaptable scarf collar, trimmed Foxaline. In Navy and Black. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE, GNS **6½**

TRICOTINE COAT

In all Wool Tricotine, lined throughout Artificial Silk. Cleverly designed strappings on hips and sleeves. Collar stitched with contrasting shade. In Brown, Navy and Black. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE **79/9**

Reversible heavyweight artificial
SILK & WOOL COAT

Lined Artificial Satin. Smart tie collar. The flared skirt is of reversed material, which is also shown on sleeves. In shades of Navy and Black. (*Sizes above.*)

PRICE, GNS **7½**

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8 *'Phone: Western 5432*

SHOOLBREDS EASTER FASHION OFFERS

Smart Inexpensive Gowns & Ensembles in our Famous Specialised Outsizes

A TIMELY OPPORTUNITY

'Something new' for Easter will cost you *less* at Shoolbreds. The timely suggestions for the holiday attire given herewith serve to indicate the unusually attractive values available. *You may order by post with confidence; all orders received up to Tuesday morning will be despatched in time for your Easter packing.*

Special Value

An ATTRACTIVE MODEL in Wool Marocain for Easter wear. Cut on the newest lines, the Gown may be worn with or without cape. The bodice is of a lighter tone than the pleated skirt, which is finished with small pockets each side. Colours: Bottle Green, Lido Blue, Navy and Red. Sizes: D. E. F. **59/6**

SHOOLBREDS SPECIALISED SIZES CHART

Letter	Bust	Hips	Length Shoulder to Hem
D	36	38	42
E	38	41	44
F	40	44	45
G	42	46	46
H	48	50	48

Modes for the Fuller Figure

Delightful ENSEMBLE, cut on 'slimming' lines, made in heavy quality figured Crepe-de-Chine. The bodice has a V-neck finished with strappings of a contrasting shade, and the skirt is smartly cut with godets. The Coat is trimmed to match the Gown. Colours: Black/White/Rose, Green, and Black. Sizes: G. H. **94/6**

OUTSIZE GOWN, for Afternoon or Dinner wear, in heavy quality Lace and Georgette, lined throughout Crepe-de-Chine. The cross-over bodice and skirt are cut on the very latest lines with insets of Georgette to accentuate the higher waistline. Colours: Lido Blue, Bottle, Beige, and Black. Sizes: F, G, and H. **94/6**

Telephone: Museum 4000.

JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO., LTD., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1

MADAME RAYMONDE LTD., 51, MARGARET ST., W.1 Telephone: LANGHAM 2838 (Wholesale only).

Cocktail Cabinet in Walnut and Macassar Ebony by Heal & Son.

IT is generally agreed that furniture by Heal and Son is pleasant to live with. Firstly, this is because it is right in proportion, colour and line; and secondly, for a reason that goes a little deeper than that—namely, that it is fundamentally sound in construction and perfectly designed for the practical purpose it has to serve.

Illustrated Catalogues sent on request.

HEAL'S

193-198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1

Court and Society

The King and Queen have been enjoying a quiet time at Windsor during the past week, and the fine weather encouraged His Majesty to go out riding, which has always been a favourite recreation of the King while at the Castle. There have been several visitors, among them being the Headmaster of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Alington, who dined with the Royal Family on Wednesday, and a couple of days before the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven came to luncheon. A particularly interesting guest at the Castle has been Mr. Stanley Bruce, who arrived with his wife on Wednesday, and, as ex-Prime Minister of Australia, had much to tell of the present situation out there.

There will be quite a rush of weddings after Easter, and preparations are well ahead in several instances. One marriage of particular interest over the Border will be that of Miss Violet Cameron to Mr. John Stewart, the bride being the daughter of Lochiel and Lady Hermione Cameron. This will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 23rd of the month. Miss Cameron's bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Marion Cameron, Miss Cynthia Fraser, Miss Hope Campbell-Preston, Miss Margaret Maclaren, Miss Mary Mackintosh, and Lady Jean Graham, daughter of the Duchess of Montrose. The bride's young cousin, Master Ian Graham, son of Lord Alastair Graham, will act as page, and Major Ellice is lending his house, 20, Queen's Gate Gardens, for the reception which will be held by Lady Hermione Cameron after the ceremony. The bride will wear a gown of cream satin treated with lace belonging to Lady Vere Cameron, her great-grandmother, and the lace on the train is being lent by the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, with whom the bride and her mother are at present staying, as they have no London house of their own. The bridesmaids' dresses are being made of yellow net with long skirts, and coatees of yellow panne velvet, and they are to have wreaths of bronze-coloured leaves.

Another bride who is to wear a dress of cream satin is Lady Millicent Taylour on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Henry Tiarks on the 28th instant. This gown will have a train *en suite*, and will be embroidered in pearls and diamanté. The veil will be of Brussels lace which belonged to her great-grandmother, and Lady Millicent will wear a cross of aquamarine and diamonds, which was an engagement present from her parents, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort. Miniature replicas of this cross are being given by the bridegroom to the little bridesmaids, who will be Misses Benita Booker, Anne Murray, Elizabeth Lumley, Viven Rhodes, Moore, and Muffet Clarke, the last being the little daughter of the Countess of Bective, by her first marriage. Countess de la Warr's two sons will be pages, and are to be dressed in green linen trousers, with parchment ninon frilled shirts with green buttons. This will harmonise with the bridesmaids' attire, which will consist of long frocks of parchment coloured velvet, with the neck outlined in orange blossoms and green leaves, the bouquets they are to carry being also of orange blossoms, which will be tied with long streamers of green ribbon. Their headdresses are not yet quite settled, and may be either Juliet caps or veils. The ceremony will be at 11.30 at Westminster Cathedral with nuptial mass, and Cardinal Bourne will officiate. The Marchioness of Headfort will have the reception at her house in Abbey Road after the ceremony. Mr. Peter Tiarks is to be best man, and the honeymoon will be spent motoring in France and Italy.

The luncheon given by Viscount Cowdray at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday was an interesting function, as it was to meet the members of the Hurlingham Polo Committee and Captain Tremayne and members of the International polo team in connection with the challenge to the U.S.A. for the Westchester Cup. Lord Cowdray, as chairman of the Hurlingham Polo Committee, presided, and made a very informative speech, while the one which followed, and was given by Sir Owen Seaman, was characteristically humorous. Viscountess Cowdray, very smart in a black coat flounced and collared with beige fox, had with her her polo-playing daughter, the Hon. Yoskyl Pearson, who wore dark blue trimmed with grey fox fur, and Mrs. Tremayne, neat in all black, was also of the party. Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, chairman of Hurlingham Club, was present, as was his predecessor, Sir Harold Snagge, and the club's secretary, Colonel Scott-Duff, while others in a very representative assembly were the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Wodehouse, the Hon. Henry Mond, Lord Barnby, the Hon. F. E. Guest, the Hon. Clive Pearson, Gen. Marchant, Major Rex Benson, Major Keith Menzies, Captain Maurice Kingscote, and Major Lancelot Gibbs. The English team, which leaves for America in the late summer under Captain Tremayne, is practising on the Beaufort polo grounds during this month before coming to London, and consists of Captain Tremayne, Captain C. T. Roark, Major Phipps-Hornby, and Mr. Humphrey Guinness. Before both international trial matches there will be a parade of a splendid stud of thirty ponies which have been collected for the British team. Visitors will also have an opportunity of seeing the Australian team, consisting of the four brothers Ashton, who have brought twenty-five ponies over from Sydney.

Much regret was expressed by the visitors at 10, Upper Brook Street on Thursday afternoon, for it was Mrs. Baldwin's last reception before Easter, and these parties have been much appreciated by her political and personal friends. Mrs. Baldwin, wearing black embroidered in white round the neck, had Miss Baldwin to help her entertain the guests, Miss Baldwin wearing a frock of oatmeal colour crêpe de Chine, and one of the fashionable glassy necklaces in amber tones. Countess Stanhope, a regular visitor, was in beige printed crêpe de Chine, and two attractive white-haired women were Lady Henry Bentinck, in a dress of emerald green, and the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Williamson, who was in black relieved with white. The last-named arrived with Viscountess Elibank, who had a black coat faced with periwinkle blue, a colour repeated in the turban toque. Viscountess Fitzalan was sitting chatting with a friend, and others who came in during the afternoon were Lady Butt, in pale pink, and Mr. Edward Hulton with his sister, who is off to visit her aunt, Lady Strickland, at Malta.

Mrs. Baldwin, however, does not relax her political activities, and on Wednesday spent the day at Rotherhithe and the evening at Marchioness Curzon's house in Carlton House Terrace, where Lady Curzon and her son, Mr. Hubert Duggan, entertained some 250 of the leading Conservatives from Acton. Mr. Duggan is the adopted prospective Conservative candidate for that constituency, and both he and his mother made their guests quite at home at this reception in their honour. Mrs. Baldwin, in black crêpe de chine, received with Lady Curzon, who wore black velvet, and they afterwards mingled with the visitors, for whose pleasure a string band played at the foot of the stairs.

The tableaux representing some of the Italian Exhibition Pictures which took place at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Friday were exceedingly beautiful and excellently done. Sir Archibald Weigall made a first-rate auctioneer and sold a cartoon by Mr. Lewis Baumer for close on £40. Among the most admired of the tableaux were those in which Lady Cynthia Asquith, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and Lady Diana Cooper took part.

MAYFAIR.

FOR EVENING

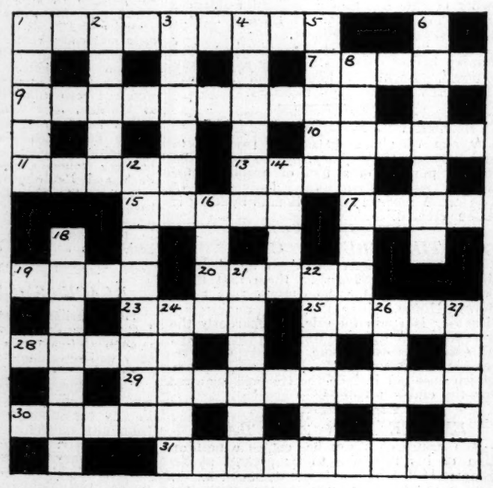
EVENING frocks which closely follow the line of the figure continue to be the favourite type.

The sketch to the left shows a dress of black georgette with closely fitting line, broken at the corsage by a bolero, which has in the centre a decorative bow and end of strass. The same line is repeated on the close-fitting skirt in the shaped flounce which crosses in the centre, forming long ends intersecting the godet fullness near the hem.

The other frock is of double pink net, with the same fitting lines, crossed by two narrow bands of net, and with crisp, formal little bows on the bands and at the neck. The lace coatee is of the same colour, and the skirt breaks into godet shaped panels dipping at the sides.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 276.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 276," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Quite supreme, though only an equal quantity.
7. Capital steers from this, no doubt.
9. What to don when the beginning comes through the end.
10. Refuse.
11. The poet hates oranges, because he can't find this for them.
13. It's idiotic to be in this.
15. Town in Kent.
17. A rural alarm.
19. The material for this scarf can be got from part of Paris.
20. Taste.
23. This philosopher of old may suggest an historical conspiracy.
25. Own.
28. Animal that almost sounds illuminating.
29. A certain Italian.
30. Suitable lake to put a deceiving female into.
31. Proposed to effect a modification.

DOWN.

1. Force with unsettling advice in it.
2. Angry (slang).
3. Nothing to laugh at, but it's simply killing.
4. A bad ruler may cause this.
5. Famous golf course.
6. May have a catty origin, and has a 2 down heart.
8. Antonym of ingenuous.
12. To get better, better get it.
14. Hail.
16. Instinct indicates the time you want.
18. A boss who's a long time without tail or head.
21. Fall.
22. Soup is, often.
24. Wherein differences are settled.
26. A headdress.
27. A palindrome.

CROSS-WORD No. 275 PRIZEWINNERS.

Miss ENID SKEY, Crabble Court, Dover; J. ROSEWALL, Windy Park, St. Ives, Cornwall; Miss K. WHITEHOUSE, 50, Brentham Way, Ealing, W.5; G. G. ALDERSON, Dudley House, Abbey Hill, Kenilworth; Mrs. MOZLEY, Tudor Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Mature; 4, Ballad; 8, Bug; 9, Durbar; 10, Thorax; 11, Sea; 12, Aright; 16, Salve; 17, Pope; 18, Wilt; 24, Anio; 25, Utah; 28, Owing; 29, Eureka; 31, Oil; 33, Honour; 34, Miasma; 35, Tit; 36, Caddis; 37, Cyprus.

DOWN: 1, Madcap; 2, Turnip; 3, Roach; 4, Bute; 5, Aghast; 6, Lordly; 7, Dexter; 13, Row; 14 Gem; 15, Twin; 19, Looe; 20, Cur; 21, Oak; 22, Gothic; 23, Tinned; 24, Agouti; 26, Teaser; 27, Harass; 30, Unity; 32, Iris.

A Woman's Corner

Hotel Improvements.

Catering for Comfort

By PANDORA.

Palm Sunday, with its palms and willow branches, its flowers and its traditions, has been kept from earliest times, but of all the old ceremonies mentioned in books and in records few seem to have survived. In fact, the only one which is general is the distribution of pieces of palm to the congregations, and to-day people will be seen everywhere carrying these reminders of the day when the people "took branches of palm trees and went to meet Him." Is the willow, with its soft "kitten" buds, used to decorate country churches now, as it was at one time, I wonder?

Social Clubs.

A rather pathetic letter comes to me from a young reader who has been cut off from ordinary social life for a long time through illness. She now wants to meet new people and to enjoy a little distraction, and wishes to hear of a good social club, not too expensive, where there are occasional dances. Can anyone help? Some time ago you were most kind in giving me the names and addresses of inexpensive clubs for women, but I do not think they suggested dancing as an attraction. Yet there are probably clubs of the kind where my correspondent could enjoy some agreeable society after a long shut-inness.

Irritating Extras.

With the Easter holiday season upon us the question of hotels looms large in our minds. I rise to add my voice to the clamour of criticism which the mention of hotels seems to stimulate. Of late the English hotel has come in for a good deal of abuse, or at least of disapproval. Sleuths in search of defects have gone in the guise of guests to hotels, and have then pointed out in print where and how they could be improved. This is helpful, but I should like to know if the same critic has gone a little later to see if the suggested improvements have been carried out? Thus we should know if hotelkeepers and managers are open to constructive suggestions, or if they only regard the critic as a nasty fault-finding person who would not be happy even in Heaven.

My own opinion, based on visits to various hotels in many parts of the British Isles, is that there are too many extras, and that people are irritated by them. The thought of paying from a shilling upwards to have a daily bath drives some travellers to the verge of fury.

If the "inclusive" terms were fairly high and really inclusive few people would complain. Everyone likes to know exactly where he stands in the matter of expense. A certain rate, six, seven or eight guineas weekly, should include everything except such extras as wine and early morning tea. To pay the above prices and then find that the niggardly management expected you to pay also for a bath seems preposterous, and the hotel keepers who still do so are very short-sighted.

Fruit a Commonplace.

We all like to get something for nothing, or at least something that seems like a small gift. If I kept a hotel I should not charge for baths, and I should present my "guests" (how much more delicate a term than any other) with after-dinner coffee. The news would spread rapidly, and I should have my hotel full from year's end to year's end. At least, I think so.

I should also regard fruit with meals as a matter of course (no pun intended) instead of another expensive extra. Oranges, apples, bananas, and other fruits in season, are not very expensive, and as most people eat more fruit than was once the custom it is much missed from the daily diet. Yet very few hotels in my experience serve fruit. Why not drop out another course, if necessary, and have fruit, either fresh or stewed, at breakfast and as dessert at dinner? And why not serve a vegetarian lunch for those who only eat meat once a day? If objection is made to fruit on the ground of expense I would suggest that there are importers who do not deal with a middleman, but sell direct to the consumer, thus reducing the cost considerably.

A Castle in Spain.

And in my hotel, which is I fear a Castle in Spain, you will find a waste-paper basket, windows that open and shut easily, and a bedside reading light so that you do not have to get out of bed to turn out the light, which is particularly unpleasant if you have been reading to the last moment a thrilling murder mystery.

Also, I would have my staff so well trained in the matter of memory, as well as in other things, that no sensitive person would be offended by being asked by the waiter for the number of his room, or by having his name forgotten. These are small, silly things, but they do count when one is considering where to go, and deciding between rival hotels.

Peeps or Pep-is?

A reader flatteringly asks me to tell her how to pronounce the name of the immortal Samuel—not Weller, but Pepys. "I have," she says, "always pronounced it Peeps, as I have heard all literary people do, but others say it is Pep-is. I should so love to know, but as his own spelling is never the same, he, too, may have pronounced his name both ways according to his temper."

Incidentally, how trying it is to be tied down by fixed laws for spelling certain words. There are many which would be improved in appearance by a little liveliness in the spelling, yet if one takes liberties of the kind one is branded at once as an uneducated person, and not hailed as a reformer. However, about this business of Pepys. How is it pronounced? If you look at the Memoir in the Diary, edited by Lord Braybrooke, you will see that in the register book of his college there is a note "October 21, 1653. Mem. That Peapys and Hind were solemnly admonished, etc., etc." This rather supports the "Peeps" theory, but perhaps some other readers will have strong proof that the word was pronounced otherwise. The name is not extinct. It would be interesting to know what the present day holders of the famous name call themselves.

Discovering Treasure.

I found a treasure this week, something that came to me unexpectedly and made me catch my breath and exclaim aloud. I was walking through Holland Walk, that delightful tree-bordered path from Kensington Road to Notting Hill Gate, bounded on one side by the grounds of Holland House, on the other by the gardens of houses in Phillimore Gardens. And there as I glanced up was a wonderful magnolia tree in full bloom, the great waxen blossoms creamy white against the wall of the house, and the western sun giving a faint glow to the whole lovely mass. An enchanting sight.

London and Romance.

Strange how romance seems to penetrate the very haunts of business and commerce! This London of ours is not so matter-of-fact after all, and it was a thoroughly benevolent, sentimental crowd which collected outside St. Clement Danes the other afternoon while a wedding was in progress inside. Anyone who lingered, attracted by the Spring sunshine and the general feeling of gaiety in the air, until the new-married pair emerged, was rewarded for his waiting. For bride and bridegroom, followed by their fluttering retinue, walked proudly across the intervening space to Australia House, where they entered and disappeared from public pry. The crowds laughed and waved and trotted beside them; policemen beamed; buses were driven out of their course; and, in short, London's traffic was interrupted for a few minutes while Young Romance went by. And now who says we are an unsentimental race?

PETER ROBINSON

Specialists in Holiday and School Outfits for Youths and Boys

264. "Preparatory" Suit, for boys 7 to 12 years of age.
7 years' size:
In All-Wool Tweed ... ... 32/6, 44/-, 49/-, rising 9d. a size.
58/-, rising 1/- a size.
In navy Serge ... ... 45/- „ 1/- „ „
58/-, rising 1/6 a size.

265. Double-breasted Knicker Suit, for boys 7 to 12 years of age.
7 years' size:
In navy Serge ... ... 47/-, rising 1/- a size.
60/-, rising 1/6 a size.
In Tweed ... ... 48/6 „ 9d. „ „
Better qualities ... ... 62/- „ 1/6 „ „

266. "Eastbourne" Suit. Two-buttons, suitable for Preparatory Schools.
7 years' size:
In All-Wool Tweed ... ... 43/9, rising 9d. a size
59/-, rising 1/- a size.
Better qualities ... ... 73/-, 83/- „ 2/- „ „
In Navy Serge ... ... 58/- „ 1/6 „ „
Better qualities ... ... 75/-, 89/- „ 2/- „ „

267. "Rugby" Suit.
7 years' size:
In Tweed ... ... 34/6, 46/9 „ 9d. „ „
63/-, rising 2/- a size.

The following Catalogues will be sent on request:—

(1) Youths and Boys' Clothes. (2) Men's Clothes.

PETER ROBINSON, Ltd., OXFORD STREET and REGENT STREET, W.1.

When Nature Warns *of too* Much Acid

"Milk of Magnesia" gives quickest relief

Authorities have warned us so often that nowadays almost all people know the dangers of a diet too rich in acid-producing foods. Dietary experts say the ideal menu would consist of about three-fourths fruits and vegetables — the alkali producers — to one fourth of those which produce acids, the meats, sweets, cereals. But knowing this, how many can avoid an occasional touch of over-acidity?

Of course, when pain and sourness about two hours after eating, heartburn, headaches, gas or nausea, warn of too much acid, we can relieve matters by dieting. But that takes time. And there's no use suffering when Nature has provided a quick harmless means of relief —'Milk of Magnesia.' Doctors the world over are united in favour of just one form of magnesia. For over twenty years, they have prescribed 'Milk of Magnesia.' It is an almost tasteless, milk-white liquid; magnesia *in perfect suspension.*

Just a spoonful in a glass of water and every trace of over-acidity soon disappears. In five minutes you are smiling and happy again. Its action is thorough, yet nothing could be more soothing to an ailing stomach.

This perfect antacid has also gentle laxative properties. It cleanses and sweetens the entire digestive tract without any of the disturbance common to strong cathartics. It has many important uses in any household. Complete directions, worth your reading, come with every package.

Be careful to ask for 'Milk of Magnesia,' which is the registered trade-mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia, prescribed and recommended by physicians for correcting excess acids.

"Milk of Magnesia"

Prescribed by your Doctor.

Obtainable at all Chemists 1/3 and 2/6

ASK FOR

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A triple entente of choice fruits, Oranges, Sultanas and Currants

Obtainable from Grocers and Bakers Everywhere

The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL News Service OF THE

Daily Dispatch

Covering both London and Local Markets

IS MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PENNY JOURNAL

THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

BURIAL IN STOCKHOLM'S PANTHEON OF KINGS.

ROYAL MOURNERS.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

Queen Victoria of Sweden, who died in her Rome villa on Friday of last week, was buried to-day in the Riddarholms Church, the Swedish Royal Pantheon, where a large number of Swedish Kings and Queens already lie.

The body was landed this afternoon from the cruiser Drottning Victoria (Queen Victoria), which, escorted by the cruiser Gustaf V. and by destroyers, had conveyed it from Swinemünde, in Germany. It was conveyed on a hearse drawn by six horses through the crowded streets of the Capital, and past the Royal Palace to Her Majesty's last resting-place. The King, together with the King and Crown Prince of Norway, the King of Denmark, the President of Finland, and many other distinguished people, followed on foot.

The procession was preceded and followed by the Naval Cadet Corps and cavalry and artillery detachments, while detachments from the Stockholm Garrison and a large number of private associations and societies were drawn up along the line of route. Military bands played appropriate music. Bells of all the churches in the City were tolled until the church was reached.

A KING'S HYMN.

When the coffin had been placed on a catafalque in the chancel, three gentlemen and three dames of the Court of the Queen took their places beside it. The ceremony was initiated by the Lord High Steward, who lifted the Royal Crown from off the coffin. A mourning salute of forty-two guns was fired from the Skeppsholmen naval station while the service proceeded.

Following a wish once expressed by the Queen, the Royal opera orchestra played the Prelude to "Parsifal" after the ceremony. The coffin was then borne to the mortuary chapel of the Bernadotte dynasty, while the choir of the Royal Chapel sang a hymn composed by King Oscar II., the father-in-law of the late Queen.—*Reuter.*

The Court Circular states that the King and Queen were represented at the funeral by Sir Howard Rennard, the British Minister at Stockholm.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

TRIBUTE BY SWEDISH RECTOR.

The Duke of Connaught was represented by Prince Arthur of Connaught at the memorial service held in the Swedish church in London at noon yesterday.

The Rev F. J. D. Holmgren, chaplain to the Swedish Legation and rector of the church, officiated, and the Swedish church choir rendered the musical part of the service. Mendelssohn's Funeral March was specially arranged for the occasion by Mr. Dettmar Dressel for the organ and violin, played respectiveiy by Mr. Alfred Roth (organ) and Mr. Dressel (violin).

In the course of his address the rector said that the remaining impression of the late Queen's personality was formed by her strength of character and patience in suffering. Her Majesty was true to her ideals to her last breath.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps present were:—

Herr Friedrich Sthamer, the German Ambassador, attended by Prince von Bismarck; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne the Belgian Ambassador; M. Benjamin Vogt, the Norwegian Minister, attended by M. Daniel Steen, Counsellor of Legation; Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvic the Danish Minister, attended by M. Oscar O'Neill de Oxholm, Counsellor; Dr. Oska. Kallas, the Estonian Minister; M. Pancho Hadji-Mischeff, the Bulgarian Minister; Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy; M. Fridrichs Vesmanis the Latvian Minister; M. Armas Hermar Sanstamonieu the Finnish Minister; His Serene Highness Prince Varnvaidya, the Siamese Minister; M. Kazys Bizauskas, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas.

M. Grégoire G. Constantinesco (Secretary), representing the Rumanian Minister; Señor Don Alfredo Michelsen, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires; M. Vilém Cerny, Charge d'Affaires for Czechoslovakia; M. Louis Micheli, First Secretary to the Swiss Legation, representing M Charles R. Paravicini, the Swiss Minister, and Mme. Paravicini; Señor Dr. Don Oscar Aguilar, Secretary, representing the Minister for Venezuela; Dr. Wilhelm Engerth, Counsellor, representing the Austrian Minister; Baron E. K. Palmstierna, the Swedish Minister, and Baroness Palmstierna, attended by Baron Eric Gyllenstierna (Counsellor), Baroness Gyllenstierna, M. Knut Richard Thyberg (Secretary), and Mme. Thyberg; M. Sven Hjalmarsson Grafström and Mme. Grafström, Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Uggla and Mme. Uggla, Lieutenant N. R. J. Grönvall (Assistant Military Attaché) and Mme. Grönvall, Captain Baron Lave Beck-Friis (Naval Attaché) and Baroness Beck-Friis, Colonel Erland Mossberg (Air Attaché), M. Eskil Sundström (Secretary specially attached) and Mme. Sundström, the Swedish Consul-General and his wife, and the staff of the Consulate.

Others present included:—

The Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, Countess Cronstedt, Viscountess Gough, Sir Henry Penson (representing the Anglo-Swedish Society), Lady Penson, Lila Lady Abinger, Lady Low, Lieut.-Col. Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G. the Lord Mayor of London.

Mlle. Learmouth Mrs. Robert Crawshay, Mme. Lowenadler, Mlle. Forssmark, Mrs. Drakenberg, Mr. E. Mattson, M. and Mme. Lagergren, Mr. Julin, Mme. Nellson, Miss Edling, Miss Hard, Mrs. and Miss Western Mme. F. J. D Holmgren (wife of the Chaplain to the Swedish Legation), M. and Mme. Broms, Mme. Dettmar Dressel.

Major and Mrs. Maude, Mr. E. Kihlstedt, Captain and Mrs. O Ward, Mrs. Norberg, Mlle. Sommar, Mrs. Broman Mrs. Malmberg, Mr. Wennberg, Miss Torbiornisson, Mrs. Scastin, Mr. G. Ljungh, Mlle. Westerberg, Dr. Swanberg, Mr. and Mrs. Lindahl, Mr. and Mrs. Westrop, Mlle. Schannong, Mlle. Weinberg Mr. and Mrs. Kranne, Mlle. Akerblad.

Mr. Axel Cedercroma, Mr. Eliel Lofgrecy, Mr. J. B. Marck (Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), Mr. O. Jonason Mr. C. E. Bristow Bull, Mr. Basil H. Soulsby, British Museum (Natural History), Dr. Wessen, Mme. Carlson, Mr. Horace James Seymour (Foreign Office), Miss Warholm, Mr. Erickson, Mme. Gronvell Miss Rosen, Captain Norberg, Mr. Helstrom, Mr. Johnyen, Mr. Lindskog, Mr. E. B. Westman.

Representing the Swedish Church Council: Dr. and Mrs. Edholm, Dr. J. Swanberg, Mr. and Mrs. Lindskog, Mr. Ljungh, the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Rohdin, Miss Ohlson, M. Miles de Wachenfelt (Agricultural Counsellor to the Swedish Legation), and Dr. Arvid Kellgren.

SPANISH LIBERALS.

FORMATION OF A NEW PARTY.

MADRID, Saturday.

As the result of an agreement which has been reached between Count Romanones, the Liberal Leader, and the Marquis Alhucemas (who was Prime Minister at the time when General Primo de Rivera carried out his *coup d'état* and established the dictatorship) a great Liberal Party, similar to the Liberal parties in England and Belgium, will be formed in Spain. The head of the party will be elected at the next meeting of representatives of Spanish Liberalism.—*Reuter.*

PURSUER HIT WITH JEMMY.

When Arthur Watson (30), painter, pleaded guilty, at Middlesex Sessions yesterday, to a charge of house-breaking at Northwood and stealing a cigarette case, it was stated that he was chased by two young men, one of whom, Albert George Bedwell, he attacked with a jemmy. Bedwell received a wound on the head which had to be stitched.

The grand jury expressed their admiration of the courage shown by Bedwell, who was commended by the court and awarded £2.

Watson pleaded that he was desperate because his two children were down with measles and had no doctor. Sentencing him to six months' hard labour, the chairman (Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.) said that an officer would see what could be done for the children.

POLICE FORCE REFORM.

STAFF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH.

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

PROVINCIAL LINK WITH SCOTLAND YARD.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Far-reaching developments in the organisation of the police and detective services of the country will presently occur as a result of important conferences now proceeding at the Home Office and the deliberations of the Police Council which has been meeting in London for the first time in six years.

The decisions are likely to revolutionise the present system and result, by gradual steps, in:—

The unification of detective forces of the country under Scotland Yard;

The appointment as chief constables of police trained experts, having wide powers and directly responsible to the Home Office;

The establishment of a Police Staff College in connection with Scotland Yard for training purposes and research and experiment in police and detective methods; and

A definite policy of promotion by merit.

Lord Byng's policy has, from the outset, been to work towards a unification of police and detective services, and important decisions had been reached before the Police Council met.

HOME SECRETARY'S PROPOSAL.

To the Council, as already announced, the Home Secretary proposed the establishment of a Staff College with two years' resident service for officers, all successful candidates being then posted direct to the rank of inspector and upwards.

Mr Clynes also suggested that "Passed Police College" should presently become a condition in the appointment of chief constables.

At the recent meetings of the Council the scheme was discussed in all its bearings and the general sense of the members taken. It was decided that the opinion of the principal experts in the country should be sought independently upon a number of points, and to this end a questionnaire has been agreed and sent out.

The Council has now adjourned, deferring any formal resolutions until such time as it can consider the replies to the questionnaire.

While Mr. Clynes's suggestions were welcomed as attempting to meet a real need, a number of criticisms were advanced by various members of the Council. It was objected that the scheme, as outlined, did not go far enough, and that the two years' course at the proposed college ought to be supplemented by further and intensive practical training in actual detective or police duties before graduates were posted.

THEORY v PRACTICE.

Representations were made that the establishment of a college in the way suggested would result in the turning out of theorists rather than of officers of practical experience.

Another amendment urged was that the men selected for training at the college should not only be possessed of ability but should have already acquired a good acquaintance with police work and methods. Another and more difficult point raised was the effect upon the promotion and chances of officers already serving likely to be caused by the direct posting of Police College graduates to high rank.

The other principal subject occupying the Council was that of the appointment and powers of chief constables and the relation of provincial detectives' services through these officers with Scotland Yard.

Feeling is very strong at the present time that such appointments should be open to police-trained officers and that there should be centralised control and responsibility.

LOAN TO AUSTRALIA.

PRIME MINISTER DENIES REPORTED OFFER.

CANBERRA, Saturday.

Referring in a statement to-day to the report that an Australian-British financial group had offered to provide a £20,000,000 loan to restore the exchange position in Australia, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said he had not received any proposal, nor had consideration been given to any matter of the kind. He added that as soon as a favourable opportunity presented itself the Government proposed to approach the overseas market.—*Reuter.*

DISSOLUTION THREAT SUCCEEDS.

GERMAN CABINET SAVED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Under threat of dissolution the Reichstag has accepted the Government's new taxation proposals. The Government insisted that the new taxes should be accepted before, or simultaneously with, the Agrarian Bills designed to help agriculturists. They held that the covering for the proposed reliefs should first be ensured. The Nationalists demanded that the Agrarian Bills should be passed and new Customs tariffs accepted, but they had declined to sanction fresh taxation.

President von Hindenburg signed, this morning, the necessary decree for dissolving the Reichstag. It will not now be needed, for later in the day the Reichstag accepted the Government's proposal by 217 votes to 206. The Government's financial reform proposals and Agrarian Bills will now, no doubt, be passed by a similar majority.

ARRESTED ON LINER.

Bernard Londono, a Colombian citizen, described as a merchant's agent, of Bogota, Colombia, South America, was remanded at Bow Street yesterday on a provisional warrant charging him with fraud within the jurisdiction of the Colombian Government.

He was arrested by Det.-Sergeant Clark, of Scotland Yard, on arrival at Plymouth in the s.s Flandre, on Thursday. Over £400 was found in his possession. At his request, the Consul attended at Bow Street and had an interview with him.

SOUTH CORNISH CLIFFS HOTEL.

The first hotel to be built on the South Cornish cliffs was opened at Crinnis, near St. Austell, yesterday, by the the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, a director of the G.W.R., who has sponsored the scheme.

The hotel marks an early step in the development of the South Cornwall coast as a rival of the French Riviera.

DOG-RACING SHOWS.

It was learnt yesterday in Falkirk that the decision of Sheriff Robertson that dog racing, football, and other sports constitute a "public show," and must be licensed by the magistrates, is to be challenged. The owner of the Camelon dog racing grounds has lodged an appeal against the decision of the Sheriff.

60 HURT IN TRAM SMASH.

CAR JUMPS RAILS AND OVERTURNS.

MOVING SCENES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Sunday morning.

Sixty people were injured in a disastrous tramcar smash at the West End of Glasgow shortly before midnight.

They were all removed to the West End Infirmary in motor-buses, private cars, and ambulances. Thirty people are stated to be in a critical condition.

The tramcar jumped the rails, dashed across the street, and crashed into a shop. It then fell over on its side. Heartrending scenes were witnessed.

It is feared that two persons were killed.

The car was filled with people returning from theatres and cinemas in the city. When the accident occurred the passengers were thrown in a heap on the floor.

ITALIAN ART.

PICTURE SHIP SAILS FOR HOME.

With its priceless cargo of Italian masterpieces, the steamer Leonardo da Vinci yesterday began its return voyage to Italy. The ship was towed down the Thames from West India Dock.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Bordonaro, Sir Robert Kindersley, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Exhibition, and Lady Kindersley travelled on the vessel as far as Tilbury. There the Italian armed cutter Aesco was waiting to escort the steamer to Italy.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, yesterday received a telegram from Commendatore Dr. Modigliani, the Commissioner-General of the Italian Art Exhibition, saying:—"At the very moment the Leonardo da Vinci sails for home allow me to send you and the Lady Mayoress heartiest greetings, also thanking you and all your citizens of London for appreciation of Italian Art Exhibition and for kindness shown to me and sympathy to my country."

HAMPSTEAD MAN'S DEATH.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS.

The result of the investigation which Chief Inspector Helby and Detective-Sergeant Beard, of Scotland Yard, have been making into the death of Mr. James St. John Lamborn is being considered during the week-end by the legal advisers to the Crown.

Mr. Lamborn died twelve months ago after leaving the North End Hospital at Hampstead, but last week information reached Scotland Yard suggesting that causes other than those indicated in the death certificate might have been responsible for the death. Inquiries were begun in the Hampstead area, where Mr Lamborn lived, and during the past few days they have been extended into towns in Sussex and Kent. Almost every surviving member of the family, as well as relatives, has been seen, and it is understood that the Yard authorities feel as a result of the investigations that the allegations are unfounded.

This, however, has led to a new situation which requires legal consideration. The question arises whether the nature of the allegations raised in the communication received by the Yard could have been based upon bona-fide suspicions or were designed merely to cause annoyance. When this point has been settled the case may take a new turn or be allowed to drop.

HORSE AND VAN VANISHES.

FLYING SQUAD'S SEARCH.

Flying Squad cars were searching the East End of London last night for a horse and van used by thieves who raided a warehouse in Wickford Street, Bethnal Green.

A man saw a carter enter a warehouse and load his van with a number of automatic machines. He advised a policeman, but when they went in search of the vehicle it had disappeared.

Flying Squad officers were warned by wireless and immediately went in pursuit.

NEW CRUISER.

JOINING ATLANTIC FLEET NEXT MONTH.

The Admiralty have given orders for the new cruiser York, built by Palmers Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne, to be commissioned with a full crew at Chatham Dockyard on May 6 for service in the Atlantic Fleet.

The York is to take the place of the Canterbury in the second cruiser squadron, and has been built with a displacement of 8,400 tons, and equipped with six 8-inch, four 4-inch anti-aircraft, and four 3-pounder guns, and two 2-pounder pom-poms.

Her engines are of 80,000 horse-power, and her speed is 32¼ knots per hour. She will hoist the pennant at Jarrow-on-Tyne on May 1 and will carry out a final trial before leaving for Chatham in charge of a navigating party.

The York's keel plate was laid in May, 1927, and she has been constructed from the designs of Sir W. J. Berry, late Director of Naval Construction.

CANADIAN FLIGHT OF R 100.

NOT FOR PASSENGERS.

AIR MINISTRY, Saturday.

A large number of applications have been received for passages or for the conveyance of freight on the proposed flight of the airship R 100 to Canada next May. The public are informed that the flight to Canada and back will be an official experimental flight, and no ordinary passengers or freight will, therefore, be carried, nor can applications for such facilities be dealt with by the Air Ministry. Mails will not be carried.

KILLED BY LIVE RAIL.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest at Twickenham yesterday on the body of Desmond Michael Courtenay, aged 2½, who was killed through wandering on to the Southern Railway and being electrocuted. Inspector Childs, of the Southern Railway, said the fence was broken at one place, where the child was killed. It had been repaired several times, but it was impossible to prevent boys breaking the fences.

The jury asked the coroner to draw the attention of the railway company to the insecurity of the fences. The coroner commended Reginald Ernest Robinson, a Twickenham platelayer, for pulling the child off the live rail at the risk of his life.

COMEDY OF THE CARLYLES.

A BROKEN HOT WATER BOTTLE.

AT 5, CHEYNE ROW

JANE WELSH'S LETTER TO "BABBIE."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

A letter of great interest, written by Jane Welsh, wife of Thomas Carlyle, has been made public for the first time by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, a nephew of the Sage, who resides in Edinburgh.

The letter relates in lively style an incident in the domestic life of the Carlyles at 5, Cheyne Row. The episode, Mr. Alexander Carlyle points out, does not confirm Mr. Froude's story that Carlyle was selfish and neglectful of his wife.

The most striking passages from the letter, which was written in December, 1844, to Mrs. Carlyle's cousin, "Babbie," are as follows:—

"About one in the morning, not having been yet asleep, and being, as is common with me just now, extremely fidgety, I gave my large square earthen pan or hot-water bottle a peevish push with my foot, which sent it right over the bed!—where, by the sound it gave in falling, I knew that it had broken in pieces—and all the hot water flooding my carpet!—perhaps penetrating the parlour ceiling!—and having turned into ink in the process (as had before happened to me) dripping down on my span new Brussels carpet beneath!

"Distraction was in the thought—I sprang over the bed and rang my bell furiously—twice to bring up Helen—who, however, being in bed did not see any propriety in coming, though! I might have beeen dying for anything she knew.

"'Carlyle, however, who was still below, reading, came with 'a certain deliberation'—and found me standing in my night clothes with the fragments of crockery and a lake of water at my naked feet. So soon as I had light I got all the towels in the room, and flung them down into the lake, and then got down on my knees to soak it up.

"Carlyle went, like a sensible man, for his bason and large sponge—and fell to it more effectually with that, ordering me into bed. But alas! when I turned to go, I found my nightshirt all dripping—had to take another unaired from the drawer! and after I was in bed found that it had 'most mistairously' got wetted also. Carlyle brought me his small bottle—and once more all was quiet except my heart, which went on at a fine rate for hours."

HARROW SCHOOL.

78 ACRES OF LYON FARM FOR £55,000.

Harrow School—the keepers of the revenues of the Free Grammar School—has given notice that it proposes to sell seventy-eight acres of Lyon Farm, Preston, near Harrow, part of its original endowment, for £55,000.

A movement has been started to reopen the question of the Lyon Endowment, and the various councils in the old parish of Harrow are to be asked to consider the matter.

When John Lyon left his lands, in 1592, to Harrow School—"the free grammar school"—they were of the rental value of £190 a year. The governors of Harrow School subscribe £400 a year towards the upkeep of the Lower School of John Lyon in lieu of the free grammar school, and it is now being urged that as the property has suddenly increased to such an enormous price by reason of building development, the school's contribution to local education should be extended.

LONDON RATES LOWER.

BIG DECREASE IN THE OUTER AREA.

Figures to be presented by the Local Government Committee of the London County Council to the Council at their meeting on Tuesday show that the average rate in 1929-30 for extra-London was higher than the average for London by 9.60d.

The average rate for the administrative County of London was 10s. 6.78d., compared with 10s. 11.59d. for the previous year, a decrease of 4.81d. The average rate for extra-London showed the remarkable decrease of 2s. 5.11d., from 13s. 9.55d. on 1928-9.

For Greater London last year's figure was 10s. 10.02d., against 11s. 9.33d. in the previous year—a decrease of 11.31d.

The large extra-London reduction is attributed by the committee to the revaluation under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925.

MR. BEVIN'S HOPE.

CAPITAL AS HANDMAID OF INDUSTRY.

Addressing the annual conference at Swansea yesterday of the tinplate section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary, alluded to the Welsh tinplate industry as one of the bright spots in British industry, and said if there had been the same cohesion between employers and workman and employer, even to the extent there was in the tinplate trade, British industry would not be in the position it was at the present moment.

He hoped, without anticipating the report of the Commission on Banking, that it would evolve recommendations that would make finance and capital the handmaid instead of the master and controller of industry.

If we were to have rationalisation, he said, we must have rationalisation of population as well as of industry. Therefore we had to attack the problem afresh. The twelve-hour day had proved uneconomic. The eight-hour day was becoming almost as uneconomic, and we would have to begin not a cry for a six-hour day as a political issue, but to direct our minds to see that the producing side of industry was carrying its quota, even if it was carrying shorter hours and longer leisure.

GIRL MURDERS GIRL

METZ, Saturday.

A twelve-year-old child, Catherine Reifer, after long questioning, has confessed to the murder of a little girl aged 3. Because of her youth, Catherine will not be put on trial, but will be placed in an asylum.—*Ex. Tel. Co.*

PINNER PARK FOR THE PUBLIC.

Hendon Rural Council has decided to schedule 250 acres of Pinner Park in its town-planning scheme as a public open space.

Pinner Park lies between North Harrow and Hatch End and Harrow and Pinner, and is an undulating stretch of open country, round which extensive building is in progress. There is a Georgian farmhouse in the centre, which is a favourite meeting-place of the Household Brigade Drag Hunt.

The park formerly belonged to the abbots of Westminster, and the adjoining farm, Headstone Moat, was the pre-Reformation residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Some years ago the park became the property of St. Thomas's Hospital.

REGENT'S PARK SUSPECTS.

AT DOWAGER RANEE OF SARAWAK'S HOUSE.

THREE ARRESTS.

Three men were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, on charges heard at Marylebone yesterday, of attempting to commit a burglary at the residence of Her Highness the Dowager Ranee of Sarawak, in Albert Road, Regent's Park, with intent to steal and with being in possession of housebreaking implements by night. A fourth man is alleged to have escaped.

The accused were: James Morant, 35, book-keeper; Chas. Hooper, 29, bricklayer; and John James Kamkin, 23, a cook.

May Richards, parlourmaid, said she left the house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and returned about 9.30 at night. She noticed nothing wrong, but while taking off her hat she heard an awful struggle going on outside the front door. She opened the door and saw three policemen struggling with the prisoners. Later she discovered that the side door had been damaged and that a pane of glass had been broken close to one that was broken a day or two before by the coalman.

Det. Miller said that a very determined attempt had been made to force the side door, but it was too securely fastened.

The prisoner Morant suggested that the hole in the window, broken by the coalman, was big enough for a man to climb through, but the parlourmaid replied that it would not even admit a cat.

SIGNALLER'S ESCAPE.

Constable Baker stated that at 9.30 p.m. he was walking through Albert Road with Constable Daniels and Sergt. Bird, when he saw a man—not one of the prisoners—standing on the kerb, signalling with his left hand towards a house. As they approached the prisoner Hooper came out of the gate and turned towards St. Mark's Church, increasing his pace as he went. Two other men hesitated in the doorway and "dived" back into the garden.

Witness followed, and found Morant crouching in the ivy on the wall, and Kamkin crouching on the other side of the gateway. Both men were arrested, and Hooper was brought back shortly afterwards by Constable Daniels. Hooper was searched, and in his possession, witness said, he found a jemmy, chisel, screw-driver, file, and a key. The man who was signalling outside the house disappeared. On the doorstep of the side entrance Sergt. Bird found an electric torch, a bunch of keys, and a handle which had been wrenched from the door.

PODMORE'S FATE.

QUESTION OF APPEAL TO THE LORDS.

The application to the Attorney-General for permission to William Henry Podmore to appeal to the House of Lords has been lodged.

Mr. Edmund O'Connor, Podmore's solicitor, stated yesterday that he hoped to receive the Attorney-General's reply by the end of this week.

Mr O'Connor added that he had visited the Home Office yesterday morning in connection with the case, and had lodged with the Home Secretary a statement with regard to the whole position. He expected to receive a reply this week.

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HAT, as sketch, in Rainbow Straw, trimmed corded ribbon **22/6**

WELL TAILORED COSTUME in Navy Gabardine, with double-breasted coat. The skirt is mounted on to White Cotton bodice. Sizes 14 to 17 years. Price, from **5 GNS** *Rising 5/- per size.*

PANAMA HATS, as sketch and similar, from **15/6** *(Foreign)*

AFTERNOON FROCK in Wool Georgette with finely pleated skirt. The vest and flowers are in a contrasting shade. Lengths 39 and 41. Shades: Green, Blue, Coral, Salmon & Navy. **6 GNS**

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TIME is getting short; there are only four more shopping days . . . . then Easter. The Louvre is arranging a special pre-Easter display of inexpensive Spring Gowns, a small selection of which is illustrated

ST1. Macclesfield crepe is very popular this season for charming tennis and river frocks, and here is a delightful example from our extensive range. It is made with a flared skirt and finished at waist with a stitched belt. Will give excellent service. In champagne or yellow. **4 GNS**

ST2. This delightful frock of artificial silk will remain fresh and smart even after repeated washing. The bodice is attractively cut in double-breasted style and the skirt is box pleated in front. In lemon, almond Green, saxe or peach. **21/-**

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BLOUSES

AT **12/11** EACH

STYLE No. 10.—The tuck-in blouse shown above is in a rich washing satin and a striking feature of it is the novel jabot effect. In attractive shades of salmon, beige, sky, champagne, a mond, green, nigger, navy or peach. Also in white. **12/11**

STYLE No. 11.—An outstanding value. A dainty version of the tuck-in blouse, styled from printed voile. An interesting feature is the picot-edged jabot, and inverted pleats on the shoulders ensure a perfect fitting. Predominating colours: beige, pink, or blue. Also in black and white. **12/11**

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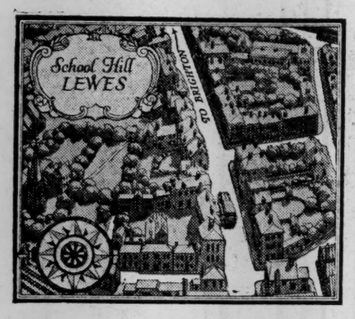
INTO BUSY LEWES....

past dangerous cross roads...

up the 1-in-8 gradient of School Hill

...*in top the whole way*



PASSING through Lewes on the way to Brighton means climbing the 1-in-8 gradient of School Hill, the busy, narrow, main shopping street of the town. In most cars drivers must change down to cross the switchback bridge and then must drop again to take the worst of the hill... But the Buick driver goes in top the whole way easily—10 m.p.h. for the dangerous cross roads—15 m.p.h. for the bridge—25 m.p.h. up the slope—10 m.p.h. at the Memorial! In the Buick—not one gear change in the long, slow ascent!

A 1930 Buick, Empire Saloon model, at the crest of School Hill in top!

CLIMBING School Hill is not a spectacular feat—but it is trouble-some for the drivers of most cars...

And it is typical of places in every town, on practically every country road! How often the driver of a car must change gear—again and again!

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Climb a hill in top... Slow down to 3 m.p.h.—then press the accelerator! In a flash you are at 60 m.p.h. (from 10 m.p.h. to 40 in just 12 seconds in top)! Try it at 70 m.p.h.—then bring it to a stop! Its new internal-expanding Duo-Servo brakes halt it smoothly, almost instantly... and the new double-acting, hydraulic Lovejoy shock-absorbers and semi-elliptic springs create a degree of comfort in riding such as you never knew before...

You will realize then why this car has become one of the most widely chosen of all fine cars. Prices from £485 to £695... (All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments.)

See the Marquette, too—lower in price, smaller and lighter than the Buick. The saloon is only £335.

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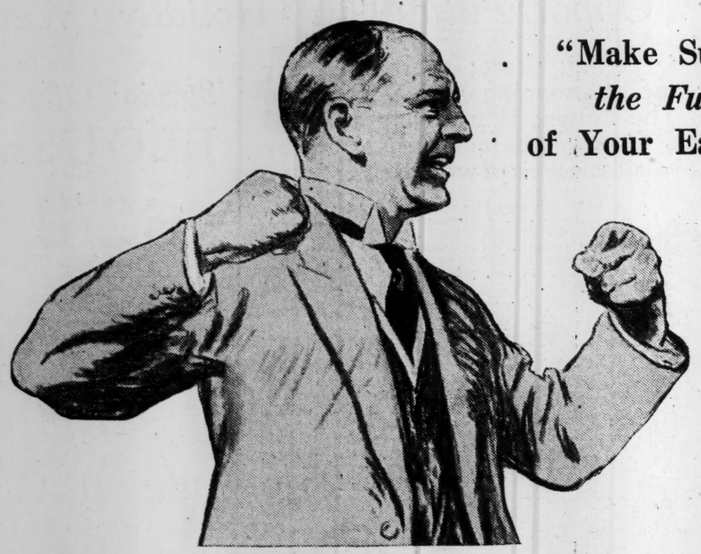

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Easter, the first holiday in the year, marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Start off the new season by getting thoroughly fit. Give *yourself* a spring cleaning and get the spring feeling. On your holiday you will be breathing different air, eating different food, probably taking a great amount of exercise. How will these sudden and pronounced changes from your ordinary life affect your system? They may upset it. Therefore take with you a jar of Prunol. Prunol, the great fruit laxative made of prunes, ginger, senna and sugar, will ensure the regular functioning of your system and will drive out the poisons that have been accumulating during the murky winter. Prunol will give you the *full benefit* of your holiday and you will return fit, refreshed, tuned up and in thorough working order.

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SUNDAY CRICKET

FAMOUS PLAYERS NOT IN FAVOUR.

HOBBS 'DEAD AGAINST' THE PROPOSAL.

The plea for Sunday cricket made by Mr. D. H. Lyon, the Gloucester captain, at the club dinner at Bristol on Friday night, was freely discussed in cricket circles yesterday. County cricketers in particular were very much interested in the proposal—and not too pleased about it.

"Why should we not play first-class cricket on Sundays?" Mr. Lyon had asked. "Let us go to church in the morning and acknowledge the Sabbath. In the afternoon let us play the clean, honest, wholesome game and give pleasure to thousands of enthusiasts who at present find themselves unable to see a first-class match except once in a blue moon."

Some opinions on Mr. Lyon's proposal, obtained yesterday, are:—

Jack Hobbs: "I am dead against Sunday cricket myself. I have never played on Sundays, but then I was brought up in a different school, and that does perhaps make a difference. But I am not narrow-minded about it. I have no objection at all to cricket being played on Sundays by those who have little chance of playing it the rest of the week.

A DAY OFF APPRECIATED.

"County cricketers, however, certainly do not want it. Six days are quite enough. Like other people, they appreciate a day off. Personally, three days a week is enough for me, but, then, I am not a young man. But you may take it from me that the county players look forward to their one day off in a week. And there is another point of view Mr. Lyon appears to have lost sight of: That is the work involved in conveying and attending on the crowd. Think of the extra trams, buses, and trains that would have to be run. Also, groundsmen and attendants would have to work. Of course, to say that I am against Sunday cricket is not business. I am in the sports trade, and Sunday cricket would mean more trade. But I am against Sunday cricket."

Mr. F. W. Gilligan: People who play cricket all the rest of the week do not want to play on Sundays as well. Many clubs, of course, play on Sundays now.

A CRICKETER'S WIFE.

Mrs. J. W. H. T. Douglas shrank from the responsibility of putting the view of the cricketer's wife, but made the confession: "I am not frightfully keen on cricket. I have seen a lot of it," she explained.

Mr. A. Jeacocke: I think six days is plenty. First-class cricket is pretty hard work, and cricketers, I feel, would not welcome a seven-day week. For club cricketers who can only manage to play occasionally Sunday cricket may be a good thing.

Mr. Jack Durston: Sunday cricket is all right for club players, but not in first-class cricket.

Lord Hawke: First-class cricket on Sundays is impossible. Next you would have League football on Sundays. No, no, no! Never heard of such a thing! First class cricketers play six days a week, and are tired now. To have seven would be farcical. They want a rest on one day in seven. I hope this will never come in my time. What future generations will do, I don't know, but I've never heard of such a thing in my life. It would mean extra work for all sorts of people. Let the club cricketers play on Sunday afternoons if they wish, but we don't want Sunday play in first-class cricket. It would be absolutely wrong.

The Lord's Day Observance Society has issued a protest against the proposal.

HON. A. H. BARING'S CHEQUES.

CLERK AGED 72 ACCUSED

On twelve charges of cheque stealing and twelve charges of receiving the proceeds of the cheques, a solicitor's managing clerk, John Howard Kinsey (72), of Old Ford Road, Shoreham, was brought up on remand at Marlborough Street yesterday.

All the charges related to cheques belonging to the Hon. Alexander Henry Baring, and they were for the following sums:—£1,618 10s., £453 10s. 9d., £89 19s. 9d., £500, £782 2s. 8d., £500, £500, £115 5s. 1d., £500, £781 2s. 11d., £500, and £500.

Mr. H. D. Roome appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Walter Frampton for the defence. Mr. C. B. Guthrie held a watching brief on behalf of Messrs. Smart Bros. and Co., private bankers and bullion merchants.

Mr. Roome said the total amount was £6,587, but there might be further charges. The accused was taken into custody on a charge of stealing one cheque, value £1,618, and the remainder of the cheques formed part of a system. It was thought right to charge him with the larceny of all.

Mr. Mead: Is it a case for the Central Criminal Court?

Mr. Roome: Yes, and you may desire to commit on fraudulent conversion. The prisoner is managing clerk to Mr. Knight Gregson. It is possible that further inquiries will have to be made, and it will be necessary to investigate accounts.

Thomas Arthur Fagge, cashier at the Shaftesbury Avenue branch of the Midland Bank, produced a certified copy of the account of Messrs. Smart Bros. and Co., and Mr. Douglas Noel Knight Gregson, barrister, stated that his father, Mr. Harold Strange Knight Gregson, solicitor, of St. James's Street, had been absent from his office since February 28, 1929, through a breakdown in health. He was paralysed in both legs and unable to attend the court.

Mr. Roome asked for a long adjournment, and a date in May was fixed for the hearing.

CROMWELL'S HEAD.

THE MARYLEBONE TRADITION.

The Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES has received the following letter:—

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, Mr. Cecil Brooking, re the location of the posthumous "execution" of Cromwell, may I quote the following from John Richard Green's "History of the English People," a standard work of historical reference which none, I imagine, would dispute. He says on page 620:—

"The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were torn from their graves and hung on gibbets at Tyburn, while those of Pym and Blake were cast out of Westminster Abbey into St. Margaret's Churchyard."

Sir Walter Besant alludes to the same place, also the Marylebone local histories all claim Tyburn (i.e., the Marble Arch) as the setting of the shameful scene. They have a tradition in Marylebone that the three headless bodies were found by workmen when building the Marble Arch, for the story runs that the bodies were flung there after being beheaded at the conclusion of twenty-four hours' hanging in chains. This act would thus release *three* heads to be claimed as the Lord Protector's, which may account for so many rival skulls!

Tyburn would be selected because it was the execution place of common felons—not political offenders—Yours truly,

MARGARET BAILLIE-SAUNDERS.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT.

BENGHAZI (Tripolitania), Saturday.

The Duchess of Bedford, who left Tunis at six this morning, reached Benghazi this afternoon at 5.30. She will leave again tomorrow morning at five o'clock for Assiut (Egypt) on the next stage of her flight to Cape Town.

The flight from Tunis was accomplished in excellent conditions.—*Reuter.*

A BUDGET OF EPITAPHS.

MANUSCRIPTS FOR BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE POPE'S GIFT.

ELIZABETHAN PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Epitaph-hunting is a favourite pastime of antiquarians, and more than one anthology of curious graveyard inscriptions has appeared in the past few years. A collection, hitherto unknown because presumably unpublished, came yesterday into the possession of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, entitled "The Churchyard Visitor."

A single binding contains a beautifully neat manuscript of four volumes compiled by one John Browne of Greenwich, who finished it in 1837. He claims to have gone through more than seventy graveyards, and the 1,000 epitaphs in the collection are illustrated, often enough, by views of the churches and of individual tombs. The author himself appends forty moral reflections of his own, being moved especially by those inscriptions which he considers overflattering to the dead.

Many of the epitaphs are, of course, interesting more for their subject than for their form. For instance, those on the death of an African King's son from smallpox, the murder of Mr. Blight at Rotherhithe, and the murder which took place at Queen Caroline's funeral have little noteworthy in their wording. Deaths by violence, however, evidently had as much attraction for Mr. Browne as for the reader of any modern detective story, while the tombs of prominent persons—Nelson, William IV., or the prophetess Joanna Southcott, for example, encourage him to copy the most banal inscriptions. Certain epitaphs which appear occur in other published collections. There is among them that on Joey Grimaldi, the famous clown, concluding with the lines:—

The curtain falls, life's last sad scene is o'er,
Poor Joe Grimaldi falls to rise noe more...

And there is the "epitaph on a violent scold":—

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay
Lies Arabella Young,
Who on the 24th of May
Began to hold her tongue.

LESS KNOWN "POEMS."

The majority are, however, more uncommon. Who has heard of the shrimp-seller of Boston in Lincolnshire? A long poem recounts his melancholy end, and we learn that—

Death took the Fish and ate them with some rusks
And stopped poor William's windpipe with the husks.

Of another marine character we are simply informed:—

Here lies Honest James Paul
Of Limehouse, shipwright, and that's all.

Equally limping, but more verbose, is the short requiem on a man named Huddlestone:—

Pray reader don't smile
But reflect on this tombstone you view
That Death in a very short time
May huddle a stone upon you.

Connoisseurs of Cockney rhymes will no doubt rejoice in a specimen of the year 1763.

From Dust to Dust return we must
The fairest flowers faded first.

Hardly less laconic is an 1802 inscription:—

Like the Dove I searched.
No resting place I found.
O miserable wretch!
Alas! it's under ground.

Some of the epitaphs are decidedly threatening. This, for instance—spelling unchanged:—

Earth is now laid to Earth
And Dust to Dust.
Earth pens its mouth
And be filled it must.
This is the lot of all
Their is none can flee.
Earth is not full
Their's room yet left for thee.

Others are almost gay in their jingle:—

The Lord saw good.
I was lopping off wood.
And down fell from the tree.
I met with a check,
And broke my neck,
And so Death lopped off me.

Yet others are startlingly abrupt, as that of a Miss Flanagan, who died at the age of 13 in 1795:—

The streams of Jordan I have trod.
I knew I must to dwell with God.

Prose epitaphs tell us of John Alston, the Nottingham landlord of the "Three Crowns," who lies "in the joyful expectation of receiving a fourth when he gets up again," and Richard Griffin, a Shropshire man, who died in May, 1736, at the age of 116 years, and was appropriately borne to his grave by "116 antient people, oldest pall-bearer 95."

OFFENBACH MSS.

Besides this anthology, the Department of Manuscripts acquired a large number of documents at the meeting of the Trustees of the Museum yesterday, among them the almost complete manuscript score of Offenbach's opera "Fantasio," that original celebrated letter from Oliver Goldsmith to his brother, and the important and hitherto unknown official papers of the fifth Marquess of Clanricarde, who for some years of the seventeenth century ruled Ireland in the Royalist cause.

Printed books added to the Museum collection this month include two unique Elizabethan news-pamphlets given by Dr. Rosenbach, and a volume of Papal bulls presented by the Pope. Other departments have also benefited largely. There is, for example, a fine Chelsea vase with the subject of Meleager, to companion the Atalanta vase already in the Museum. This is presented through the National Art Collections Fund, with the aid of a fund raised by Lord Fisher. There is a curious Javanese pierced leather fan given by Mrs. Beaumont, which is notable because it was found in the hands of Princess Siki when she was murdered by her Dutch lover. There is also an extremely fine Celtic torc (chieftain's necklace) of gold with two bracelets to match it, which probably dates from the 4th century B.C.

Several hundred new works of art have been added to the Department of Prints and Drawings, including a large number of drawings by artists of all countries and schools which formerly occupied part of a gigantic illustrated Bible, in sixty volumes, presented to the diocese of Truro. A Tiepolo, two fine Whistler etchings, and forty etchings by Mr. H. J. Stewart Browne, which the artist himself has presented, are among the most important of the other additions.

SIR BROGRAVE BEAUCHAMP.

Sir Brograve Beauchamp has been adopted prospective Conservative candidate for East Walthamstow. Sir Brograve contested the Lowestoft division of Suffolk as a Coalition Liberal in 1922, but later joined the Conservative Party. East Walthamstow was formerly represented by Lord Greenwood, who retired on the eve of the General Election, when Mr. J. F. Hope, the Deputy-Speaker during the last Government, became the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Hope was defeated in a three-cornered contest by the Labour candidate, Mr. H. W. Wallace, an official of the Post Office Workers' Union.

RUSSIA'S BRITISH CREDITORS.

Referring to a statement that negotiations for a trade treaty between the Soviet Government and Great Britain were in progress, the Association of British Creditors of Russia announced yesterday that as regards loans repudiated and property confiscated by the Soviet Government, no offer of settlement of any sort had been received by the British nationals concerned.

HEATH CRIME.

YOUNG MAN ACCUSED OF MURDERING GIRL.

STATEMENT IN COURT.

Albert Edward Margeram, a young labourer, who was arrested late on Friday night, was charged at Dartford Police Court yesterday with the murder of Miss Edith Parker, aged 23, of Elm Road, Dartford.

Margeram, aged 23, lives with his parents in Albert Road, Belvedere, near Erith. Miss Parker was stabbed in the back as she was walking with her sister, aged 15, on the road across Dartford Heath, on Friday morning. It was stated that a man sprung from behind some bushes and stabbed her just below the neck. She died before an ambulance arrived. An all-day and night search by 200 policemen over the Heath, and extensive inquiries in the Dartford area, led to the arrest of Margeram at his home.

More than an hour before the court proceedings began, a crowd formed outside in the hope of getting into the public gallery. Women were in great numbers; they stood in the drizzling rain in an unsheltered space near the court. Margeram's father and mother sat in the passage of the court. Earlier they had been allowed to see their son and talk to him in the cell adjoining the court-house, and, when the Court opened, they were allowed to sit at the table usually reserved for the court probation officer.

KNIFE FOUND AT MIDNIGHT.

When Margeram was brought in, he turned away from the magistrates—Mr. A. J. Penny and Mrs. Ling—and faced the side of the court, but a touch on the shoulder by the police officer who stood with him in the dock caused him to turn round and face the Bench. He is a good-looking young man, with dark hair. He wore a grey suit and a soft collar.

Superintendent Fowle, of the Dartford Police, gave evidence that he saw the prisoner at Belvedere police-station on Friday night, and took him to Dartford Heath in company with Sub-Divisional Inspector Dale and other officers. There, with the help of the prisoner, Detective-Sergeant Walden found a knife with a wooden handle (which the superintendent showed in court). When Margeram was charged at Dartford, at 12.20, he said: "I don't wish to say anything now."

The Magistrates' Clerk asked Margeram if he wished to ask the superintendent anything. "No, sir," he replied. The Clerk then asked him if he wished to say anything why he should not be remanded, and Margeram, after a few seconds' hesitation, said in a low voice, "I am very sorry it has occurred, and I never intended to do any murder."

There was silence in court after this statement, and then the presiding magistrate said, "You will be remanded until Thursday next at 10.30." Margeram bowed his head and walked smartly, like a soldier, across the court and back to the station, with police officers in front and behind him. Later he was taken to Maidstone Gaol to await his second appearance in court next week.

The inquest on Miss Parker will be opened at Dartford on Tuesday afternoon.

BOX HILL CAMPS.

SPOILED BEAUTY-SPOT PROTEST.

At Reigate County Bench yesterday Simon A. Demetriades, of Mountain Ash, Box Hill Road, Betchworth, was summoned for non-payment of rates amounting to £19 5s. 1d. His house faces the southern slopes of Box Hill, in regard to the spoliation of which, by tents and caravans and bungalows, protests have been made by residents.

Mr. Demetriades admitted that he owed the money. He said he had allowed the case to come into court in order that he might state publicly that he thought he was rated too highly.

The Clerk said that was a matter the Court could not deal with.

Mr. Demetriades said that Box Hill was once a beauty spot, but it had been spoiled, and the value of property had gone down very much.

The Chairman (Sir Benjamin Brodie) said the proper place for defendant to go to was the Assessments Committee, before whom he should lodge an appeal. The Court could not alter the valuation.

Mr. Demetriades: You pay for police protection and we have none. I am prepared to pay the money at once.

The Chairman: We have sympathy with you. I personally have great sympathy.

The money was paid.

ATTACKED BY PATIENT.

STORY AT INQUEST ON MENTAL NURSE.

An attack by a mad patient who kicked him on the head was stated by the widow to have caused constant suffering to Alexander F. Hamilton (37), a mental nurse, of Porlock Weir, Somerset, whose death was inquired into at Croydon yesterday. He was found in bed at a Coulsdon hotel with a bottle of yellow liquid near him, and he died in hospital.

Hamilton left a letter addressed to his wife in which he wrote, "I have come to the end of my tether. For the past year all has been a nightmare. I am in terrible trouble and am too proud to tell any of you, not that you could help me in any case. I am taking a sedative, hoping that I shall sleep on. I live for sleep and the rest that accompanies it."

The widow said that Hamilton was wounded in the war. Afterwards, when training to become a mental nurse, he was attacked by a mad patient, and had suffered constantly ever since. He often complained that there seemed to be a heavy weight on his head.

Dr. R. M. Bronte, pathologist, who made the post mortem examination, said that he did not find any signs of poisoning, but on the history of the case he was certain that Hamilton had taken a hypnotic poison of the morphia or opium kind, apparently mixed with some orange juice. Probably as a mental nurse he was familiar with such preparations and kept some by him for dealing with patients who were restless or sleepless.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

A PLACE TO LIVE IN.

A booklet drawing attention to the advantages of Canada as a land to live in and work in has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. One of the blessings enumerated is that "income-tax is so low."

It is explained that a single man is exempt up to £300, and married persons up to £600. On the first £400 of taxable income the rate of tax is only 2 per cent., rising to 3 per cent. on the next £200, and 4 per cent. on the subsequent £200.

HOW TO CURTSEY AT COURT.

Debutantes now are taught to curtsey at the same time that they fit on their court dresses. At Debenham and Freebody's a trained assistant, who is familiar with the necessary etiquette, is present at the fitting to instruct the customer in this important matter.

SUICIDE ON WAY TO COURT.

William Clanford (57), of New Road, Sheering, Essex, a labourer, who was summoned to appear before the Harlow Petty Sessions yesterday on a serious charge, committed suicide by cutting his throat while on the way to the police court within half an hour of the time he was due to appear.

JUBILEE YEAR IN ROME.

TO END ON JUNE 30.

THE POPE'S NEXT STEP.

SUPREME COUNCIL MAY MEET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VATICAN CITY, Saturday.

The Jubilee Year of the Pope's ordination as a priest, which was prolonged six months beyond its strict duration in order that those pilgrims who were unable to visit Rome last year might still have a chance to do so, will close on June 30.

It has been marked by a great outward change—not yet completed—in the appearance of the unique City State, which in its turn is a reflection of the tremendous achievement of the Lateran Pacts that solved the fifty-year-old dispute with Italy. There have been other events as well—the chief of which were the beatification of the English and Scottish martyrs and the progress of the missionary work, which is the present Pope's greatest interest. The Mass of Intercession for the victims of religious persecution in Russia is a further landmark in the Jubilee Year, and there are further beatifications to come.

It is expected that these events will be summarised shortly before the official close of the extended year in an Encyclical Letter, which will also indicate the Sovereign Pontiff's aspirations for the future.

In this connection reports are current that the Œcumenical Council, which was broken off in 1870 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, may be re-convoked. These reports must be accepted with some reserve—and those which have spoken of a resumption next year may be at once denied. Nevertheless, the present epoch is regarded by the Vatican as one of deep, if not decisive, spiritual significance, and two points are being watched with the greatest care. These are the development of missionary efforts in the Far East and in Africa and the possibility of a reunion of the Eastern Churches with Rome. At the same time there has been a significant increase in the diplomatic activities—and a consequent great development in the international status—of the Vatican, which has been accompanied by a gathering together of the powers and efforts of the central administration of the Church; in a word, a marked tendency to further centralisation, somewhat resembling what has been proceeding contemporaneously in Fascist Italy.

The moment would thus seem propitious for some such manifestation as would be constituted by the summoning of the supreme council of the Church—a council which entails the presence of every bishop—and, though no word is spoken in the Vatican, which keeps its secrets more effectively than most States, it is significant that the published views of those who have hazarded the conclusion that the time must be nearly ripe for this great step have in the main not been denied.

BOW ST. MYSTERY

"VERY EMINENT MAN" REFUSED AS BAIL.

In a conspiracy charge at Bow Street yesterday reference was made—for the purpose of surety—to "a very eminent man," but the name was not revealed.

Bertram Brice, 45, a salvage contractor, of Avondale Road, Bromley, Kent, was remanded, on £500 bail, charged with conspiring with Brunel White and Frederick Price (now under remand with another man on another charge), and with others unnamed, to defraud Mr. Frederick Seaton Bourke, of the Palace Hotel, Southend-on-Sea, and Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Guilford Street, W.C.

It is alleged that false representations were made to induce persons to enter into employment agreements and to take shares in the British Marine Salvage Corporation, Ltd., Billiter Street, E.C., and Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square. The sum of £1,000 was mentioned as having been lost.

Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall, who defended, said that a very eminent man was prepared to stand surety for Brice. He handed his card to the magistrate (Mr. Fry), who remarked that the man was very well known, and apparently of the highest reputation.

Det.-Inspector Askew, of Scotland Yard, who arrested Brice, said he had seen an agreement entered into between Brice and the proposed surety, and he must oppose the acceptance of his bail. The agreement would be the subject of an inquiry. The charge concerned an alleged company promotion fraud.

The magistrate said that in the circumstances he could not accept the surety offered.

FATAL GOOD NEWS.

PATIENT'S COLLAPSE ON HEARING IT.

A man's death in a Holborn hospital when told that he was not suffering from cancer, as he had thought, was described at a Holborn inquest yesterday on Percy Voisin Pluck, aged 66, of St. Helier, Jersey.

It was stated that Mr. Pluck came from Jersey to St. Paul's Hospital, upon the advice of his medical attendant, who thought that he was suffering from cancer.

"We found that he was not suffering from cancer," said Dr. Robert Lees, resident medical officer at the hospital. "The final examination had been completed, the instrument was removed, and a doctor was telling the patient that he would be able to return home the next day, as he was not suffering from cancer, when he gave a gasp and lost colour."

"Excitement of any kind might have caused death at any time," remarked Dr. Thomas Rose, pathologist, who attributed death to failure of the heart.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

FLYING SQUAD'S QUICK WORK.

Prosecuting in a charge of motor-car stealing at Middlesex Sessions yesterday, Mr. Frederick Levy said the recovery of the car illustrated the amazing efficiency of the Flying Squad.

At one o'clock the Edgware police were informed of the theft of the car. Eight minutes later a message was sent out from the wireless office at New Scotland Yard, and at 1.15 the missing car had been traced and recovered.

BOY INVENTOR HONOURED.

A copy of a resolution of congratulation adopted by the Hackney Borough Council inscribed on vellum will be presented to William Pritchard, a 19-year-old inventor who has perfected a device which will counteract the effect of carbon monoxide gas in mines and other places. Grants for further research are being made to Pritchard. He was educated at a L.C.C. school, and received the early part of his training at the Hackney Technical Institute.

NEW SERBIAN PATRIARCH.

BELGRADE, Saturday.

After the election to-day of the new Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church, the King signed a decree confirming the appointment of the new Patriarch Varnava, former Bishop of Skopia, who thus becomes the second Patriarch since the restitution of the Serbian Patriarchate.—*Exchange.*

THAMES RESCUE SCENES.

CRAFT SWAMPED AFTER BOAT RACE.

EIGHT PERSONS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

Several persons, including children, were rescued from the Thames, amid exciting scenes, when a rowing-boat became waterlogged at Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, after the Boat Race yesterday.

About 1.15, when the traffic down stream was at its heaviest, the wash of one of the bigger steamers swamped the boat. The thousands of spectators on the banks saw the boat's plight, and in a few seconds shouts brought half a dozen boats of all sizes—motor craft and steamers—to the spot. where several persons were struggling in the water.

A boy was seen to disappear and then return to the surface. A lucky throw from one of the steamers landed a lifebuoy over his head, and he was rescued after a struggle.

The mishap took place just opposite Barnes police station. All the occupants of the boat were thrown into the river. Seven were picked up by a police launch. The police were unable to account for some time for two, but later found they had been picked up by a private launch and landed further down the river.

Eight of the persons were taken to West London hospital, where two children were detained.

The following were discharged after treatment:—

William Bowerman, 51, of Leconfield Avenue, Barnes.

Rose Bowerman, 43, of the same address.

Bernard Westall, 37, of Woldingham, Surrey.

Thomas Butcher, 42, of Abergele, Denbighshire.

Thomas Sara, 40, of West Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey, and

Daisy Samwell, 36, of Grove Road, Mitcham.

The following were detained but left the hospital later:—

Joan Bowerman, aged 8.

Lorna Westall, aged 5.

Peter Westall, aged 10, and a children's nurse were taken to a hotel near the river.

"At least thirty lifebuoys were bobbing up and down around the people in the water in less than two minutes," an eye-witness said in an interview. "So many steamers came to the rescue that this work was considerably impeded. The steamers were bumping into one another, while the people in the water were floating with the stream in the direction of Barnes Bridge.

"Women appeared to be still in the submerged boat. A man in the meantime had managed to secure a lifebuoy and was floating upstream with this. Then one of the smaller launches, after considerable difficulty, detached itself from the rescuing traffic and got the women aboard. The man was rescued after he had floated two hundred yards upstream.

"The boy appeared to be little the worse for his experience, but the women and the man, who had been considerably longer in the water, were very distressed."

There were eleven persons in the boat.

CITY COUNCILLOR MARRIED.

BRIDE'S PICTURE GOWN.

The wedding took place yesterday in the old City Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, of Mr. Gordon Walker, a member of the Common Council and Miss Irene Youldon, daughter of Mr. Frederick Youldon, last year's president of the City Livery Club, and of Mrs. Youldon.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a picture gown of white panne velvet with a long train to match, embroidered with pearls and edged with antique lace. A narrow filet of orange blossoms secured her tulle veil and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Diana Walker, niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Daphne Wilson wearing long picture frocks of daffodil yellow taffeta with front panels of frilled net and caps of gold ribbon edged with forget-me-nots, walked in front of five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Evelyn Bell, Miss Marjorie Wickes, Miss Wyn Terry, Miss Norah Bidwell, and Miss Betty Dadd. With picture hats of daffodil yellow felt they wore picture dresses of satin to match, and carried bouquets of red and yellow tulips.

The Rev. Arthur Taylor and the Rev. E. T. C. Johnston officiated and Mr. George Simpson was best man.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the Stationers' Hall, and the large number of guests included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, and Countess Heiden, Major Sir William and Lady Coxen, and Sir Percy and Lady Shepherd.

LIEUT. D. W. MACKENDRICK, R.N., AND MISS J. A. STANDISH BALL.

Naval officers formed a guard of honour outside St. Peter's Church, Cranleigh Gardens, yesterday, following the marriage of Lt. Douglas W. MacKendrick, R.N., H.M.S. Argus, only son of Mr. W. P. MacKendrick, late of Bickley, Kent, to Miss Jessie Aisleen Standish Ball, only daughter of Mrs. Ball, of 100, Queen's Gate, S.W., and the late Mr. Thomas J. Ball, of Johannesburg. The Rev. B. F. Simpson officiated, and Lieut. T. C. Robinson, R.N., was best man.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. H. Standish Ball. Her mediæval gown of ivory satin was relieved with diamanté and pearl embroidery, which appeared again on the scalloped train which fell from the waist at the back. A Russian headdress of diamanté, orange blossoms, and pearls secured her tulle veil, and she carried a bouquet of golden yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Patricia and Miss Mary Vestey (children), Miss Sheila MacKendrick, Miss Dorothy MacBean, Miss Irene Bromley, and Miss Margara Bolster. With pretty dresses of golden-coloured lace and chiffon they wore coatees of similar lace, and close-fitting caps of sky blue crinoline straw. They carried sheaves of blue irises and golden roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel. The honeymoon is being spent motoring in the South of England.

DISHONEST BUTLER.

EXAMINING JEWELLERY IN STREET AND THE SEQUEL.

At Bow Street police court yesterday John Hickey, aged 45, a butler, pleaded guilty to stealing three rings, a pearl necklace, note case, £17 in cash, and other property, of the total value of £175, belonging to Mrs. Nicholson, of Arkley Lodge, Barnet. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Det.-Sergts. Henry and Faires saw Hickey in Coventry Street, Leicester Square, examining two diamond rings in a case. They asked if the rings were his property, and he replied, "I am in your hands. I have been a fool."

The Magistrate (Mr. Fry) said that the officers were fortunate in being able to recover £173 worth of jewellery, and they deserved commendation.

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THE B.B.C. RAISE A STORM.

POPULAR ORCHESTRA TO BE DISBANDED.

PROTEST BY 70,000 LISTENERS.

"HIGHLY AUTOCRATIC"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

Indignation is felt by wireless listeners in the Midlands at the B.B.C.'s announcement to-day that Birmingham Studio Orchestra, which for several years has been broadcasting music of a popular nature, is to be disbanded.

As a result, a number of musicians will be unemployed after September next, when their contracts expire, and only during the winter season will Midland listeners hear any orchestrad music from the Midland station.

The B.B.C. intend to replace the studio orchestra by an octet of musicians and also to take more concerts from the City of Birmingham Orchestra.

The negotiations between the B.B.C. and the civic authorities in Birmingham for the placing of the City Orchestra on a permanent basis have broken down, chiefly owing to the B.B.C.'s inability to give the necessary financial support.

The position after September is that the City Orchestra will give additional public concerts, which the B.B.C. will relay from the Midland Regional station, and also occasional concerts from the studio. A few of the studio musicians will join the City Orchestra.

The net result of the change is that there will be more music relayed from London to the Midland Regional station.

At the end of this month a petition is to be sent to the Postmaster-General protesting against the centralisation policy, which will result in the disbandment of the Studio Orchestra. Nearly 70,000 listeners have signed the petition, and Birmingham and Midland M.P.s. will accompany the delegation, which will hand the petition to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Wilfrid Whitely, M.P. for Ladywood, to-day said that the petitioners were assured of wide support from Members of Parliament.

"The attitude of the B.B.C. is highly autocratic," said Mr. J. H. Sextone, organiser of the petition, "and it shows that they are not concerned about the listeners who have so much enjoyed 5GB music. The Studio Orchestra has been extremely popular to wireless listeners on account of the judicious way in which classical and popular music has been mixed."

WEST AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

PROBABLE LABOUR DEFEAT.

PERTH, Saturday.

The latest election returns indicate an anti-Labour victory with a narrow margin. Five results are still in doubt. The Country Party leader, Mr. Thompson, is in a dangerous position, while the Opposition leader, Sir James Mitchell, is regarded as just safe.

The position of the Minister for Lands and Immigration appears to be doubtful, and Mr. Jenkins, the Minister of Local Government, has been defeated.—*Reuter.*

[In the last Parliament the Labour Party had a majority of 4.]

WORST "RAG" IN PARIS.

ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

ALGIERS, Saturday.

As a sequel to one of the worst "rags" ever seen in Paris University, the Congress of the Union of French Students' Associations, which is meeting here, has struck out from the list of members the name of the General Association of Students in Paris.

Riotous scenes occurred at the headquarters of the General Association on March 15. A dispute occurred over the election of the committee of the Students' Association, which was contested on political lines, Right against Left

Several hundreds of unruly youths besieged their comrades in the association's headquarters. Windows were broken, corridors were barricaded, and missiles and corrosive liquids were hurled into the street. The students had at last to be charged and dispersed by the police.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN CANTABS.

GRADUATES' REUNION AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday.

With Dr. J. C. Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, presiding, and Sir William Clark, the British High Commissioner, as chief speaker, the first reunion of Cambridge graduates was held here last night, on the eve of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race.

Sixty former Cantabs attended the meeting, and exchanged greetings by telegraph with Viscount Willingdon, the Governor-General, an old Cambridge cricket captain, who was unable to be present, being away on the Pacific Coast.—*Reuter.*

THE LEANDER CLUB DINNER.

Eighty members of the Leander Club attended the Boat Race dinner, held at the Café Royal on Friday night. Mr. G. E. Rowe presided.

STAFF JOIN IN NIGHT SEARCH.

BATH-ROOM SURPRISE.

An account of an early morning search for a supposed burglar at the house of the Hon. Mrs. Stella Tufton, at Albert Road, St. John's Wood, in which the entire staff of ten servants and police officers joined, was told at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday.

Geo. Reynolds (49), labourer, who was alleged to have been found concealed under a bath at the house, was committed for trial on a charge of burglariously breaking and entering the premises with intent to steal, and of having housebreaking implements in his possession by night.

It was stated that at 1.30 a.m. a pantry boy (Wm. Cairnes, 15) was awakened by a light showing on his face. It came from the larder, through a glass partition. Someone tried his door, which was locked. He lay still and listened, and heard someone go upstairs and then come down again.

He waited for a while, and when he heard the man go upstairs again he jumped out of bed, opened the window and climbed out found two constables, and bought them back to the house. They roused the household and all joined in a search of house and grounds.

Miss Elizabeth Burrows, the lady's maid, went into the bathroom to draw some water, and to her astonishment saw a man peeping from beneath the bath.

THE PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY FOR WHEAT.

Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., Minister of Transport in the late Conservative Government, speaking yesterday at Fordingbridge, said that everyone now realised the gravity of the position of agriculture—except, apparently, the present Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Noel Buxton, who seemed to think there was no cause for alarm.

The fact was that the present Government had no policy for dealing with agriculture, and, so far, had refused to do anything either for farmers or farm-workers. Bounty-fed cereals were pouring into our ports, yet the Government did nothing to check it, either by administrative action, legislation, or denouncing the commercial treaties by which they said their hands were tied. Their attitude, Colonel Ashley said, was one of complete and utter indifference, and all they did was to repeat that "nothing could be done."

Coming to the Conservative policy, Colonel Ashley pointed out that, although Mr. Baldwin had not yet declared his full policy for agriculture, he had revealed the broad lines upon which he would proceed when returned to power. He had promised he would institute a system whereby the farmer would be assured a guaranteed price for all home-grown wheat of milling quality. This would result in the stabilisation of prices, which would be of enormous value to the farmer, and had the support of all sections of the industry. With regard to imported cereals, Mr. Baldwin had promised he would take whatever steps were necessary, whether by prohibition or countervailing duties, to prevent the unfair competition of dumped or bounty-fed oats.

CHESS BY CABLE.

RIVAL TEAMS 3,000 MILES APART.

At 2 o'clock yesterday, six well-known chess players sat down at boards set out in an upper room at the Royal Automobile Club to play an American team, who sat 3,000 miles away in the Willard Hotel at Washington.

Moves made on either side of the Atlantic were sent by cable, repeated on the appropriate boards, and replied to in due course. The contest was for a silver castle known as the Insull trophy. This emblem has been temporarily in the possession of the Londoners, who have in succession beaten New York and Chicago, and had only to defeat Washington to make it their own. The event was really a replay, a similar match last year, in which the Britishers had the upper hand, having been voided by the controlling authority through a technicality.

London had a powerful team of players of international reputation, and there were at the start strong hopes of success. The teams and pairing were:—

LONDON.	WASHINGTON.
F. D. Yates.	G. E. Bishop.
Sir George Thomas.	N. T. Whitaker
R. P. Michell.	N. S. Perkins.
W. Winter.	S. Mlotkowski.
V. Buerger.	I. S. Turover.
E. G. Sergeant.	F. B. Walker.

At the adjournment for dinner something like twenty moves on each side had been made on all boards. Washington then held some advantage on board two, where Sir George Thomas, having failed to take the strongest line in an old variation of the Evans Gambit declined, was in difficulties. The Americans also had a slight pull on board four, Winter being a pawn down without apparent compensation. Other positions were approximately even.

The present score is: London, 1½; Washington, ½.

ONE-WAY TRADE.

FRANCE URGED TO BUY MORE BRITISH GOODS.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Saturday.

A plea that France should take a greater quantity of British goods was put forward at to-night's annual banquet of the Boulogne Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The President of the Boulogne Committee presided, and among those present were Mr. J. Henderson, President of the British Chamber of Commerce; M. Farjeon, Senator of the Pas de Calais; M. Canu, Deputy of Boulogne-sur-Mer; the Mayor of Boulogne, and the President of the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Henderson dwelt on the rôle which the Boulogne Committee could fill in furthering commercial exchanges between Britain and France. He urged France to buy greater quantities of British goods so that Franco-British trade might not become merely a one-way affair.—*Reuter.*

OTTOMAN DEBT.

NO MODIFICATION OF 1928 CONTRACT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Council of the Ottoman Debt has just held an important meeting in Paris. Mr. Stanley Wyatt, the acting president, and M. des Closières, the delegate of the French bondholders, reported the result of their visit to Angora. They had declared to the Turkish Government that they could not hold out any promise of a modification of the contract of 1928 concluded with the bondholders, and emphasised that the engagement entered into by them was indispensable for maintaining certain foreign credits.

Invited by the Turkish Government to examine with it the financial situation the delegates of the Council submitted to the Minister of Finance the first conclusion of their studies by putting forward the suggestion that it should have a foreign financial expert to prepare a plan for the reorganisation of Turkish finances.

Mr. Wyatt and M des Closières will continue their conversations with the Turkish Government in the common interest of Turkey and the bondholders.

MINISTER'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Pensions, arrived in Dublin yesterday from Belfast, accompanied by Sir George Chrystal, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, and Sir Leslie Webb, Director-General of Medical Services.

Shortly after the Minister's arrival he paid a courtesy visit to Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council. To-morrow, Mr. Roberts will meet representatives of the Area Advisory Committee from the Free State, and will also visit two British military hospitals in County Dublin.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES.

The Young Conservatives' Union held their annual general meeting at 25, Kensington Gore, by invitation of Mrs. R. A. Yerburgh.

Miss Fardell presided, and Sir Thomas Inskip was elected chairman, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Victor Warrender. The new office of founder was created, to which Miss Fardell was elected.

SOVIET CHIEFS OF INDUSTRY.

ALL TO BE TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

POLITICIANS NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

BETTER FOOD RATIONS FOR FOREMEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Having investigated conditions in the metal industry, and industries in general, the Bolshevist Party's Central Committee now issues orders that all persons appointed to manage factories must, in future, know something about the technical processes involved. They will also be required to possess administrative ability—that is, they must not be mere politicians.

Within one week the Supreme Council for National Industries must submit a scheme for educating present managers, to give them technical literature and competent instructors. Within three months the education of all managers must be begun. The managers of fifty big metal works must start by May 15.

Faithful non-party people, with technical knowledge and managing ability, may, in future, be appointed to positions of the greatest responsibility.

"Where the Chief Engineer is not a deputy-manager we think he ought to be given this post," the Committee state. Moreover, the main mass of technical specialists must be "politically re-educated and drawn nearer to the party and working classes." To this end engineers' foremen must be given the same privileges as workers in matters of housing and rationing.

At present in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Grosny, and the Don Basin, engineers, in common with all so-called non-manual workers, receive only half the workers' food ration. In all other centres, where by the new order the workers' meat ration is reduced by more than a-half, the engineers will receive the same meat ration as workers, but only half the workers' bread ration.

LORD IVEAGH'S ESTATE.

LIABLE FOR DUTIES IN IRELAND.

The Dublin Supreme Court yesterday allowed the appeal of the Free State Revenue Commissioners from the decision of the High Court that the late Earl of Iveagh was not domiciled in Ireland. The question arose out of a claim for £250,000 against the executors of the estate. A claim for £150,000 legacy duty was also involved.

Lord Iveagh had had a residence in England since 1890, but he had three residences in Ireland, two being in Dublin and one in Galway, which he visited occasionally. The Supreme Court discharged the High Court's order and remitted the case to the Revenue Commission with an instruction that the keeping of a home in a place did not preclude the acquisition of a domicile of choice elsewhere.

The executors were ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

PETER ROBINSON

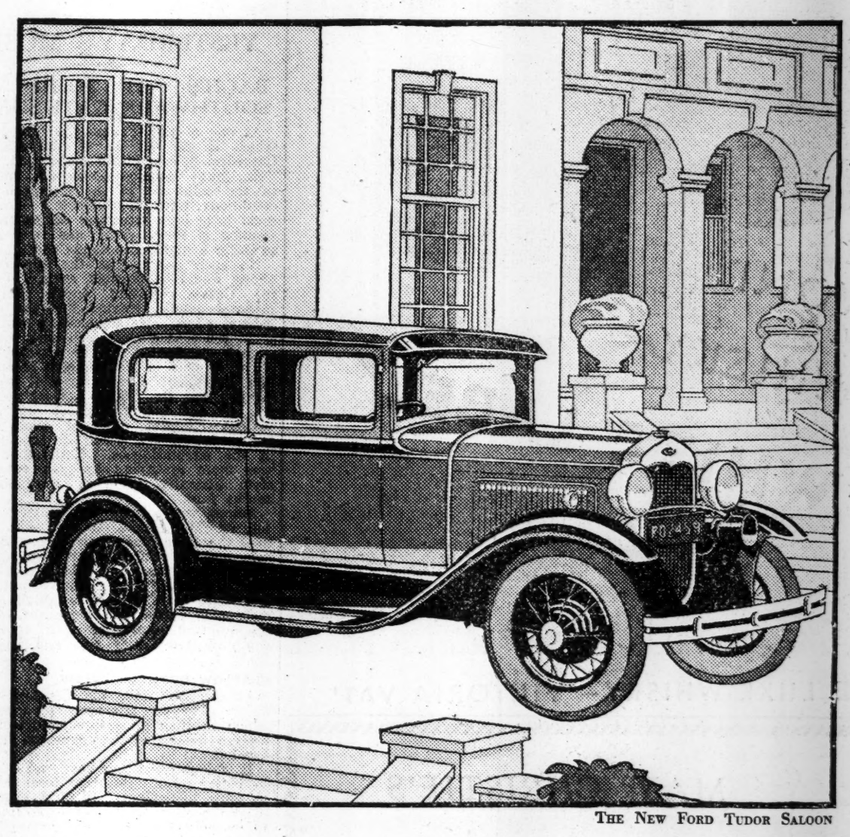
419. TWO-PIECE SUIT of fine Wool Georgette. The Coat has a smart stand collar and is lined throughout with Crêpe de Chine. In sizes to fit medium and full figures. 7 Gns

417. DRESS of Crêpe de Chine or Wool Crêpe with top of contrasting Silk. The bolero makes it suitable for outdoor or indoor wear. Colours: blue and beige; burgundy and stone; green and beige or black and grey. Sizes: S.W. and W. 98/-

418. Attractive TWO-PIECE SUIT with Dress of printed Satin. The Coat, which is of fine Woollen material, has a collar of Summer Fur and is lined with Satin to match the Dress. In a few fashionable colours and in sizes to suit most figures. £13

PETER ROBINSON, LTD., OXFORD STREET and REGENT STREET, W.1.

New Ford Beauty enthusiastically received



THE NEW FORD TUDOR SALOON

FEATURES OF NEW FORD BEAUTY AND COMFORT

All of the new beautiful Ford bodies are finished in a variety of colours with new striping and new streamline moulding. The interiors have more leg room. • All enclosed cars have adjustable front seats. The smaller wheels with larger tyres bring the car closer to the road—increased riding comfort and safety. • The larger mudguards, new deeper radiator and new parabolic head lamps add modern grace and distinction. • The new Rustless Steel radiator shell, head lamps, hub caps, filler cap, scuttle bands and tail lamp will retain their bright gleaming lustre throughout the life of the car. They will not corrode, rust or tarnish in any kind of weather. Their brilliance is permanent—the same bright metal all the way through.

PRICES

Tourer £180. • Tudor Saloon £195.
Coupé £215. • Cabriolet £225.
Fordor Saloon with three windows £225.
De Luxe Fordor with sliding roof £245.
All prices at Works, Manchester.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

NEW Ford beauty was shown throughout Great Britain for the first time last week. Motorists viewed the roomier and lower new bodies, new colours, new streamlines and stripings, new deeper radiator, new larger tyres, new flowing style and distinction. They came, saw and voiced a growing chorus of appreciation.

Take the few moments necessary to go to the nearest Ford dealer's showrooms. Observe for yourself the fresh, new beauty usually reserved for high priced cars, now brought within the reach of everyone.

Remember that outstanding new grace and fashion have been added to Ford durability and economy, at no increase in price. This is Ford policy, to add significant new improvements as quickly as they are made.

The British Ford organization is increasingly realizing its goal: to bring within reach of more and more of the people the modern British made car with unusual performance, truly restful comfort, dependability that endures—value far above the price.

Now, the addition of new beauty and distinction represents a further Ford achievement on behalf of safe, enjoyable motoring. Take the time to study the new Ford cars.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, London & Manchester

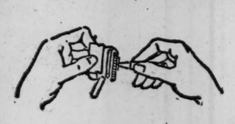
A QUICKER, EASIER SHAVE

The new improved "Valet" Razor can be stropped, used, cleaned and put away in marvellously quick time.

A CLOSER, CLEANER SHAVE

because the super-keen "Valet" blade has an edge which is perfect—the result of twenty years' experience and research.

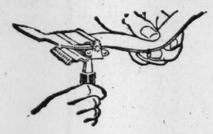
A SIX SECOND BLADE CHANGE



Fitting a new blade is as simple as can be. Just like putting a key into a lock. Nothing to take apart.

THE SELF STROPPING "VALET"

The new improved "Valet" Safety Razor which has its own stropping device contained in the head of the razor itself.



Any barber will tell you that a razor must be stropped for every shave. You can strop a "Valet" Razor perfectly in six seconds, without even removing the blade.

"VALET"
Auto Strop
Safety Razor

BRITISH MADE

Obtainable everywhere at prices to suit all pockets —from the 2/6 utility set to the embellished and fully-equipped travelling set which costs 45/-.

THE AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., LTD., 197-207 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

ALSO THE DE LUXE WHISKY—'VICTORIA VAT'

PRIZES FOR EASTER HOLIDAY SNAPS

MAY CHRISTIE'S *new serial* "JANE STEPS OUT"

SEE TO-MORROW'S

DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE BEST PICTURES

EXPLOITING WAR CRIPPLES.

RIOTOUS SCENES IN BUCHAREST.

FIREMEN'S HOSE TO AID POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

The violent campaign of the Liberals to overthrow the Maniu Government is assuming ever acuter forms. The latest is the exploiting in party interests of war cripples, who are being incited by the Liberals to have street demonstrations for increased pensions and other privileges

Yesterday a big demonstration staged was forbidden by the police, and a military cordon was placed around public buildings. Agents-provocateurs succeeded in bringing out several hundred blind, crippled men, who were placed in the front rank of the crowd, which demonstrated, despite the police prohibition, for free railway passes for war cripples. Military police finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd without the use of firearms.

Twenty-eight arrests were made. Bucharest to-day is in a state of great excitement. Popular feeling condemns the Liberal tactics.

POLICE ATTACKED.

VIOLENT COMBAT WITH SHELL-SHOCKED MEN.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The Hungarian Nationalist newspaper "Magyarsag" publishes a sensational telephone message from its Bucharest correspondent, according to which the Rumanian authorities are trying to minimise the seriousness of yesterday's demonstration. According to him, 7,000 war cripples marched from their congress shouting "We'll see the boy King Michael. We'll see the Regency." A military cordon barred the route to the palace, whereupon, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, thousands of war cripples flung themselves to the ground in the main street of the capital, the Calea Vitoriei, and refused to move. Many shell-shocked cripples lost their self-control, and began a mad attack on the police, who suffered many casualties. The fire brigade were summoned and endeavoured in vain to wash away the prone cripples from the streets. Finally, the gendarmes charged, using there rifle-butts against the cripples, twenty of whom were injured, four seriously. Two died during the night. To-day, many arrests of inciters to disorders were made, including the leader of the War Cripples' Union, the crippled Colonel Zaboreanu. Many students, members of the Avarescu Party, are among the arrested.

IMITATING THE BOAT RACE.

BOYS' ESCAPADE ON WINDERMERE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

KENDAL, Saturday.

Two boys, who were found hanging on to an overturned boat on Lake Windermere this morning, told John Atkinson, boat proprietor, of Windermere, that they were playing at Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

The lake was very choppy and deserted, but fortunately for the boys Atkinson was rowing across it to get some new oars when he noticed them. The boys had been in the water some time, and were shivering with cold. Their story was that they had seen collapsible boats on the screen at the kinema and decided to make one and launch it on Boat Race day.

They carried the boat down to the lake and launched it before breakfast, and set out to row round Belle Isle. When in deep water something went wrong, and the frail craft capsized. The boat was manufactured of canvas stretched on struts, and the boys had also made a sort of canoe paddles.

The boys' chief concern on being landed was to keep their escapade from the knowledge of their parents.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

BACH'S "ST JOHN" AT SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

As one of the services the promotion of which is the concern of the Southwark Cathedral Special Music Association, Bach's "St. John" Passion music was performed in the cathedral in the afternoon. The conditions were approximately those that must have been visualised during the composition of these works, and were such as to foster a highly devotional effect.

No such analysis as the concert room allows would be possible, even if desirable, for Gothic vaulting draws away and mellows details, leaving but the sum of general effect. Nevertheless, a skilled ear could tell that all was well with the choir, slightly augmented for the occasion.

The support of a contingent of the London Symphony Orchestra told just sufficiently; and Dr. Edgar T. Cook's direction was of the highly discreet order. The various chorales produced their characteristic impression, which we should expect in the circumstances. Nothing, however, was more gratifying than the change of style instantly made in the descriptive chorus work.

Among the soloists the heaviest burden fell on Mr. Stuart Wilson, who dramatised the Evangelist's narrative with admirable incision, and was ably supported by the *continuo*, played on the piano by Miss Jean Hamilton. Mr. Arthur Cranmer and Mr. Keith Falkner took the other principal male-voice parts with eloquence, and the soprano and alto arias were competently sung by Miss Lesley Duff and Miss Hilda Rickard.

GLASGOW ORPHEUS CHOIR.

At Queen's Hall, the Glasgow Orpheus Choir gave an afternoon programme, in which Scottish music predominated, to the evident delight of the numerous friends in London.

It is doubtful if they have ever been heard in better form. But that form is inclined to grow meticulous. It must ever be the ideal of a choir, as it is of a solo interpreter, to reconcile the lyrical and musical outlines —to know when to give value to the one, when to the other: or to both, where the miracle visits the composer, and they coincide.

The Glasgow choir is drilled to such a point that it is seemingly impossible for them to sing three words without stressing one of them, and the multiplicity of accents can reach a point where they cloud instead of clarifying the issue. But their technique and response are undeniably remarkable. Mr. Hugh S. Robertson conducted.

JAN SMETERLIN.

At Wigmore Hall Jan Smeterlin's piano recital proved that his technique remains above reproach. In the fifteen "Eroica" Variations of Beethoven the execution was practically without fault, but the breadth of the music was somehow not quite fully indicated.

Schumann's "Kreisleriana" was full of colour, and of contrast so piquant as to approach flippancy at times. Two Mazurkas by Szymanowski, played for the first time in England, and dedicated to the pianist, comprised a series of staccato chords, *fff* and *ppp* by turns, and were not devoid of a certain "jazzy" effect.

H.F.

PARROT DISEASE AGAIN.

NEW OUTBREAK IN HAMBURG.

DESTRUCTION OF 140 BIRDS.

ZOO DECLINES GIFT FROM AUSTRALIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

It seemed that parrot disease had died out in Hamburg, no fresh case having been reported for two weeks. There is now a serious recrudescence.

Four members of one Hamburg family had to be removed to hospital last week with all the symptoms of the disease. The mother has now succumbed.

Several veterinary surgeons, who had been charged with the task of controlling the import of parrots and of examining parrots offered for sale in shops, have also contracted the disease. One or two of them, it has been ascertained, have been infected by parrots that had been in possession of a zoological dealer for a very considerable time.

Hamburg Board of Health has now decided to kill all parrots in quarantine. Already 140 have been executed.

A consignment of Australian parrots has just arrived for the Hamburg Zoological Gardens as a present from a German living in Australia. Although the disease has not yet manifested itself in Australian parrots, the directors of the Zoological Gardens have considered it advisable to send all the birds back to their own country.

DEFAULTING BANK ROBBED.

HOW PEASANTS GOT REPAYMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

Primitive methods succeeded in procuring for two Transylvanian peasants the money which they had deposited in a bank which had failed.

The two men had each a deposit of 20,000 lei (£8,000) in the Swabian Bank at Timiscara, which failed some time ago. Yesterday morning they demanded repayment from the cashier engaged on clearing up the bank's affairs, but were told that according to the law payment was impossible, as the bank was in liquidation.

The men, understanding quite simply that here was a man who had taken their money some years before under a promise to safeguard it and now refused to pay it back, drew long knives from their pockets and seized the cashier by the arms, offering him the alternative of a knife in his heart or paying the money across the counter. The cashier, who was alone for the moment, chose the latter, and paid out the peasants, who bowed politely and withdrew.

The two peasants are to be summoned for threatening serious bodily injury, but the bank is in a quandary as to how to force them to return money which they deposited and of which they merely secured repayment.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

SPECIAL RECITALS AT EASTER.

The Hyde Park Carillon will resume its musical sway over London on Good Friday. This beautiful carillon, which will be erected permanently in Wellington, New Zealand's capital, as that city's war memorial, was placed temporarily in Hyde Park last January through the initiative of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, with the co-operation of the New Zealand Government and H.M. Office of Works.

Numerous inquiries have been received for information concerning the resumption of recitals, and in response to the widespread public demand, successful efforts have been made to extend the time the carillon may remain in Hyde Park until the end of May.

Special programmes, including sacred music and popular hymns for Good Friday, are being prepared, and, apart from the Easter festival, special recitals are also being arranged for Colonials and the public generally on Friday, April 25, Anzac Day, when large numbers of Australians and New Zealanders in London will visit the carillon following on a service at the Church of St. Clement Dane, and the depositing of wreaths at the Cenotaph by the High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand.

On May 3 a special recital will be given for London's blind in association with the Greater London Fund for the Blind, of which the Lord Mayor of London is the president, and Capt. Sir Beachcroft-Towse, the blind V.C., the vice-president. Another special recital is being arranged that will have a particular appeal to children, details of which will be announced later.

When the recitals are resumed on Good Friday, Mr. Clifford Ball, the well-known Bournville carillonneur, will once again be at the clavier.

ON AND OFF.

STEAMER'S ADVENTURE IN CHANNEL FOG.

Steaming up Channel in a very thick fog about eleven o'clock on Friday night, the Belgian coasting steamer Deerhound (440 tons) strandeo on a marsh, one and a-half miles west of Dungeness, at high tide. The Dover tug Lady Brassey went to her assistance. The crew stated that they were slowly making their way up Channel when the Deerhound suddenly bumped and stopped.

The Deerhound six hours later refloated and proceeded undamaged towards Dover. She was bound from Zeebrugge to Boston, Lincolnshire, whence she sailed earlier in the month. Offers of assistance were refused by the captain as the vessel was in no danger.

WOMEN POLITICIANS.

POPULAR INSTRUCTIONAL ADDRESSES.

Arrangements have been made by the Headquarters of the Conservative and Unionist Party for a morning, afternoon and evening series of popular addresses to be given, by well-known lecturers, to women interested in current political problems. The lecture room of the Ladies' Carlton Club, 4, Grosvenor Place, W., has been placed at the disposal of the organisers for the morning and afternoon lectures. Those given in the evening will be held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The morning lectures will be given on Wednesdays at 11.15 a.m., commencing on April 30, and in the afternoon on successive Mondays, at 3 p.m., commencing April 28. The evening lectures will be held on Thursdays at 6 p.m., commencing May 1.

The lectures will be followed by discussions. To cover the expenses of printing and postage a nominal charge of 2s. 6d. for the whole of each series will be made, or admission to any of the lectures can be obtained by payment of 1s. at the door. Full particulars and application forms are obtainable from Miss Wadsworth, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

PRINCE TO FLY TO KHARTUM.

MEETING WITH SON OF OLD ENEMY.

GORDON MEMORY.

KHARTUM, Saturday.

Khartum is awaiting the Prince of Wales's arrival to-morrow by air with the keenest anticipation. The river steamer Omdourman arrived at 8.15 this morning at Malakal, where the Royal party will transfer early to-morrow to about a dozen R.A.F. aeroplanes, which will bear them for the remaining 400 miles to the capital of the Sudan.

Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General, and members of his Council, will go to the aerodrome just outside the city to greet the Prince on his arrival, but the reception will be quite informal. The Royal party will then drive straight to the historic palace on the banks of the Blue Nile, where they will be housed.

GORDON'S DEATH.

How long the Prince will stay is uncertain, but a reception for a number of native notables has been arranged for Monday morning. Those who have been invited to meet the Prince include Sir Abdel Bahman el Mahdi, the eldest living son of the famous leader of the Sudanese Dervishes who killed Gordon on the steps of Khartum Palace in 1885, when they captured the town, after a desperate siege, two days before the British relief force arrived.

Another guest will be Sir Sayed Ali el Merghani, who claims to be a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed. El Mahdi is head of a great religious sect in the Southern Sudan, and El Merghani is head of an equally important sect in the northern part of the country.

By travelling by air the Prince has certainly chosen the coolest method of reaching the capital. The heat on the ground is terrific, and for the past few days the city has been sweltering in temperatures of over 110 in the shade.—*Reuter.*

ROMAN FINDS IN COTSWOLDS.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT CHEDWORTH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHELTENHAM, Saturday.

Is there a second and larger Roman villa at Chedworth? Mr. Key, history master at Cheltenham Grammar School, thinks there may be, and with a party of VI. Form boys from the school, he is camping in a valley near by and making excavations.

This spot attracted the interested attention of Mr. Sinclair Baddeley about four years ago, when a labourer inadvertently disinterred various Roman objects, amongst which was a tile marked with the name "Arveri," a British King who reigned before the Roman occupation.

Mr. Baddeley is stated to have expressed his opinion that this spot is the site of a villa larger and more important than the existing one. It may have been a residence of King Arveri himself.

Mr. Key and the boys have already made several exciting finds, including a small but good example of Samian ware (the best type of Roman pottery), grooved tiles obviously forming part of a pipe, and a piece of tile engraved with the letter V. Roman mortar, and both combed and plain tiles of terra-cotta and limestone, have been turned up in large quantities, the local stone quarried just above the boys' camp apparently having been used as a foundation for the terra-cotta tiles. Each piece, after being carefully washed or cleaned, is returned to its original place, in order to convey, as far as possible, an accurate idea of the whole.

It is early yet to gauge the success of this enterprise, which should add considerably to Chedworth's importance as a repository of hidden archæological treasure.

WHALING INDUSTRY.

NEW RESTRICTIONS TO BE IMPOSED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

It is stated there is every probability of a unanimous recommendation by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, which has been in session here for some days, for uniform legislation among the maritime countries concerned in the whaling industry designed to restrict the killing of whales and for the adequate protection of cows and calves and immature whales.

Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) is the Chairman of the Committee, on which are representatives and experts of the Dominions, the United States, France, Japan, Norway and Portugal.

There have been various forms of protection applied to the industry by individual countries, but it has become obvious that if conservation is to be attained, joint international action must ensue. The main trouble arises from the operations of indiscriminate "pelagic whaling" where "mother-ships" go to sea and extract the oil and otherwise treat commercial parts of the whale while on the high seas, without being subject to territorial or national rights.

The Committee, I am informed, paid a compliment to the useful work which the British equipped research ships, Discovery I. and Discovery II have done in obtaining data in connection with the fields and habits of the whale.

It is understood a system of licences for ships engaged in the industry will form the basis of the restrictive regulations to be recommended by the committee.

GALLANT RESCUE EFFORTS.

YOUNG MAN AND CONSTABLE PLUNGE INTO RIVER.

Unsuccessful attempts to rescue a woman from the Thames near Westminster Bridge were yesterday made by Police-Constable Jacoby and a young man named John Holmes, who dived into the river. Holmes was taken from the river in an exhausted condition, and was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital suffering from shock as the result of his immersion.

The woman was subsequently taken from the river by the crew of a tug. Artificial respiration failed to revive her.

INJURED BY NON-STOP CAR.

Scotland Yard officers were engaged yesterday assisting the Brentford Police to find an Austin Seven car which, it is stated, ran over a man on Friday night in Brentford, and did not stop. The injured man was Robert Grant, of Albany Road, Brentford, and he had already been knocked down by a motor-cycle, and was lying in the road when the car passed over him.

Grant is in Brentford Hospital, suffering from a wound at the back of the head, concussion, and severe abrasions.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 30.

PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE TWO-PIECE

The Gown has long sleeves and is designed with the new adjustable hip line. The unlined Coat of a becoming length also has long sleeves. In the newest colourings.

PRICE 10½ gns.

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in heavy Georgette over Crepe-de-Chine Slip. Designed with becoming bolero on the bodice and cape at back edged with thick silk hand-knotted fringe which is also carried out on the skirt. In Black, Navy, Grey, Beige.

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DISTINCTIVE TWO-PIECE

Gown over good Crepe-de-Chine Slip in heavy quality Georgette. The Gown is designed with long tight-fitting sleeves and has a series of deeply tucked pleats at hem. The sleeved Coat of the new length is finished with rows of corresponding tucks. In Black and a few exclusive shades.

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CHILD'S WASHING FROCK, with Knickers to match, in Cotton on White ground with bright colourings; collar and binds of white pique with stitchings of colour to tone. In sizes 24, 26, and 30 inches. In size 36 ins. PRICE **24/9**
Rising 2/ each size.

GIRL'S FROCK in Cretonne. The full skirt is gathered on to a pointed bodice, and above is a narrow belt. The collar is of white linen. On Navy ground pattern of with flowers of Cherry and Turquoise blue In sizes 36, 38, and 40 inches. PRICE, all sizes **35/9**

ATTRACTIVE FROCK for Sports wear, in Washing Silk: cut on long lines and belted to form waistline; stitched collar and slotted tie: the pleats in skirt giving ample freedom of movement. In shades of Daffodil, Blush Pink, and Vanice Blue. Size 37 ins. PRICE **69/6**
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TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLE for Young Ladies in reliable soft weight Tweeds for early Spring wear; one-piece frock with shaped hip yoke and pleated skirt; neck piped self colour; three-quarter length coat with shirred scarf of neutral shade to tone. PRICE **8½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

TOTALISATOR IN USE FOR FIRST TIME AT BAR MEETING.

LARGE ATTENDANCES AND KEEN RIDING

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

KIMBLE, Saturday.

By misfortune two events of peculiar attraction to sportsmen, judges and lawyers, the Boat Race and the Bar Point-to-Point meeting at Kimble, Buckinghamshire, were fixed for the same day, and the effect was seen in the attendance at the latter function though it was not serious. In spite of the clashing of dates, a few were able by dint of great activity, to witness the boat race and then motor down to Kimble.

The Bar Point-to-Point is held in association with various hunts, and since the first meeting took place at Coombe, in 1895, the venue has frequently been changed.

This was the first meeting to be held in the country of the Berkley hounds and the old Berks Stag Hunt. The course was a particularly good one, visible to spectators throughout. Rain had softened the ground during the night, but sunshine and a gentle breeze removed all cause of complaint.

The judicial element was strong on the official side. Mr. Justice Rowlatt (president of the Pegasus Club) who organised the meeting, Lord Darling, Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Roche, who himself rode and won a race at Edenbridge in 1922, and His Honour Judge Sturges were among the stewards and Lord Trevethin a former Lord Chief Justice and His Honour Judge Farrant were the judges.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Besides these there were present Lord and Lady Hailsham, Mr. Justice Finlay, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. Justice Hawke, and Mr. Justice Bateson, and, among distinguished laymen, Mr. Eino Walikangas and Mr. Aaro Pakaslahti, respectively Counsellor and Attaché of the Finnish Legation.

The Bar was well represented, one of its best-known members being Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., who, with his late father, Mr. Justice Grantham, was prominent in founding the Pegasus Club.

Mr. Justice Wright was the only judge to enter a horse on this occasion, and His Honour Roope Reeve, K.C., the only judge to ride one. The latter did not succeed in adding to the ten wins at previous meetings standing to his credit.

Mr. W. P. Doyle, the rider of Mr. Justice Wright's horse, which was entered for the Bar Heavyweight Race of 3½ miles, fell at one of the jumps, but was not seriously hurt.

For the first time at a Bar Point-to-Point meeting the totalisator was used. Results:—

1.15.—HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE RACE.—Kilcarty (Capt. A. H. Ferguson) (Owner), 1; I Like That (Major E. J. Speed) (Owner), 2; Gillcown Lass (Sir John Carew Pole) (Owner), 3.
Also ran: Last Craft, Lauder, Bognor, Tango VIII., Caviar IV.
Betting.—7 to 4 on I Like That, 5 to 2 agst Kilcarty, 7 to 1 Last Craft, Lauder, 10 to 1 others.

1.45.—BAR HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Rainy Weather (Mr. G. R. D. Shaw) (Owner), 1; King of Hearts (Sir John E. Mitchell) (His Hon. Judge Roope Reeve K.C.), 2; Annie Rooney (Mr. S. J. R. Bucknill) (Owner) 3.
Also ran: Ginger John Peel, Malmesbury.
Betting.—Evens John Peel, 3 to 1 agst King of Hearts, 5 to 1 Ginger, 8 to 1 Rainy Weather, Malmesbury, 10 to 1 Annie Rooney.

2.15.—BOODLE'S CLUB RACE.—Irish Flight (Mr. R. J. Norbury (Owner), 1; Chime (Sir M. R. Burrell) (Mr. P. E. Burrell), 2; Roulette IV. (Mr. M. R. Soames) (Owner), 3.
Also ran: Tally Ho Black Maria.
Betting.—6 to 4 agst Chime, 5 to 2 Black Maria, Irish Flight, 8 to 1 others.

3.0.—NOMINATION (OPEN) RACE (PEGASUS CLUB CHALLENGE CUP).—Joker XII. (Lady Currie) (Capt. Spooner), 1; Holmes (Mr. E. Tyrwhitt-Drake) (Major H. M. Wilson), 2; Fairy Sunbeam (Mr. ... Gilmour White) (Owner), 3.
Also ran: Doss White Light, Middle Ages, Knowlton Hazel Tree, Top Thorne, Regina, Quicksilver IV., The Squeaker, Punchinello, Angel II., Tony Hoop Bachelor John, Binjimin, Rocketter II. Williamscote, Grey War Toll, Phil.
Betting.—11 to 10 on Joker XII., 4 to 1 agst Doss, Knowlton Punchinello, 5 to 1 Middle Ages, 8 to 1 Holmes Regina, 100 to 6 others.

3.30.—BAR LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Caviare III. (Mr. W. P. Doyle) (Owner), 1; Marigold (Sir J. E. Mitchell) (His Honour Judge Roope Reeve, K.C.), 2. Only two finished.
Also ran: Sol Agar.
Betting.—4 to 1 on Caviare III., 3 to 1 agst Marigold, 8 to 1 Agar 10 to 1 Sol.

4.15.—FARMERS' OPEN NOMINATION RACE.—Rose Marie (Messrs. Buckmaster and Gregory) (Mr. C. C. Beechener), 1; Tregenna (Mr. T. B. Maclean) (Owner), 2; Craigielea II. (Mr. A. C. Kilpatrick) (Owner), 3.
Also ran: Jack Anthony, Rambling Boy, Flyaway, Flying Plane, Mosstoi, Credo.
Betting.—Evens Rose Marie, 6 to 4 agst Tregenna, 4 to 1 Credo, 6 to 1 Craigielea II., Flying Plane, 10 to 1 Jack Anthony, 100 to 6 others.

CHIDDINGFOLD HUNT.

CLOSE FINISHES DESPITE HEAVY GOING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHIDDINGFOLD, Saturday.

Heavy rainfall during the earlier part of the day created a disappointing prospect for the Chiddingfold Hunt Point-to-Point races at Knowle, Cranleigh, to-day. The going was consequently heavy, and presented some difficulty to the riders. Rain fell intermittently during the afternoon, but the weather cleared for the latter part of the meeting. A large crowd attended. The course was over three and a-half miles of typical hunting country. There were close finishes in the Master's Nomination Open Race and the Chiddingfold and Adjacent Hunts Farmers' Race. No serious falls occurred, although there were one or two spills at the jumps. A Totalisator was in operation for the first time and proved popular.

Earl Winterton, M.P., was judge; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Watson, starter; and Mr. C. C. Naumann and Mr. F. G. Yalden Knowles, joint secretaries. Results:—

MEMBERS' WELTER-WEIGHT RACE.—Magnum (Mr. C. C. Naumann) (Owner), 1; Spanker (Mr. E. B. A. Rose), 2; The General (Mr. G. C. Llewelyn), 3.
MASTERS' NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Gay Gris (Mr. P. Crosthwaite) (Owner) 1; Blue Smoke (Mr. G. S. Poole) (Owner), 2; Peggy Drinmore (Captain G. C. P. Paul) (Owner), 3.
MEMBERS' LIGHTWEIGHT RACE.—Alert (Mr. W. R. Norman) (Owner), 1; Honourable (Miss Body) (Captain J. Starling), 2; Bay Rhum (Mr. H. A. V. Elliott) (Owner), 3.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, ALDERSHOT, 2ND DIVISIONAL TEAM RACE.—Grey Surprise (Captain E. B. de Fonblanque, 3rd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery) (Owner) 1; Ismet (Mr. W. L. Newell, 10th Field Brigade Royal Artillery) (Owner), 2; Bachelor Boy (Captain E. D. Carruthers, 13th Field Brigade Royal Artillery) Mr. P. de Haveland), 3.
ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Hectic Lad (Mr. E. A. Calvert) (Owner), 1; Silver Lane (Mr. J. D. Young) (Owner), 2; Peppermint (Mr. C. R. Egerton) (Owner), 3.
CHIDDINGFOLD AND ADJACENT HUNTS' FARMERS' RACE.—Twinkle (Mr. A. J. Garlick) (Mr. R. Price), 1; Flashlight (Mr. R. E. Myram) (Owner), 2; Bush Buck (Mrs. H. K. Keeling) (Mr. P. Crosthwaite), 3.
CHIDDINGFOLD FARMERS' CUP.—Lady Gay (Mr. R. Huxtable) (Owner).

MENDIP HUNT.

THREE RIDERS THROWN AND INJURED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WELLS, Saturday.

Mendip Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held at Chewton Mendip to-day. There was a large attendance, and the number of entries was in excess of the previous years.

There were three accidents. In the second race, Mr. C. Hobhouse was thrown, and was taken home suffering from concussion. In the fourth race Mr. Norman Richards dislocated his collar-bone, and in the final race Mr. C. Crossman broke his collar-bone. Results:—

MEMBERS' AND SUBSCRIBERS' RACE (for Silver Cup presented by the Joint Masters).—Mr. R. Glanville's Maggie Mac (Owner), 1; Mr. R. A. Hobhouse's Free State (Mr. Money Coutts), 2; Capt. T. Rigby's Nory, 3.
ROYAL WILTS YEOMANRY AND NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY TEAM RACE.—Capt. O. Thynne's Mustard Pot (Owner), 1; Major the Hon. E. Long's Red Queen (Owner), 2. The handicap was: Royal Wilts, 20; North Somerset, 15. The Challenge Cup, presented by the Commanding Officers, was won by the Royal Wilts.
NOMINATION OPEN RACE (for Silver Cup presented by Mr. H. A. Tiarks, M.F.H.).—Mr. T. J. Burrowes's Rickardstown, 1; Mr. E. I. F. Merring's Mary Court, 2. Lord Westmoreland's Munster, 3.
ADJACENT HUNTS' FARMERS' RACE for the Auctioneers' Cup.—Knighthaven (F. J. Nicholl) (Capt. MacMullin), 1; Velardo (J. H. Rymer) (owner) and Hamlet (E. G. Dorset) (L. Dorset), dead-heat.
ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE for Silver Cup (presented by Col. A. H. Yatman, D.S.O.).—Somerton (E. J. H. Merring) (owner), 1; Warm Lane (Lt.-Col. C. E. Turner) (B. H. Turner), 2; Myrock (A. Amesbury) (owner), 3. Exciting finish. Nine ran.
FARMERS' RACE for the Ladies' Cup.—Bettilla (T. W. Adlam) (owner), 1; Trelawney (Mrs. C. Crossman) (C. Crossman), 2; Nanette (T. G. Killen) (owner), 3.

HURSLEY HUNT.

A FINE COURSE WITH 21 JUMPS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOUTH LYNCH, Saturday.

The Hursley Hunt Point-to-Point races took place to-day at Barry Down, South Lynch, five miles from Winchester. It was a three-and-half miles course, with twenty-one jumps, including two doubles. Rain fell heavily in the morning, but the weather cleared in the afternoon, and there was a large company present. The going was a little greasy, but the sport was good. Results:—

HURSLEY HUNT CUP.—Contessa (Capt. Alistair Cooper) (P. Night), 1; Ben (Mr. T. H. Barnes) (R. Barnes), 2. Three ran. Won by half-length.
ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Spring Date (Sir William Mount) (owner), 1; A. 30 (Mr. M. H. E. Lope) (owner), 2; Amigo (Major Gordon Dill) (owner), 3. Sixteen ran. Won by a neck.
NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Edomite (Mr. H. Bile) (owner), 1; Palais Royal (Mr. A. G. Martyr) (owner), 2; Red Ronald (Mr. A. B. Thompson) (W. Thompson), 3. Twelve ran. Won by three lengths.
HURSLEY HUNT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Black Cat (Mr. W. Hogan) (L. Hogan), 1; Guinea (Capt. Alistair-Cooper) (Mr. Martingale), 2; Badger (Mr. A. W. Hewitt) (owner), 3. Six ran. Won by three lengths.
LADIES' ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Limerick XII. (Mr. T. H. Barnes) (Miss Joan Barnes), 1; Sonna (Miss Ethleen Chapman) (owner), 2; The General (Capt. C. B. Petre) (Mrs. Fawcett), 3. Eight ran. Won by three lengths.
ADJACENT HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Christmas Dolly (Mr. W. Burry) (owner), 1; New Coin (Mr. W. Hogan) (L. Hogan), 2. Eight ran. Won by two lengths.

HURWORTH HUNT.

KEEN RACING AMONG WOMEN RIDERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NORTHALLERTON, Saturday.

Excellent sport was witnessed at Hurworth Hunt Point-to-Point races at Ingleby Cross to-day. There were 3,000 spectators.

The Hon. Mrs. W. V. Beatty, daughter of Lord Southampton, repeated her victory at the Bedale Hunt races, and her Bubbling Over was again placed ahead of Miss Hogg's June after a fine race, in which the Hon. Mrs. Beatty led from the start. The totalisator was in use. Results:—

HURWORTH HUNT MEMBERS' RACE.—Mr. R. S. Stancliffe's Crowberry (Mr. Usher), 1; Mr. J. J. Emerson's Whorlton Heather (Foster Hall), 2; Mr. J. M. Barwick's Princess Maude (Owner), 3.
Also ran: Mr. C. M. Ropner's Glenlivet, Mr. A. Dorman's Swallow, The Hon. C. Fitzroy's Letton, Mr. C. Hutton's Jasper. Won by 20 lengths
ADJACENT HUNT LADIES' RACE.—The Hon. Mrs. W. V. Beatty's Bubbling Over (Zetland) (Owner), 1; Miss E. A. S. Hogg's June (York and Ainsty) (Owner), 2; Mrs. P. Pease's Rangoon (Zetland) (Owner), 3. Won by 1 length.
Also ran: Miss N. Jevons' Disappear and Mr. J. Bell's Handy.
NOMINATION RACE.—Mrs. R. S. S. Stancliffe's Scotch Corner (Hurworth) (E. Smith), 1; Sir Digby Warren's Sneeze (Middleton) (Owner), 2; Capt. Sterling Stuart's Valentine VIII. (Bedale) (Owner), 3. Won by half a length.
ADJACENT HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. J. W. Thompson's Hardwick (Bedale) (F. C. Thompson), 1; R. Bowling's Duns (Bedale) (F. Turnbull Kune), 2; R. Bowling's High Queen (Bedale) (Owner), 3. Won by 1½ lengths.
HURWORTH HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. W. Lancaster's John Crop (Capt. Kerr), 1; The Misses M. and L. Walker's Little Gem (W. Walker), 2; Mr. J. R. Hugild's All Ginger (W. Hugild), 3. Easy victory

LUDLOW HUNT.

EXCELLENT STANDARD OF RACING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LUDLOW, Saturday.

Despite threatening weather, a large crowd attended the Ludlow Hunt Point-to-Point meeting at Petchfield to-day. The going was slightly heavy, but the racing throughout maintained a splendid standard. Results:—

SUBSCRIBERS' RACE.—Poli Oli (Lt.-Col. E. D. Kennedy) (Mr. D. Kennedy), 1; Gold Bee (Mr. J. P. Jackson) (Mr. C. T. Jackson), 2; Acton (Mr. W. Tanner) (Mr. R. Tanner), 3.
NOMINATION RACE.—Red Handstone (Mr. W. L. Moore) (Mr. C. Evans), 1; Silver Fire (Mr. Charles Tonge) (Capt. Dennis), 2; Bela (Mrs. Holland Martin) (Owner), 3.
ADJACENT HUNTS' MAIDEN FARMERS' RACE.—Lochbroom (Mr. G. P. Ballard) (Mr. G. Ballard), 1; Jane (Mr. C. K. Twinberrow) (Owner), 2; Fox Trot (Mr. V. R. Bishop) (Owner), 3.
ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Virginia (Mr. H. N. Edwards) (Mr. J. Gittins), 1; Crawnoglass (Mr. S. Adams) (Mr. T. Dorrell), 2; Brown Scout (Mr. H. Sumness) (Mr. R. Pitt), 3.
LUDLOW HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Bury Star (Mr. J. P. Gittins) (Mr. G. B. Gittins), 1; Farmer's Boy (Mr. A. H. Brown) (Mr. R. Kirkby), 2; Irish Bay (Mr. W. H. G. Hide) (Owner), 3.

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

OVER A MILLION PERSONS CHARGEABLE.

The number of persons in England and Wales in receipt of Poor Law relief in their own homes last February was 489,600 more than in the corresponding month of 1914.

According to a Ministry of Health return published yesterday, the figures were 868,700 last February and 379,100 in February, 1914.

Unemployment was the main cause of relief in 248,700 cases this year, and the total figures show a decrease of 1,700 compared with those for January. The total does not, however, include 12,500 persons who had medical relief in their own homes.

The average amount of outdoor relief given per person was 5s. 11d in February, 1930, and 2s. 6d. in February, 1914. If allowance were made for the increase in the cost of living (taken as 164 in February, 1930, as against 100 in February, 1914), the first mentioned figure would become approximately 3s. 7d.

Persons in receipt of institutional relief numbered 226,000 in February, 1930, compared with 265,900 in the same month of 1914, a decrease of 39,900.

WHISKY FOR BRONCHITIS.

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Bernard Campion, the magistrate, at Lambeth yesterday, when told that a doctor had ordered a woman suffering from bronchitis to drink whisky. "No doctor outside a lunatic asylum would advise whisky for bronchitis," he added.

MOTOR MATTERS.

THE HOLIDAY WEEK.

DRIVING FAULTS.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The holiday week has started, and every one is making plans for Easter. Summer Time is in force, and every prospect is pleasant, except one—the introduction of the Budget to-morrow. But let us think not of such unpleasant matters, but concentrate on enjoying a proper motoring holiday.

Summer Time comes at a most satisfactory period of the year, and its encouragement of increased motoring will be very marked. To-day the sun sets at 7.52 p.m. Greenwich time. Add one hour for Summer Time and another for lighting-up time, and we find that there will be no need to light our lamps until 9.52 p.m., or as near ten o'clock as does not matter.

So early in the year, however, the extended lighting-up time will not be of advantage to motorists, as in the interests of safety lamps will have to be lit before the legal time. It is curious to note that very few drivers pay any attention to the official times, and even do not know what they are. They turn on their side and tail lamps when they feel like it, and as often as not when they see that some other driver has done so.

There are many ways of spending Easter enjoyably, as it is the longest public holiday and enables the motorist to get far away from familiar scenes. The new reduced cross-Channel fares for cars will tempt a larger number to visit the Continent, and the completion of so many new roads and by-passes will enable the motorist to travel further than before at home.

A few hints on Easter driving may be of interest. While a few lugubrious people write to the papers to say that it is no uncommon thing to have snow at Easter, we all hope for fine weather, and the finer the weather the greater the number of pleasure cars which will be seen. Hence the need for forethought.

Motorists are very much creatures of habit, and need strong provocation to vary their usual runs, but a much keener enjoyment may be obtained by leaving the beaten track and by getting to one's destination by devious by-ways. At holiday time, the objective is often reached in less time, owing to the comparative absence of traffic on these roads.

INTO THE UNKNOWN.

On occasions, I utilise a most fascinating method of reaching a given point, when time is not of vital importance. This is to turn off the main road at any inviting turning and then to steer by the sun, avoiding main roads, until a signpost is reached indicating that the destination is near. Any Boy Scout will explain how the points of a compass may be obtained by the use of a watch and the sun. But Summer Time must not be forgotten.

This plan has introduced me to whole stretches of attractive country off the beaten track, and has sometimes caused me to reverse in farmyards and culs-de-sac.

For the motorist who is only going to carry out daily runs the best advice is to start early and to return late, so as to avoid the crowd. Also to have lunch early, for the same reason and also to avoid disappointment.

DRIVING HINTS.

There is no doubt that the general standard of driving on main roads is not nearly so high as it should be. How often one sees a car crawling along at about fifteen miles an hour about the centre of a wide arterial road, and holding up a string of faster cars, the drivers of which are almost goaded to commit the crimes of passing on the near side or of holding up oncoming traffic. And how often does not such a car suddenly turn off at a side turning with no indication whatever of the driver's intentions.

The rule of the road is obviously "Do as you would be done by," and a little thought would make the roads safer than all the Acts of Parliament.

I have been appalled at the frequent examples I have seen of thoroughly bad driving, possibly due to lack of thought or to nervousness. Often the culprit is blissfully unaware that he is causing real danger to others, and considers any expressions of disapproval by an exasperated driver as evidence of ill-breeding.

Another example of lack of road manners which I can never understand is seen when an accident occurs. If this is on a crowded road, at once hundreds of motorists stop and stare morbidly at the unfortunate victims. Only two or three are helping, and the rest are merely gazing at a free show, obstructing the road, and paving the way for further accidents.

Speed will be out of the question, but if the driver will make an effort to keep as near to his left hand side as possible he will be making a tremendous contribution to the safety of the roads. This applies particularly to motor-cyclists. The pedal cyclist makes this plan somewhat difficult, but the steering of the modern car is light and the brakes are good, so a slightly devious course will not cause loss of speed.

AUSTIN TWENTY ON THE ROAD.

The largest of the Austin fleet, the Twenty six-cylinder, is a very attractive car. It combines the well-known longevity and reliability associated with the name of Austin with a smooth and efficient road performance.

Its makers have been successful in eradicating the slight roughness which was apparent in the four-cylinder cars, and have produced a vehicle which can cover long distances at an average speed quite in keeping with modern standards without tiring either the driver or the passengers.

The model I tried is known as the Ranelagh, and is a full-sized limousine-landaulette, seating seven persons in comfort. The price complete is £630. The landaulette feature was much appreciated in the spring-like weather, while a little experiment with the windows and the division prevented any draughts. The chassis is a most straightforward job, and is constructed on most sturdy lines. The engine has a rating of 23.5 h.p., the clutch is of the single plate type, the gearbox gives four speeds with ball change, and the final drive is by helical bevel.

The Austin has not a very high maximum speed, but it maintains a good average with full load. Third is a very useful gear, and the change is easy. The brakes are adequately powerful, but require decided pressure for full operation. The springing is good, but the very long springs gives the car a tendency to roll on corners at high speed. The steering is excellent, while the engine is quiet and responsive.

The Austin Twenty is a car to be recommended for sound serious work without any fireworks.

Light Lamps (London): 9.52 p.m. (Summer Mean Time).

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

During the period January 1 to March 8, 1930, cases of smallpox to the number of 1,528 were confirmed in London. Of these 491 were children attending L.C.C. schools, and the Education Committee report that no vaccinated child developed smallpox.

EJECTED FROM COURT.

When a defendant was giving evidence in his defence at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, a man in the public gallery cried, "Stick it, Harry," and shouted to counsel, "He has never been to college."

Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., deputy chairman, ordered the interrupter to be removed from the court.

Alan Trophy Trial, April 5, 10 out of 12 special awards, Manufacturers' team prize, and 22 Gold Medals won on Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil—the product of an All-British Firm. C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

An actual photo-micrograph showing abrasive particles in oil taken from a modern motor engine crankcase which the motorist has neglected to clean out in time. Destructive grit, metallic dust and hard carbon particles are clearly seen.

It's not "fair wear and tear"

Crankcase sludge—a mixture of oil, grit, road dust, metallic dust and carbon particles—the result of failing to change the old, worn-out oil in time. It turns lubricating oil into an abrasive, destructive compound—ruins working parts, sears and scores bearing surfaces.

Don't wait until the oil has become dirty—or thin and ineffective. Drain out and refill the crankcase with fresh, clean oil at regular intervals.

And always insist on Pratts Motor Oil. Pratts Oil has a big reserve of inherent stability, and plenty of "body" to stand up to the lubricating requirements of the modern fast-revving engine.

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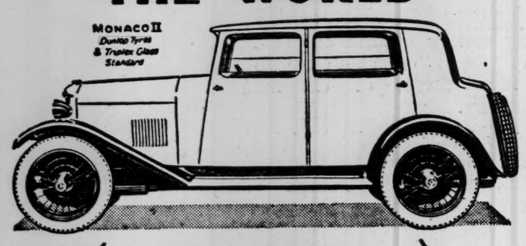

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POLO.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP CONTEST.

ENGLAND'S PLANS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

England will make a very great effort this year to regain the Westchester Cup from the Americans. This is the trophy for which the English and American polo teams compete in order to establish the polo supremacy of the two countries, and at the moment the trophy is in American hands, having been won by American polo players in 1921 and retained ever since, despite the English challenges of 1924 and 1927. But this year the English effort will probably be on better lines from the point of view of organisation than ever before. Already the nucleus of the international team to challenge the Americans in the later part of the year is in training, and much is being done to produce that team spirit which all good polo players recognise as the primary requirement of any successful effort.

It has often been truly said that the success of the Americans in later years has been due to systematic training and the fact that their players have the opportunity to play together in combination nearly the whole year round and so obtain the best possible results from team work. Hitherto we have not appreciated this fact so thoroughly as we might have done, but for the forthcoming tests we have begun preparations which should, in the words of Lord Cowdray, make the American polo test players "gallop to the last second of the last chukka."

THE CHALLENGE.

The Hurlingham Club, which can be justly styled the M.C.C. of polo, and is responsible for the rules and general conduct of the game, has entrusted all matters relating to international polo, including the selection of the English team, to the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee, and it is on the recommendation of this committee that the Hurlingham Club acts in issuing a challenge to the United States Polo Association in connection with the Westchester Cup.

The challenge to America has now gone forth, and now the English players are in serious preparation. The team will be captained by Captain Charles Tremayne, to whom the selection of the players was entrusted, and a number of players, including Captain C. T. Roark, Major Phipps Hornby, and Mr. Humphrey Guinness are practising on the Beaufort polo grounds. Other well-known players, such as Capt. Richard George, Major Atkinson, Mr. Gerald Balding, Mr. Aidan Roark, Col. T. P. Melville, Mr. Stephen Sanford, and Capt. Sanderson will also take part in the trial matches, two of which will be played on the Beaufort grounds on April 26 and May 1 during the Beaufort Club's spring tournament.

There is no doubt these trial matches will be keenly watched to note the form of the English players and the likely strength of the challenge to America. The English team will owe not a little in the end to the advantage of playing at Beaufort so early in the year in the endeavour to strike a winning combination, and for these facilities they will be both directly and indirectly very much indebted to Major B Cox, who, as is well known in the polo world, has done so much to popularise polo in the West of England and to establish the Beaufort Club in a manner that has appealed to all the leading players. It is, therefore, only fitting that the first two trial matches should be played at Beaufort, where, incidentally, the conditions at this time of the year are so eminently favourable for early practice under first-class conditions.

The other International trial matches have been arranged so that London polo enthusiasts can have a good opportunity of watching the England team, the dates and grounds being as follow:—Saturday, May 10, Ranelagh; May 17, Roehampton; May 24, Hurlingham; Monday, June 9, Hurlingham; Saturday, June 21, Ranelagh; and Wednesday, July 2, at Roehampton.

What is perhaps the most significant feature about the English team this year is that it will represent a national effort, and is being promoted entirely from that standpoint. In the past various patriotic individuals have organised contests or sponsored teams that have competed in the name of England for the Westchester Cup, and have done a good deal by such public-spiritedness to further the interests of the game, but on this occasion the challenge is being fathered by the English M.C.C. of polo, and is on that account more likely to capture popular imagination.

This is as well, for it is recognised by polo authorities that the time has arrived when a serious attempt should be made to educate the sport-loving public of this country to the fascination of polo. In the United States such an effort was made long ago, and the game has accordingly got a firm hold on the American public. So much so that gates of 40,000 have been recorded for some of the leading international matches at Meadowbrook, which is the American Hurlingham and the centre where the English team will do duty later in the year.

The English team will be well equipped. About thirty ponies have been acquired. Many of these were obtained towards the end of last season, and this procedure permitted the ponies to be tried out in good style in the final games of the 1929 campaign. Even in the matter of ponies, the national character of the challenge is revealed, for, as Lord Cowdray has announced, several of the ponies could have been sold to prospective purchasers from abroad for higher prices than the English team-builders could have given, but when it was made known that the ponies were desired for the English team, the owners of them fell in with the spirit of the enterprise most completely and accordingly sold them at some financial sacrifice.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AN EPIC BOAT RACE.

GALLANT OXFORD—BRILLIANT EFFORT FADES AWAY.

LIGHT BLUES WELL-JUDGED ROWING

(By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday's Boat Race, won by Cambridge, set up a new record, as it gave the successful crew a lead in the number of wins. The crews started on level terms, with each having forty wins to its credit, while one had resulted in a dead heat. This is also the first time the Cantabs have been ahead in the records since 1863.

The race was an epic one, Oxford leading for well over half the distance, and the time at Hammersmith Bridge was a record. Had the conditions been more favourable the record for the course would have been threatened.

The Cambridge crew showed great judgment and fully deserved their victory. They allowed the Oxonians to row themselves out, and, making their effort at the crucial point along the meadows, got the lead at Barnes Bridge, and, as was generally anticipated by all those who have followed the whole of the practice on the tideway, won with considerable ease, the judge's verdict being a couple of lengths, while the watches on the Press launch showed the difference as 7 1-5 sec.

Edwards was again a weak spot in the Oxford boat, trying, as in the 1926 race, to do too much. Temperament is a terrible thing, and I was not at all surprised when he began to throw out signals of distress. A smarter off the mark than their opponents, and leading right away. There was little difference in the rate of striking in the first minute, Brocklebank getting in 10 in the first quarter, 19½ in the half minute, and 37 in the full minute, with Martineau's effort producing 10, 20, 36½. The water along the wall was decidedly good, and Oxford immediately began to forge slowly ahead, showing a good half length in front at Craven Steps, where the time was 2 min. 13 sec.—very fast—and the rate of stroke having dropped to 34. Cambridge, spurting, drew up, and at the mile post the stroke had dropped still further to between 28 and 29, with the Oxonians slightly the faster if anything.

Oxford just led at the mile, which was reached in 4 min. dead, the difference between the crews in timing being 1 1-10 sec. This time equals that made by the 1911 Oxford crew, stroked by R. C. Bourne, which holds the record of 18 min. 29 sec. for the race. The record time, however, for the first mile in a race is held by the 1900 Cambridge crew, stroked by Col. J. H. Gibbon.

A Record.

Cambridge looked like taking the lead above Harrods, but Oxford responded gallantly to the challenge, and at Hammersmith Bridge were still showing in front. The time was 7 min. 10 sec.—a record for the race. The previous best was 7 min. 11 sec., made by Col. Gibbon's winning Cambridge crew of 1900, and equalled eleven years later by R. C. Bourne's eight.

The struggle above Hammersmith Bridge was a gigantic one. Edwards, in the Oxford crew, was beginning to show signs of having had enough, but the Dark Blues were still leading when the bad water was struck. Above the Stork it was decidedly popply, and along the Eyot both crews were splashing badly. Cambridge, if anything, had the worst of the conditions with the Middlesex station. The Oxonians still led at Chiswick Steps, where the time was 11 min. 36 sec., a long way outside record, which was not at all surprising considering the conditions. The difference on the watch between the crews was 2 3-5 sec.

Cambridge's Winning Effort.

Now came the Cantabs' great effort. Along the Cambridge enclosure—a very appropriate spot—they got the measure of their opponents, and, drawing level, raced them for the lead at Barnes Bridge, the crucial point in a ding-dong race. The Middlesex station was now in their favour, and they led through the centre arch, 2 2-5 sec. ahead, their time being 15 min. 52 sec.

The race was now over, and the only question was the distance the Cantabs would win by. This Mr. C. W. Kent, the distance judge, decided was two lengths, and I made the difference on the watch 7 1-5 sec.

It was a great end to one of the finest struggles ever seen, and no one who had the good fortune to follow the race from start to finish will soon forget it. The Cantabs were the least distressed of the two eights at the finish..

The crews' weights and order of rowing were:—

CAMBRIDGE.

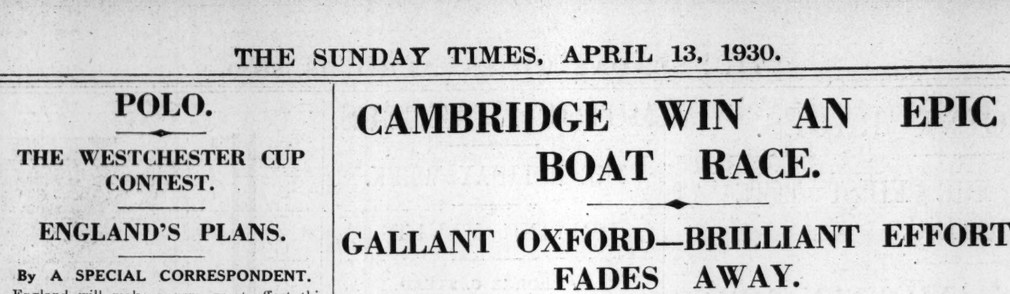
	st.	lb.
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	5
H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	7
*M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
*J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	1
*T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	13
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	8
R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	2½
N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	11
C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	11
*H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	11
L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	0½
*D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	1
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	10	13
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

* Old Blues.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AGAIN.



A general view at the finish.

The Oxford crew exhausted after their hard struggle.

The Morning Outings.

The morning opened dull and overcast, with rain falling heavily, but by the time the crews went afloat for a breather, the rain had ceased, and the wind was coming up with the tide. Oxford were the first to go afloat shortly after 10 a.m., but they were only on the water a little over 10 minutes. Mr. Stanley Garton, their coach, who was accompanied by Col. C. D. Burnell, D.S.O., the umpire of the race, and Mr. Harcourt Gold, watched them from the riverside. They had a 30 stroke row from Putney Bridge, Martineau getting in 10½ strokes in the first quarter minute, 20 in the half minute, and stopping at the 30th stroke. They looked to be taking their responsibilities very seriously.

The Cambridge outing was undertaken just after 11 a.m. It was not even so serious as that of the Dark Blues, only a half minute row being attempted, in which Brocklebank got in 19 strokes. Mr. F. J. Escombe had Mr. P. Haig-Thomas and a number of other old Blues with him to watch the favourites.

The first real incident was when the rival presidents tossed for choice of station at an unusually early hour. Oxford were successful. They did not decide upon which station they would row till shortly before the start, so as not to sacrifice any advantage which a change of wind at the last moment might be responsible for.

There was practically no wind at all early in the morning, but after the first of the showers ceased it began to blow slightly from the south-west, and veered nearly right round the compass before the start of the race, which took place at 12.30 p.m.

Oxford, as the challengers, were the first to go afloat, embarking from the London Rowing Club at 12.20 p.m. and receiving a tremendous ovation. The cheering was repeated as the Cantabs followed, and little time was lost in getting on to the stake boats moored off the Stone. The crowd was not a great one, due to the early start and the threatening nature of the weather. Several aeroplanes were hovering over the course just before the start, and, contrary to the old custom, there was no barrage below Putney Bridge, a single barge blocking the centre arch.

There was very little breeze when the crews got into connection with the stake boats. What there was was almost due south and made for good water for the first half of the 4¼ mile journey to Mortlake. Oxford chose the Surrey station, as was expected they would do, but personally I favour the Middlesex station for a good many reasons unless exceptional conditions are in favour of Surrey. Yesterday Cambridge lost nothing by losing the toss.

The Dark Blues made a great start, being word of praise is due to both coxswains. Each steered a really good course. The judgment of Swartwout in the Cambridge boat was practically perfect.

The fastest bit of rowing put in during the race was between the Mile Post and Hammersmith Bridge. Oxford, who were leading at both points, were 8 sec. behind record at the Mile and a second ahead of the previous best figure at the Bridge.

THE CREWS, 1829—1930.

OXFORD.

College Boat Clubs Represented.	Bow	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Stroke	Cox	Total
	Thwarts Occupied.									
Balliol	5	7	1	13	14	8	10	6	4	68
B.N.C.	12	9	4	6	9	9	7	16	8	80
Ch. Church	4	10	17	10	6	10	11	15	14	97
Corpus	1	4	5	4	—	—	1	—	4	19
Exeter	3	5	5	3	6	2	3	5	5	37
Hertford	—	1	3	1	1	2	2	—	3	13
Jesus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Keble	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	5
Lincoln	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	11
Magdalen	16	12	10	12	12	13	13	10	17	115
Merton	4	6	3	1	1	2	4	3	3	28
New College	9	7	11	7	9	7	10	9	10	79
Oriel	—	1	1	—	4	1	3	—	—	10
Pembroke	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	3	—	25
Queen's	4	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	11
St. Edmunds Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	3	3	1	4	4	2	1	1	4	23
Trinity	3	2	3	6	1	5	2	2	2	26
University	9	7	4	3	9	13	5	5	3	58
Wadham	2	1	3	1	—	—	3	3	2	15
Worcester	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	16
	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	738

CAMBRIDGE.

College Boat Clubs Represented.	Bow	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Stroke	Cox	Total
	Thwarts Occupied.									
Caius	6	3	3	—	6	3	7	1	14	43
Christ's	—	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	15
Clare	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	7	13
Corpus	—	2	4	7	—	—	1	1	4	19
Downing	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Emmanuel	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	—	14
Jesus	10	14	6	11	11	11	5	10	7	85
King's	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	6
Magdalene	—	3	2	2	2	5	1	4	2	21
Pembroke	1	3	5	1	6	4	—	1	—	21
Peterhouse	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Queens'	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	7
St. Catharine's	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
St.John's (L.M.B.C.)	14	8	6	5	6	5	7	10	5	66
Selwyn	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Sidney	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	5
First Trinity	16	16	27	22	15	21	9	6	13	145
Second Trinity	2	2	—	3	—	1	3	3	—	14
Third Trinity	21	10	15	9	13	20	30	28	7	151
Trinity Hall	10	15	6	13	12	5	12	14	16	103
	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	738

RACING NOTES.

AN EARLY REVIEW OF THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

LITTLE OUTSTANDING MATERIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

By "FAIRWAY."

It cannot be said that the Greenham Plate, which is regarded as a semi-classic race, since it usually introduces many of the colts and fillies with pretensions of playing a big part in the year's chief three-year-old features, was altogether a success at Newbury on Friday, for it failed to bring together many fit candidates. On the whole, they were a useful batch, but most left the impression as they came past in the parade that they were a long way below what it is reasonable to expect they will be in the course of a week or two. Undoubtedly Christopher Robin's success was due to his fitness compared with the many that were obviously slack. It is by no means safe to say that by the time R. C. Dawson has got Blenheim to his liking, that this colt will not prove better than Lieut.-Col. Giles Loder's colt. I would not like to write anything so favourable of the others that, like Blenheim, were more or less in the background throughout the race, for, undoubtedly, Christopher Robin is a fairly promising colt for the classics. There were, however, too many comparatively moderate candidates lying up close to him throughout the journey for the race to be of much guide when it comes to the time to seriously discuss the "Guineas" and Derby Stakes.

At every stage of the race Rock Star and Silver Mount played important parts, and while it must be admitted that they are certain to win events of note, it is hardly likely they will ever make Turf history of any consequence. Of the others that were fit enough to do credit to themselves not one of them left the impression that they were possessed of sufficient stamina to last much beyond a mile. Lord Glanely's expensive purchase, Singapore, failed to attract either in the paddock or in the race, and the chances are that it will be some weeks after the Epsom classic before he is at his best. I find it equally as difficult to write favourably of Diocletian after the way he weakened at the end of seven furlongs. Apparently this colt's limitations were realised some time ago, for his name is not among the group that survived the recent acceptance stage for the colts' Epsom classic. I fancy it will call for something even better than Christopher Robin to win any of the classics, since I have the best of reasons for thinking that there are many good colts yet to be presented. Far more impressive was Caerleon's victory at Liverpool, and there are likely to be many others introduced for the first time as this colt was at Aintree.

AN IMPRESSIVE YOUNGSTER.

R. C. Dawson won the corresponding race that Trigo carried off last year at Newbury, and this was with Ut Majeur, who made his first appearance. It is of interest to note that this colt has, with others, been left in the Epsom classic, and so comfortably did he score, that it is on the cards that he may develop into a top sawyer. The fact that he beat second rate company in The Masher and Redgrave seems to rob him of any glory, but it will be recalled that Trigo only just scrambled home a head in front of Ennis Bridge.

The Berkshire Spring gathering generally brings out many nice youngsters that cause those that had made favourable impressions earlier to fade away into the background. It failed to do so on the first afternoon, for Clove Hitch, the winner of the Beckhampton Plate, had little to do to score. According to this colt's success, Pharian, who beat him pointlessly at Liverpool, is to be regarded as the best that has so far been seen out.

The City and Suburban Handicap has yet to pass through another acceptance stage, and it is possible that there will be several more taken out. The obvious fancy, Midlothian, will probably be allowed to stand his ground, but he is not a colt I like. We may also see Vatout introduced, as well as Athford, but there are many lower in the scale whose prospects appeal more. It was with a view to this event that the Weyhill trainer, Frank Hartigan, did not allow Ennis Bridge to take his chance in yesterday's Spring Cup at Newbury. I doubt very much if the best of this colt was seen last year after his gallant show against Trigo in the spring, and his outings during the winter season. More favourable conditions are quite likely to reveal him in the Epsom handicap a particularly useful performer with his reasonable weight. Ghost Train is, I understand, rapidly coming to hand, but it can hardly be said that Epsom is the ideal track for him, judging by the way he performed last season. A more suitable gallop would be over the Jubilee track.

Fred Darling may have something better than Sunny Trace in The Macnab. The final acceptance stage, which falls a week before the day of the race, will no doubt reveal the Beckhampton trainer's plans, even if they are not known sooner.

LORD DEWAR.

The Turf lost one of its pillars when Lord Dewar passed away on Friday. For there were few more ardent supporters of the sport than he. His death means that Golden Dawn, The Recorder, Lovat Scout, and Challenger will not be able to fulfil their engagements in the Derby, even if they prove themselves during the next few weeks to be worthy of the attempt. The rule that the death of the nominator would not affect the engagement of the classic colts was altered last year after Lord Rosebery passed away, but this rule does not become effective in the case of Lord Dewar's nominations, which were made before the change.

As to the future of the East Grinstead stud, this must be a matter of conjecture until after the will is read. It is, of course, possible that Lord Dewar's nephew, Lord Forteviot, will carry on.

BRIGHT PROGRAMMES.

There are two bright programmes arranged at Nottingham to-morrow and Tuesday. I like Lanson's chance in the Spring Handicap. He will probably be asked to take on Grand Prince, who is, I think, at his best over this distance, and dangerously weighted here with practically bottom weight. I favour Lanson, as he is likely to be more fit.

As Smolensk filly had a hard race at Pontefract last week she may miss the Little John Plate. Her running last week can safely be ignored when next she sports silk, for the conditions underfoot were against her. Walter Griggs will probably run Oh For a Monocle. If he does, I shall expect to see this colt win.

The Robin Hood Plate, a two-year-old event staged on the second day, should be won by Tom Tit III., a youngster that came near to beating Pergamena at Derby. None of the others that have been seen out have shown as much promise. There are also two interesting days' sport arranged at Edinburgh. My fancies for the week are:—

NOTTINGHAM.—Monday.
Spring Handicap.—LANSON.
Little John Plate.—OH FOR A MONOCLE.
Rufford Abbey Plate.—KNIGHT ERROR.

NOTTINGHAM.—Tuesday.
Robin Hood Plate.—TOM TIT III.
Newark Handicap.—BOU-SAADA.
Bestwood Park Plate.—TO YOU.

EDINBURGH.—Monday.
Spring Handicap.—GLOUCESTER HUSSAR.
Inveresk Plate.—SILVER ARROW.

EDINBURGH.—Tuesday.
Buccleuch Handicap.—YEARLY.
Levenhall Stakes.—RESIDUE.

Yesterday's Racing.

EXCITING RACE FOR SPRING CUP.

OSIRIS BEATS BHANG BY A HEAD.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

NEWBURY, Saturday.

Apart from the attention many of the Spring Cup candidates had of late attracted, the race was also made particularly interesting on account of the fact that one or two of the score or more starters are also engaged in the City and Suburban Handicap, which is one of the popular spring handicaps. There was a fairly strong gathering in spite of the wretched weather during the morning. Fortunately conditions improved after lunch.

The winner proved to be Osiris, who had won comfortably at Liverpool. He had to struggle to hold off Bhang and Lucky Tor. The finish was left to this trio, everything else, headed by Sir Joshua, being well beaten off. Masked Bandit ran well, but did not stay on, and Larking was done with some way from the post, after having shown speed. O'Curry ran as creditably as he did at Lincoln, and can still be improved, and Miss Linn was always with the leaders, but appeared to find the distance too far. Kings Oven failed to make a show.

Bhang was always racing close handy with the leader and finished stoutly, but he was up against a better-class colt in Osiris, who gave ample proof that he was not seen at his best as a three-year-old. Through conditions underfoot being generally unfavourable, Lucky Tor was staying on at the finish as though the course was too short for him. Details:—

3.0.—TWO-YEAR-OLD (S.) PLATE (£200) (5f.).
Lady Colin colt (Mr. S. McGregor), by Arch Gift, 8 st. 9 lb. ..... (R. Jones) 1
Clever Eyes (Lady Chesham), ch f by St. Tudwal—Clean and Clever, 8 st. 6 lb. (G. Richards) 2
The Grange colt (Mr. S. McGregor), by Vencedor, 8 st. 9 lb. ..... (Lane) 3
Also ran: Plutocrat, Flying Laurette, Orangelle, Haakon, Failla, Fredith gelding, Vocabulary, Golden Treasury filly, Amenable filly, Macon, Gypsophila filly, Tambour Battant, Desert Bride, Chivoca, Ferocity, Nomellina filly, Copra, My Ronald (f. by Marten). (Winner trained by Gwilt.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 4 agst Copra, 6 to 1 The Grange colt, 7 to 1 Clever Eyes, 8 to 1 Vocabulary, 10 to 1 Desert Bride, 100 to 8 LADY COLIN COLT, 100 to 7 Ferocity, 100 to 6 Orangelle, 33 to 1 others. 1 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 23s.; places, 5s., 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d.; win pool, 10,930; place pool, 10,023.

3.30.—WILTS (S.) PLATE (£200) (7f.).
Exclamation (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), ch h by By Jingo—Miss Bachelor, 7 yrs., 8 st. 13 lb. (C. Ray) 1
Old Contemptible (Sir Alfred Butt), br c by The Boss—Mons Star, 4 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (Lane) 2
Saint Fortunat (Sir H. Cunliffe Owen), br g by Saint Just—Unfortunate, 7 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. ..... (H. Wragg) 3
Also ran: Wykeham, Silver Sword, Anafesto, K.G., Freewill Adherent, Rhyolite, Highland Reef, Gafadoun, Vipond Cigale, Gaia Prince, Golden Gauntlet, Soldan, Boiarinia, Zambuk, Blue Hare, Swan's Nest, Mute Swan, Sunrock, Hilltoi, My Aunt. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 agst Saint Fortunat, 7 to 1 Soldan, 8 to 1 Old Contemptible, 9 to 1 Swan's Nest, 100 to 8 Adherent, 100 to 6 EXCLAMATION, Wykeham, 20 to 1 Gafadoun, Vipond Hilltoi, 33 to 1 others. 1½ l., ¾ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 34s.; places, 10s. 6d., 5s. 3d., 3s. 3d.; win pool 14,150; place pool, 12,300.

4.10.—NEWBURY SPRING CUP (£1,500) (1m.).
Osiris (Maj. J. S. Courtauld), ch c by Papyrus—Most Beautiful, 4 yrs., 8 st. 2 lb. (E. C. Elliott) 1
Bhang (Sir Ernest Wills) b c by Marten—Hemp, 4 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. .....(T. Weston) 2
Lucky Tor (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ch h by Lemberg—Leighon Tor, 5 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (J. Brennan) 3
Also ran: Kings Oven, Sir Joshua, O'Curry, Masked Bandit, Lionhearted, Cragadour, Orbindos, Larking, Highlide IV., Corduroy, Grease Paint, Miss Linn, Irish Romance, Pianola, Phlegethon, Darian, Blue Danube, Black Ensign, Ring o' Roses. (Winner trained by B. Jarvis.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 4 to 1 agst Masked Bandit, 5 to 1 OSIRIS, 8 to 1 O'Curry, 9 to 1 Larking, 100 to 9 Lucky Tor, 100 to 6 Kings Oven, 18 to 1 Bhang, 20 to 1 Irish Romance, 25 to 1 Sir Joshua, Lionhearted, 33 to 1 Cragadour, Grease Paint, Darian, 50 to 1 others. Head, neck.

Totalisator.—Win, 18s. 6d.; places, 6s., 8s. 3d., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 26,305; place pool, 21,808.

4.45.—MANTON PLATE. (£200.) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Shining Jewel (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey), 8 st. 7 lb. (C. Ray) 1
Lampeto (Maj. McCalmont), br f by Tetratema—Hesperia, 8 st. 7 lb. .....(H. Beasley) 2
Llanrwst (Vicomte de Fontarce), b g by Vencedor—Amanthe, 8 st 7 lb. .....(Beary) 3
Also ran: Genephontes, Red Wullie, Phantom Cynnie colt, Camp Warden, Roger Bigod, Lonely Spot, Alanbuie, Irish Mint colt, Postabit, Rangala, Spring Maiden colt, Emerald Star, Fair Bargain, Berrydale, Davos gelding, Mac's Choice, Van, First Venture, Wilhelmina, Huzzah, Honey Oge, Ballyshee gelding, Crimson filly, Roselet filly, Veleda filly, Wilton filly, Mary Lochiel filly, Bridge of Bath filly, Ætolia, Princelet, Dulcie Bridge filly, Sol-Fa filly, Empty Glass filly, Corde Chasse. (Winner trained by De Mestre.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 4 agst SHINING JEWEL, 4 to 1 Lampeto, 5 to 1 Llanrwst, 8 to 1 Rangala, 100 to 8 Crimson filly, Camp Warden, 50 to 1 others. Neck, 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 11s. 9d.; places, 4s., 4s. 3d., 3s. Win pool, 13,574; place pool, 11,026.

5.15.—THATCHAM LONG-DISTANCE H'CAP (£500) (2m. 1f.).
Roi des Aulnes (Sir Abe Bailey), b h by The Winter King—Flyaway, 5 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. .....(Dines) 1
Eagle's Pride (Mr. F. T. Halse), b h by White Eagle—Myra Blake, 7 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. ..... (R. Dick) 2
Montclair (Mr. E. Esmond), ch c by Spion Kop—Masr, 4 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. ... (Jelliss) 3
Also ran: Tor, Glenhazel, Royal Pom, Monastic Haste, South Hill, Ballyvoy, Aftab, Alacrity, Troubadour, Feng, Charnwood, Pomerol, The Druce Machine, Bracknell Home, Bombardier, Patrick, Mallock, Tradescant, Pommerino, Loveliness, Orange Tip. (Winner trained by Cottrill.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 3 to 1 agst Glenhazel, 5 to 1 Tradescant, 7 to 1 ROI DES AULNES, Patrick, 10 to 1 Pomerol, 100 to 8 Eagle's Pride, Montclair, 100 to 7 Monastic Haste, 20 to 1 Loveliness, Bracknell Home, 33 to 1 others. 3 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 18s.; places, 6s. 3d., 24s. 9d., 35s. 3d.; win pool, 15,290; place pool, 13,168.

5.45.—SPRING MAIDEN (3-Y.O.) PLATE (£300) (1m.).
Strongbow (Lt.-Col. Giles Loder), bl c by Swynford—Molly Desmond, 9 st. (P. Beasley) 1
Dundrave (Maj. D. Dixon), br c by Thunderer—Girl Joan, 9 st .....(G. Richards) 2
Scotch Don (Mr. C. E. Howard), ch c by Knockando—Juanima, 9 st. .....(M. Wing) 3
Also ran: Son of Mint, The Sponger, Charger, Haverholme, Mostelle, Lord Bobs, Nick of Time, Lynton, Adlon, Callonby, Nefertari, Quack Quack, High Rate, Esme, Bachelora, Sharp's Express, Good Fish, Kilkenny, African Agnes, Versailles, Rosenia, Varnishing Day, Furry Day, Knotweed, Blue Veil, Coup de Grace, Claddagh Ring, Frisky Too, Sky Hawk, King Claude. (Winner trained by Gilpin.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 on STRONGBOW, 10 to 1 agst Varnishing Day, 100 to 6 Dundrave, Sharp's Express, 20 to 1 Bachelora, Versailles, Adlon, 50 to 1 others. 3 l., head.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 225s. 9d.

Total Investments.—Win, £9,173 8s. 0d.; place, £7,618 6s. 0d.

CLUB ROWING.

MORTLAKE R.C. EIGHTS.

As might be expected on Boat Race day, the programme of club racing on the tideway was to the light side. The chief event was the opening eights of Mortlake R.C. rowed off over a course from the Anglian B.C. boathouse to the Mortlake R.C. flagstaff the final heat of which resulted as follows:—

Middlesex Station: P. Emmett (bow), A. G. Davis, J. H. C. Payne, L. Goodman, M. Wuest, E. A. Jessup, W. V. Littlewood, F. S. Grylle (str.), and C. S. Light (cox), 1.

Surrey Station: H. A. Staines (bow), A. Gray, S. W. Edwards, B. G. Bubb, F. D. Waite, J. Perks, F. Holding, H. C. Wright (str.), and L. G. Housley (cox), 2. Won by a length and a quarter.

BARNES AND DISTRICT R.C.

Barnes and District R.C. brought off its Junior Sculling Championship for the E. H. Wall Challenge Cup at Barnes on the ebb tide. There were eight entries. In the final heat over a thousand yards course the placings were:—Centre Station: A. Lawrance, 1; Surrey Station: W. E. Grover, 2; Middlesex Station: C. F. Hilton, 3. Lawrance got away from the others early and won by three lengths, with half a length between second and third.

NORTH LONDON A.R.A.

The North London Amateur Rowing Association brought off their opening chock fours on the River Lea yesterday over the course from Little Hill to Radley's Creek. Final:—

MIDDLESEX STATION.—A. Pound (Eton Mission R.C.) bow, S. Carter (Iris R.C.), H. Brooks (Clapton Warwick R.C.), F. Beaken (Oxford House R.C.) stroke, and J. Whitford (Eton Mission R.C.) cox, 1.

ESSEX STATION.—R. Gray (Eton Mission R.C.) bow, A. Wiryard (Clapton Warwick R.C.), J. Wakeford (Borough of Hackney R.C.), C. Kidd (Britannia R.C.) stroke, and C. Hosey (Clapton Zephyr R.C.) cox, 2. Won by two lengths.

Rugby Football.

LONDON CLUBS WINDING UP IN POOR STYLE.

'QUINS HOME DEFEAT—"THE CLUB" FALL HEAVILY AT LEICESTER.

LONDON WELSH AND OLD BLUES ALSO MASTERED.

London clubs are winding up the season in very dismal fashion, and yesterday was indeed a very black day for them. The Harlequins were beaten by Bristol in a close game at Twickenham, and Blackheath went down severely at Leicester. London Welsh lost at Bath, the Old Blues were beaten at Northampton, and Edgware were not good enough to thwart their visitors from Pontypool.

In the other games there were some big wins, as in the case of Plymouth's success over Newton Abbot and Bradford's crushing defeat of Hartlepool Rovers, while little less severe was Coventry's victory over Headingley. Waterloo had a very palatable, if not very decisive win at the expense of the neighbouring Birkenhead Park.

Cardiff won at home against Swansea, but Devonport were beaten by Gloucester on their own ground.

HARLEQUINS BEATEN AT HOME.

CAPITAL PLAY BY T. W. BROWN.

By D. R. GENT.

HARLEQUINS 3 pts., BRISTOL 6.

The last match of the season at Twickenham yesterday produced a dull game, neither side playing at all well. Bristol won by two tries to one, and probably deserved to do so, if only because of the fact that they played far more than half the match with only seven forwards, B. Parsons being hurt after half an hour's play. Still, apart from that, I think Bristol had slightly the better of the game, their occasional attacks being done with more determination. There was an element of luck, though, about both their tries, for what led up to them was rather the carelessness of their opponents than their own good play.

The best men on the Bristol side were T. W. Brown, the England full-back of last season, D. W. Burland, J. S. Tucker, and W. C. Broome—the last-named a new forward to me. By kicking straight to him time and time again, the Harlequins made Brown's game a comparatively easy one. But he did it all splendidly, his fielding being beautifully clean and his kicking commendably steady. He had, in addition, to do a little rush-stopping, and did this well, too. As this was Bristol's strongest side I was a little disappointed with their play; but there, it is the second Saturday in April, even though the Easter fixtures have yet to be played.

The losers played very scrappy football, nothing like so attractive or effective as it was last Saturday at Gloucester. The forwards badly missed P. W. Adams, their leader in W. W. Wakefield's absence, for Adams is a capital forward for holding a pack together. The death of Adams's father was the cause of his absence, and Rugby folk generally will sympathise with the Harlequin in his loss. No player in the country has done more for club football than Peter Adams has done for the Harlequins, and few realise that he has played for his club continuously since the war. The most prominent Harlequins in this match were E. S. Waring, P. Hodge, C. C. McCreight, P. W. Brook, and H. L. Price, whilst H. C. Laird played a very mixed sort of game, the bad being very freely mixed with the good.

The calls of the London-Paris match, to be played this afternoon, and injuries, caused the Harlequins to field rather a poor side for this match, whereas Bristol were practically at full strength. Waring returned the kick-off very neatly to the half-way line. A scrum followed soon after, and Tucker led a dribble into the Harlequins' "25." But play did not stop there long, a kick by Laird sending the game back to the Bristol half.

Clever Work.

Then we saw a nice piece of play by Brown, reminiscent of the Brown of last season. He fielded a nasty kick cleanly, and put in a beautiful kick to touch, the ball rolling into touch with almost its last turn. It was a quarter of an hour before we had anything like a good bout of passing, and then it came from the Harlequins. The ball did actually reach Hodge, on the left wing. But he had no room in which to work, and was soon forced into touch.

After Brown had kicked beautifully again, the Harlequins opened out the game for the second time. Chapman made a fairly good opening for Pattisson, but his final pass was not a good one, and the wing dropped it. A splendid break through by Burland followed. He dashed straight through the defence, and all but slipped past Waring. The Harlequins' full-back just managed to hit the Bristol man off his balance, and he fell a few yards short of the line, after the best individual effort up to that point.

Play stayed near the Harlequins' line for some time. But at last a good dribble, headed by Price, and a strong dash by McCreight, gave their side a little respite, the game being taken to the Bristol 25 for the first time in the match. It did not stay there long, though, the Bristol forwards, by steady rushes, taking the play back again, and soon Bristol scored.

A wild pass by a Harlequin back was easily intercepted by Burland, who simply walked to Waring and gave the ball to Lillicrap, who scored far out, Hazell missing the kick. This was after about half an hour's play.

In some close play Parsons was badly injured and had to be carried off. A very silly piece of play by Laird followed. He kicked with the utmost carelessness from behind his own line straight to Lillicrap, who had only to field the ball, step forward not more than a yard, and touch down for a try. Hazell again made a good though unsuccessful shot at goal, and the whistle immediately went for half-time, with Bristol leading by a couple of tries to nil.

A Bright Restart.

Soon after the restart McCreight went on his own, beating quite a number of men before passing to Brook, who just failed to hold it. But the good position this play produced was soon lost. The Harlequins were penalised in a scrum for feet-up, and Brown once more put the ball into touch well down the field. A strong run by Burland gained a lot of ground for his side, but eventually he was well tackled by Price, after which a well-controlled dribble by Brook started the best attack the Harlequins had put in. McCreight added his bit, and it did look as though the Harlequins might open their score. But Laird kicked straight to Brown, and he had his reward, the ball being well and promptly sent into touch in the Harlequins' half.

Still the Harlequins came on to the attack, Laird helping with a neat kick, and it was only sheer carelessness that kept them from scoring. At last the try did come, and a good one it was. There was a bout of swift passing, the ball reached Hodge, and the wing cleverly rounded Lillicrap and slipped past Brown to touch down in the corner. Chapman missed the kick. This was after about a quarter of an hour's play.

Later Lillicrap made an excellent run. He beat three or four people before reaching Waring. But the full-back tackled him well, though it must be confessed that by that time the Bristol man had precious little room in which to work. Some very neat and quick passing by the Harlequins, with Laird prominent, finished up with a well-judged cross-kick by Pattison. But Brown fielded it beautifully, and made a clever mark with at least three men on top of him.

That was the last incident of note, and the first class season at Twickenham fizzled out quietly with the Harlequins losing their second game to Bristol, as they had done their first.

Teams:—

HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring; H. C. Pattisson, K. H. Chapman, H. A. Style, and S. Hodge; H. C. Laird and C. C. McCreight; A. E. Prescott, G. A. Rutter, E. H. Fouraker, M. L. Jackson, G. B. Cochlan, D. H. Duden, P. W. Brook, and H. L. Price.

BRISTOL.—T. W. Brown; H. Sherman, D. W. Burland, W. Moncrieffe, and A. W. Lillicrap; E. T. Collins and C. B. Carter; J. S. Tucker, W. H. Hale, F. Tucker, J. N. Hazell, F. Hollister, B. Parsons, W. C. Broome, and C. Smith.

Referee: Mr. J. Hughes

BURTON BEAT CAMP HILL.

BURTON 11 pts., CAMP HILL 5.

Burton were superior to Camp Hill at Burton. Harrison scored an unconverted try in the first half. In the second half Burdett and MacPherson scored for the home side, Barker converting one. Howard crossed for the visitors after a forward rush, Nettle converting.

OLD BLUES BEATEN.

NORTHAMPTON'S SPIRITED FINISH.

NORTHAMPTON 17 pts., OLD BLUES 9.

Northampton, at home, proved just too good for the Old Blues. Though the first half was well contested, Northampton had rather the better of the play. Haselmere obtained a try in 15 min., and after Jennings had levelled up the scores, Kalaugher put Northampton in front just on the interval.

The Old Blues, whose backs played with fine resolution, were often dangerous in the second half, and Jennings scored two good tries. Northampton, however, finished strongly, Maclean, Haselmere and Coley scoring tries in the last quarter of an hour. Weston converted one of these.

It was one of the best games of the season, full of bright, open movements. Although the Old Blues were beaten by 8 pts., they were for the bulk of the game fully the equals of the home side, and it was only the spirited efforts of Northampton in the last few minutes, when the Old Blues' defence unaccountably weakened, that gave Northampton the victory. The game was delightful to watch, and it was played in the best sporting spirit. Both full-backs did some fine kicking, but Vaughan, of Northampton, was more consistent than Nielson, of the Old Blues, at three-quarter. So far as combination went, the visitors were the more effective force. Jennings's three tries were all the result of splendid running. He owed much to the quick and timely passing of his skilful colleagues. Northampton held the advantage at half-back.

Midland opinion is that Millward is one of the best scrum-halves in the county. His passing at the outset lacked accuracy. When, however, he established a complete understanding with MacLean, some very pretty and clever movements were witnessed. MacLean will be a big asset to Northampton if they can secure his services anything like regularly. The Old Blues' half-backs, Undery and Hooper, were sound, if not quite so resourceful as the Northampton pair. Hooper did some effective touch-kicking. Each side had a capital pack. The Northampton forwards were very fast in the open, whilst the Old Blues carried the majority of the scrums. Coley, the England international, was an outstanding forward.

WASPS ON TOP.

BACKS PLAY WELL.

WASPS 15 pts., NUNEATON 0.

Wasps had Nuneaton as their visitors for their last home game of the season, and the home team won by a penalty goal and 4 tries to nil.

A heavy hailstorm before the start rendered the ball very greasy, and several promising movements were spoiled by "knocks on" before the game had gone ten minutes. Saunders, from full-back, followed up his own kick, and, charging down the clearance of the opposition, gathered the ball to go on and score. Compton's kick failed. Soon after Nuneaton were penalised to put the Wasps 6 points ahead with a good goal. Play after was very keen, but just before half-time good passing amongst the Wasps' backs enabled Lillicrap to score in the corner, Meadows' kick failing. After the resumption, Palmer, the Nuneaton full-back, wrenched his knee and took no further part in the game. The Wasps kept well on top during the rest of the match, and further tries were scored by Broughton and Hopkins.

EDGWARE DEFEATED AT HOME.

EDGWARE 0 pts., PONTYPOOL 9.

Edgware received a visit from Pontypool. The weather conditions were good, but the ground was on the heavy side. Little open play was seen in the early stages, the game developing into a tense struggle between the forwards. Edgware had the better of a rather scrappy game, though Pontypool got possession more often. Cliff Richards did great work in defence for Pontypool, and he kicked a splendid length.

Pontypool showed considerable improvement in the second half, the backs occasionally combining effectively. Weare and Bodgers ran well, and Axford gave good service from the base of the scrum. Eleven minutes after the interval Dalimore got possession from a forward rush near the Edgware line, forcing himself over to give Pontypool the lead. Richards failed to improve from an easy position. Ten minutes later R. E. Jones cleverly made an opening for Weare, who ran splendidly to increase the visitors' lead with an unconverted try. Bodger added the third try for Pontypool.

BRIDGWATER'S GOOD WIN.

BRIDGWATER 26 pts., WESTMINSTER BANK 8.

Though well represented, Westminster Bank were comfortably beaten in this game at Bridgwater. Within a few minutes of the start, Mayled, for Bridgwater, broke away with the ball, and, passing to Gill, that player ran across the line scoring a try which Mayled converted. Coomber, for the Londoners, subsequently made a good movement, getting the ball out of the scrum well. Being challenged by the home back, he passed to Edenborough, who ran home between the posts for Nicholls to convert. Bridgwater maintained some lively movements until the interval, and gained further tries through Turner and Spriggs.

Play in the second half, though rather uninteresting, was much faster. Bridgwater attacked strongly and gained further tries through Mayled and Spriggs, both being con- for the Bank, made a brilliant run half across for the bank, made a brilliant run half across the field, and dashing through the home defence, he ran home between the posts, securing an ungoaled try. After a few further movements Barnard gained another try for the home side shortly before the game ended.

UPPER CLAPTON'S GOOD FINISH.

UPPER CLAPTON 10 pts., STREATHAM 3.

Upper Clapton finished their season with a fine win over Streatham. The match, which was played at Bush Hill Park, was controlled by the famous international referee, Potter Irwin, who emerged from his temporary retirement. Ten minutes from the start a quick heel from a loose scrum enabled Lott to score a fine try under the posts for Upper Clapton, Brennan adding the major points.

The second half was fought out much more evenly, Upper Clapton having more of the ball. Attacks by both sides followed rapidly, and Streatham scored a fine try through Holland, the goal kick failing. Back went Upper Clapton to the attack. Baird scored a fine try under the posts, Brennan converting.

OLD PAULINES WIN.

OLD PAULINES 13 pts., OLD DUNSTONIANS 7.

Only after some difficulty did the Old Paulines beat the Old Dunstonians by 2 goals and a penalty goal to a dropped goal and a penalty goal. J. Womack kicked both goals for the Old Dunstonians and was an outstanding player. The Old Paulines' outsides played very badly at the outset, and after a re-arrangement at the interval improved, though all the scoring was carried out by the forwards, of whom Nicholls and Scott were the best. Scott was concerned in both the tries, which were scored by G. Embleton and Nicholls. King converted both, and also kicked the penalty goal. Play never reached a high standard, and it was only in the last fifteen minutes that the Old Paulines showed their best form.

"TIGERS" PROVIDE A SURPRISE.

BLACKHEATH BEATEN.

LEICESTER AT THEIR BEST.

LEICESTER 22 pts., BLACKHEATH 9.

Leicester started in brilliant style in their home match with Blackheath. Within three minutes Hall crossed and Norman converted. They went further ahead with tries by Gadney and Saunders. Leicester lost Beatty-Pownall, who was injured, and following the re-arrangement, Blackheath had much more of the game. Pratten scored a good try for the visitors and Kemp from the touch line added the extra points.

The visitors continued to press in the second stage, but when one of their movements broke down in the centre, Greenlees picked up to send Farndon in for a good try. Leicester then rallied strongly, Farndon picked up in the loose and ran more than half the length of the field and scored a magnificent try, which Greenlees converted. Flewitt added a further try, and just on time Bishop dropped a goal for Blackheath.

The concluding match on the Leicester ground this season provided rather a surprise, for despite the fact that Leicester were without Prentice, Beamish, and Kendren, and lost Beatty and Pownall injured after a quarter of an hour. For the rest of the game the fairly strong Blackheath team were beaten in practically all departments. Possibly they were a bit smarter in breaking up from the scrum, for Gadney was cramped a good deal by the Blackheath wingers, but in other regards Leicester played superior football. After the scrum had been depleted to supply Pownall's place, the Leicester seven held the Blackheath eight in the tight, and were their equals in the loose, but it was behind that the home team were so superior. Greenlees touched his best international form and opened up the game finely, while the opportunities he made were well developed by the three-quarters, Flewitt and Farndon on the wings being specially good.

The visitors spent such a lot of time in defence that they had not much chance to make any concerted attacks. Bishop and Hamilton-Smythe were the most prominent, but the three-quarters of the visiting team were well behind those of Leicester in constructive play and brightness of attack. Generally, on a day when the conditions were as good as they could be, the Leicester three-quarters showed how smart handling and passing could be carried out, and it is not going too far to say that they displayed practically their best form of any match during the season. Leicester's superiority was not exaggerated by the score, they took the lead early on, and thereafter Blackheath were always struggling against a superior side.

OLD CRANLEIGHANS' WEAKNESS.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 9 pts., OLD CRANLEIGHANS 6.

The Old Merchant Taylors overcame the Old Cranleighans at Teddington, under excellent conditions. The sides were well matched forward, but the Craleighans' "outsides" at first length of the field to score an unconverted try had rather more of the ball from the scrum. After twenty minutes Simpson ran half the for the Taylors. Subsequently, the Taylors did most of the attacking, and twice Newell was nearly in. The Cranleighans' line had innumerable hair-breadth escapes.

Though the Cranleighans still had plenty of the ball in the second half, there was little sting in their attacks, and the Taylors were generally the more dangerous. Buncombe added a second unconverted try for the Taylors, following a passing movement, and Taylor added a third. Lee kicked a penalty goal for the Cranleighans, who had a spell of attacking and scored an unconverted try through Heard.

STAINES' FAST GAME.

STAINES 3 pts., OXFORD NOMADS 11.

Staines fielded only fourteen players when their game with Oxford Nomads started. The Nomads played at a great pace, and after two minutes Clayton crossed, followed shortly afterwards by Gill, whose try was improved. Bad marking let Parsons in, and he converted his own try. The second half was keen and fast. Staines did most of the attacking, and, following an infringement, Simpson landed an easy penalty goal. Staines pressed towards the end.

A WELL-CONTESTED MATCH.

U.C.S. OLD BOYS 20 pts., OLD HABERDASHERS 8.

U.C.S. Old Boys defeated Old Haberdashers at Osterley by a goal and five tries to a goal and a try. The first half was fast and keenly contested, the U.C.S. forwards opening the score with a try converted by Mackenzie, to which the visitors replied with a try from Gaywood, which Bailey converted. Crewe increased the U.C.S score, but the Old Haberdashers again drew level with a fine movement, which ended in Manton scoring in the corner, the kick failing. U.C.S., however, again went ahead, and the score at half-time was 11 points to 8.

In the second half the Haberdasher forwards continued to hold their opponents in the loose rushes, but tired towards the end, and U.C.S. scored three tries in the last quarter of an hour. There was little to choose between the teams forward, but U.C.S. were cleverer behind the scrum, though the visitors missed the services of C. A. Birch and S. D. Slocum.

N.P. BANK'S EASTER TOUR.

The National Provincial Bank will leave London on Wednesday to play a series of matches in Southern Ireland. On Easter Thursday they will meet Waterford at Waterford. On Saturday they will play Kilkenny, and on Easter Monday they will meet a Southern Ireland fifteen.

Although there will be only seven regular members of the first fifteen among the tourists, the side will be a quite useful lot. The team will have good hard scrummagers in F. N. S. Evans, V. C. H. Major, E. A. Williams, and W. R. P. Madge, and if Grimley can obtain a fair share of the ball in the set scrums Baker should get his backs going well. H. S. J. Lewis and C. F. Culley are thrustful in the centre, while R. J. F. Forbes is a strong runner on the wing. The Bank have had a successful season, and have played 23 games. Of these 17 games have been won, five lost, and one drawn. The club has scored 339 points against 166.

The touring side will be:—T. C. Metcalfe, R. J. F. Forbes, H. S. J. Lewis, C. F. Culley, W. C. Evans, G. L. Gough, D. J. Baker, V. C. H. Major, G. J. B. Grimley, R. C. Hind, L. F. Aldis, E. A. Williams, F. E. R. Collins, W. R. Madge (United Banks and Hampshire), F. N. S. Evans (captain, United Banks), E. Eliot Smith, and R. M. A. Singlehurst.

WEST INDIES' TOUR.

ANOTHER WET DAY AND AN ABANDONMENT.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Saturday.

Owing to rain, the final match between the M.C.C. and West Indies was abandoned to-day. The English team sails on the s.s. Cavina on Monday for England.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

Rain also prevented play on Friday. When stumps were drawn on Thursday last the West Indies had made 408 for 5 wkts. towards the huge total of 836 set them to get to win, the scores being:—

M.C.C.—First Innings, 849 (Sandham 325, Wyatt 58, Hendren 61, Ames 149, O'Connor 51; Scott 5 for 266). Second Innings, 272 for 9 dec. (Hendren 55, Sandham 50; Scott 4 for 108).

WEST INDIES.—First Innings, 286 (Nunes 66, Passalaigue 44). Second Innings (Nunes 92, G. Headley 223), 408 for 5.—*Reuter's Special.*

ROYAL BURNHAM Y.C.

The Royal Burnham Yacht Club opened its season on the Crouch yesterday to a match for its Restricted Class—one of the most popular round the coast. It was sailed in a south-westerly breeze, which was moderate at the start, but died down later in the afternoon, necessitating the course being shortened. Of the seven starters Mr. Hartley F. Striker's Linette, Capt. Gerald Lowry's Red River, Messrs. R. Hawkes and R. Garnham's Black Adder, and Messrs. Gatti and Jessel's Hyacinth gave up. The three craft that finished got rather widely separated, as will be seen by the following official finishing times:—

Harlequin (Mr. Alphonse N. Abrahams) (winner), 4 hr. 52 min.; Mr. Austin O'Connor's Erin (second prize), 5 hr. 21 min. 30 sec.; Mr. H. Warwick Smith's Vivacious (third prize), 5 hr. 56 min. 30 sec.

ROYAL CANOE CLUB.

There was a fine fleet of six starters for the usual weekly race for sailing canoes at Trowlock Island, Teddington. The fleet were sent off at 3.15 p.m. to sail three rounds of the club course in Teddington Reach in a very light sailing breeze. Genetta, last year's crack boat, again proved its superiority by leading the fleet home ahead of Curlew, which in turn led Mayfly. The official finishing times were:—

Genetta (Mr. Eric Freeman) (winner), 4 hr. 2 min. 10 sec., 1; Curlew (Mr. A. Knight) (second prize), 4 hr. 2 min 12 sec., 2; Mayfly (Mr. A. R. Evans), 4 hr. 3 min. 20 sec., 3; Pampatha (Mr. A. Day), 4 hr. 3 min. 30 sec., 4; Senora (Mr. W. B. Statham), 4 hr. 3 min. 45 sec., 5; Newt (Mr. de Quincey), 4 hr.

LONDON WELSH SURPRISED.

SPIRITED FINISH BY BATH.

O.M.T. BEAT THE OLD CRANLEIGHANS.

BATH 14 pts., LONDON WELSH 6.

Bath entertained the London Welsh, who were on the defensive from the first. Hayden scored an unconverted try for Bath. Just before half-time Bath were penalised, but Roberts failed to kick a goal. Bath did well with fourteen men, Weeks being injured just after the start.

In the second half Williams, from a forward rush, equalised with an unconverted try for London Welsh, and Roberts added another. Bath were held in check till a breakaway by Powell gave Spence a chance to score a splendid try, which Merritt converted. The Welsh lost their heads and were often penalised. Powell and Merritt got further unconverted tries for Bath.

Although play never reached a very high standard, it was keen enough, and the result was in doubt until the last ten minutes, when Bath took matters well in their own hand. Until then it was anybody's game, and really the Welsh looked like winning. It was surprising that Bath were able to put in this spurt to win, for after the first ten minutes they played a forward short, Weeks having fractured a bone of his shoulder. The visitors kept their early lead for some time, their forwards playing robust Rugby and their great keenness in keeping on the ball prevented the home back division from getting moving as a whole for combined play. The Welsh outsides were superior to Bath's, but the home men tackled in great style, and seemed to have the determination to win.

CLUB MATCHES.

	Pts.		Pts.
Edgware	0	Pontypool	9
Harlequins	3	Bristol	6
O.M. Taylors	9	Old Cranleighans	6
Abertillery	6	Newport	5
Bath	14	London Welsh	6
Cardiff	9	Swansea	3
Coventry	19	Headingley	8
Devonport Services	6	Gloucester	11
Hartlepool Rovers	5	Bradford	22
Leicester	22	Blackheath	9
Northampton	17	Old Blues	9
Leamington	12	Banbury	0
Plymouth Albion	24	Newton Abbot	3
Waterloo	18	Birkenhead Pk.	14
Twickenham	8	Frome	13
Cheltenham	10	Moseley	0
Wasps	15	Nuneaton	0
Osterley	12	Wembley	0
Pill Harriers	0	Cross Keys	13
Penarth	14	Llanelly	3
Torquay Athletic	15	Cpt. Crawshay's XV.	16
Esher	12	Wolverhampton	3
Esher A	5	Westminster Bk	24
Saracens Ex. C.	8	Old Paulines Ex. C	8
Oxford Nomads	11	Staines	3
Leytonstone	6	Southend	0
Bk. of England A	0	Toc H	18
Bk. of England C.	6	Sutton	5
Bank of England C.	3	Furness Houlder A	11
Lloyds Bank	27	Westcombe Park	0
G.W. Rly.	6	Southern Rly.	0
Beckenham	24	Finchley	5
Beckenham A	9	Rosslyn Park Ex. A.	6
Camelot	12	Exiles A	12
Twickenham A	6	Upper Clapton A	18
Twickenham C	14	Upper Clapton C	24
Sidcup B	24	Artists' Rifles A	11
Old Paulines	13	Old Dunstonians	7

ASSURANCE OFFICES' CUP CHAMPIONSHIP.

FINAL.

Phœnix Assurance ... 0 Sun Life of Canada 0

OLD BOYS MATCHES.

Leytonstone Ex. A	6	O.M.T.'s Ex. A	0
Old Emanuel	14	Sidcup	14
Bk of England B	9	Old Paulines C	11
Hong K. & Shan. Bk.	8	Old Haileyburians A	8
Centymca	0	Old Elthamians	23
Old Redingensians	0	Midland Bank	16
Old Whitgiftians	22	Tonbridge	5
Old Whitgiftians III.	24	Tonbridge B	5
Westcombe Park A	0	Old Croydonians	10
Wtcombe Pk. Ex. B	12	Old Croydonians B	11
Sidcup A	11	Old Emanuel A	8
Lloyds Bank C	12	Old Purleians	11
Old Paulines A	23	Artists' Rifles I.	18

RUGBY LEAGUE.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lancashire ... 29 Glamorgan and Mon. 3

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Castleford	5	Leigh	6
Dewsbury	18	Huddersfield	3
Featherstone R.	15	Keighley	0
Halifax	30	Wakefield T.	3
Hull	0	Wigan	10
Hunslet	8	Hull K'gston Rvrs.	8
Oldham	8	Leeds	3
Rochdale Hornets	2	Broughton Rvrs.	0
Salford	46	Bradford Northern	5
St. Helens	19	Batley	3
Swinton	27	Barrow	6
York	13	Bramley	5

FENCING.

"MASKS" NARROW WIN.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

The R.A.C. yesterday visited the "Masks" at Aldershot in a very happy mood. The meeting provided an excellent contest, the teams being well matched. The result depended on the penultimate "duel," which was particularly interesting, since the épée season opens this month.

Army judging—in which competitors acknowledge hits and two referees decide "time," lent an unofficial atmosphere, which was a relief to players accustomed to fencing under the scrutiny of six pairs of eyes.

It is improbable that Monro would fight with such abandon as he did in a real "affaire d'honneur," yet his easy play was tempered with sound judgment, for he lost only to "Essel."

"Bogey," whose point was well in line, scored a fine "carte" riposte on Couzyn while Giles was the most classical épéeist, whose touch on "Bogey's" hand in a model fight was one of the best scored. Couzyn tried to "draw" "Essel," who kept a good distance, but was quite unprepared when his opponent "accepted" with a perfectly timed flèche, which levelled the teams at 7 all. When the "Masks" required three to win the match, the R.A.C. rallied.

In a good fight Couzyn gained the time verdict over "Antelope." "I's" well-judged hit on Kerdrel's shoulder in a vivacious bout, and Monro's flèche on "Bogey," made the score 11-10. Eleven all was registered after one of the best assaults of the day, that between Mayer and "Essel."

In this Mayer doggedly refused to respond to "Essel's" tentative snips, and steadily drove his opponent down the piste. With one yard to spare "Essel" became electrified, and from a series of parries and unproductive ripostes, remembered was himself hit, and lost a narrow time verdict in a splendid bout.

Subsequently, Giles was caught while pressing "Antelope" back, and with two to go, the "Masks" led 12-11, with "I" facing Couzyn. The latter, as usual, invited attack, but was deceived into "timing" "I's" false thrust, to find his blade collected by "Countre de Carte" the riposte scored on his chest, and the match won for the "Masks" at 13—11. "Alex" beat Kerdrel in the last bout, and closed one of the best and most hard-fought épée matches of the season.

"MASKS."—"Essel" and "I," each 4—1; "Bogie," 3—2; "Antelope," 2—3; "Alex," 1—5; total, 14 wins.

R.A.C.—C. C. Monro, 4—1; A. Mayer, 3—2; W. H. Giles and H. Couzyn, each 2—3; Compt de Kerdrel, 0—5; total, 11 wins.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FIVES.

R. de W. K. Winlaw (Winchester) beat G. G. Shneerson (St. Paul's) by 15—6, 15—6 at the Bank of England Sports Club yesterday in the final of the public Schools Rugby Fives competition promoted by the Jesters Fives Club.

The Clove Club beat U.C.S. Old Boys in a Rugby Fives match at Hampstead by 145 points to 135.

The Old Reptonians' first pair beat the Old Etonians' first pair in an Eton Fives match by 3 games to one. The Old Etonians second pair beat the Old Reptonians' second pair by 3 games to 1.

The Old Blues (K. W. McHaffie, C. R. Black, C. S. Farnes and A. H. Buck) beat Allevn Old Boys (V. G. W. Lewis, N. W. Clock, N. Lloyd, and J. W. Dowlen) in a Rugby Fives match at Dulwich by 163 points to 88.

BILLIARDS.

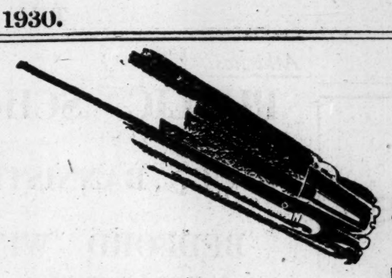
THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first heat in the professional championship, in which Davis (the holder) is opposing Falkiner at Thurston's will, on the run of the first week's play, yield a fairly easy victory for Davis, who gained a lead of 2,680. Davis resumed play yesterday with a lead of 2,615, and in the afternoon he increased his advantage to 2,883 by totalling 920 for an average of 71, against his opponent's 652 and 54 respectively. The feature of the proceedings was a fine break of 536 by Davis, which included a sequence of 92 cannons. Interval scores:—

DAVIS	10,620
FALKINER (in play)	7,737

In the evening Falkiner aggregated 1,010 to 817, and averaged 78 against 68. Falkiner failed to add to his suspended break, missing an easy loser, while Davis marked up 100 at his initial attempt. Falkiner made a belated effort, showing delightful touch, while making 230 close cannons in a break of 499. He miscued in attempting a thin cushion cannon to continue the run, which is claimed as a world's record. Closing scores:—

DAVIS (in play)	11,437
FALKINER	8,747



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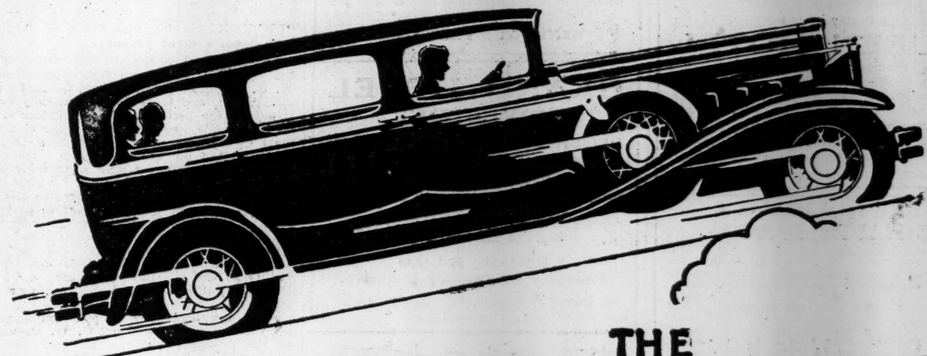

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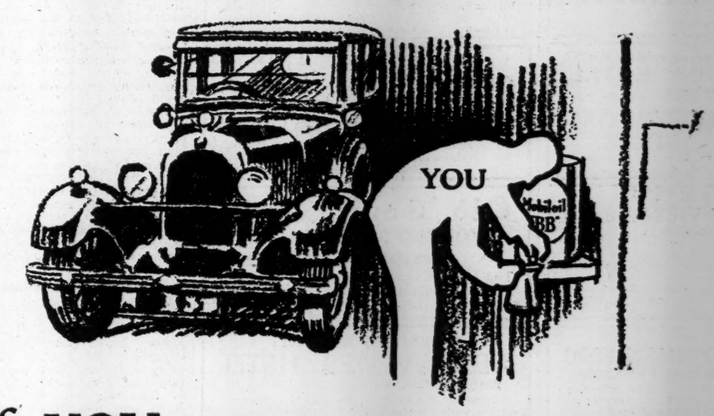

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HOTELS—Continued from Page One.

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Athletics.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MEETING.

W. G. BANNISTER'S "HAT TRICK."

BEDFORD WIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

I always come away from the Public Schools' Challenge Cup meeting with the feeling of having dreamt about a sports meeting, and that I have not really been to one at all. I try to see so much and to disentangle from a perfect maze of javelin-throwers, pole-vaulters, jumpers, walkers, and runners, some clear impression of at least one or two outstanding performances. From the point of view of the spectator, this meeting is and must remain an impossibility. A relative will doubtless be able to concentrate his attention on the particular boy who interests him or her; a schoolmaster will follow the progress of his charges, but the poor hopeless mutt who tries to follow everything, succeeds in following precious little, if anything at all.

Can anything be done about it? Let me make it plain that this meeting is not run for the benefit of spectators or worried commentators. It is run, and all things considered miraculously run, for the benefit of the youth of England, and the London Athletic Club are rendering a service to British athletics which may not come to fruition for a generation, but will undoubtedly be felt, and felt all the world over in our lifetime. I make the following suggestions: first, that no boy be permitted to compete in more than two racing events, or three events one of which is a field event—this will rightly restrict entries. Next, that higher qualifying standards be adopted in that only six qualify for the long jump, and a far greater height than 5 ft 2 in. be adopted for the high jump. And, lastly, that a leaf be taken out of the A.A.A. book and these long, long trail events be started at 2 p.m., with the racing as at present beginning at three. It is, for example, ludicrous that a boy should be kept over three-quarters of an hour between his jumps in the long jump, and perhaps nearly a quarter of an hour in the pole vault or high jump.

Bannister's First Victory.

The first final to be decided yesterday was the half-mile. The race was clearly between W. G. Bannister (St. Bees) and G. E. Delafield (St. Paul's), and these two had already battled it out in the preliminaries. Bannister started on the outside, and with the courage of a much more experienced performer made a bold and successful bid for the first corner. He got it and led at the quarter mile stage from R. D. More and G. E. Delafield in 61 2-5 sec. These three were well clear of the other five a furlong from home, when Delafield tried to pass Bannister. It was a fatal error, and one which a more tried athlete would not have made. The effort to pass his man just before a corner finished Delafield, and Bannister won his first victory of the afternoon in 2 min. 4 4-5 sec., Delafield doing 2 min. 5 3-5 sec., and More 2 min. 6 1-5 sec.

From the heats and second round of the 100 yards, I had picked out C. W. Denempont as the probable victor. In both his heat and semi-final he was slow away, but had put in some fine running over the last fifty yards. Unfortunately, I have never seen so many breaks and recalls in my life. Starting public schoolboys must be no picnic, but nevertheless I do think the shooting yesterday left much to be desired. Denempont (who had the best style of the six finalists) was again slow away, and E. I. Davies (Eastbourne) showed ahead after twenty-five yards. Then Denempont, as before, got into his running and was ahead twenty yards from the finish. He seemed to lack fire over the last fifteen yards, and J. D. Wade beat him on the tape. I noticed that the majority of the boys in this event showed a tendency to ease up before the finish. They had not been taught to run right through the tape and ten yards beyond.

The Mile final promised some good racing, and we were not disappointed, but again my efforts at spotting the winner from the preliminaries proved wrong. There were ten starters. As in his heat, A. T. Wooderson (Sutton Valence) led at the end of the first lap in 62 4-5 sec., followed by C. O. Healey (Lancing), then E. I. Ackroyd (Newcastle) and J. N. Crisfield (Merchant Taylors') fourth. At half-distance (2 min. 15 4-5 sec.) Wooderson still led with Crisfield on his heels. Crisfield took the lead almost immediately after, but by three-quarter distance D. E. C. Trench (Stowe) had come into the picture for the first time, and he led at the bell (3 min. 34 3-5 sec.). Wooderson was plainly tired 300 yards from home, and I rather think his running in the heat of the half-mile on Friday night destroyed his chance of success in the mile yesterday. He wisely refrained from turning out in the half-mile final, but had he been wiser still and left the race entirely alone, he would, in my opinion, have won. He impressed me as the runner in the race. J. N. Crisfield chased Trench right up the straight, but the bigger and more powerful man won in 4 min. 42 1-5 sec., Crisfield doing 4 min. 41 sec. and Wooderson 4 min. 42 1-5 sec. Incidentally there was an almost universal tendency to cut out much too fast a pace at the beginning.

Rather Laboured Hurdling.

The hurdling was not very impressive, and the boys for the most part displayed a kind of half-knowledge of what they wanted to do. There were numerous attempts at the straight-legged modern method, but I came away convinced that we ought to defy tradition and give these boys 3 ft. 3 in. hurdles so that they can learn really proper style. As it was, Bannister's physique got him home to gain his second victory after a close race with J. L. Thornton (Charterhouse).

Less than half an hour later this boy turned out in the Three-Quarter Mile Steeplechase, and won quite comfortably. He was so distressed at the finish that he literally walked over the finish line. He deserves to be congratulated on a triple win—the first hat-trick, I believe, since Guy Butler won the 100, 440, and Long Jump in 1917. It is a great tribute to his innate ability that with such a vast entry he emerges a triple winner, and I sincerely hope that we may hear of him in a couple of years. Bitter experience, however, compels me to reflect that he may not be heard of again in athletics. I hope most profoundly that I am wrong.

The one new record—and I am almost rejoicing that there was only one—was made in the One Mile Walk, which has featured in the programme since 1919. The winner, L. Watson (Rutlish), soon proved himself streets ahead of the other 19 "peds," and at the end of the first lap, which he covered in 1 min. 41 sec., he was 20 or 25 yards in the lead. He won excellently, and though I am no judge of walking ability, I shall be surprised, indeed, if he is not seen in first-class company in years to come. His time, 4 min. 38 3-5 sec., was 4 1-5 sec. better than the previous best.

The last track event of the day—the quarter-mile—produced another good finish, and another reversal of form. On the preliminary performances you could have risked half your shirt on M. A. Staniforth, of Dulwich, but, in fact, he finished fourth, though he got the lead at the start, and when half the race was over seemed likely to keep it. Actually the winner of the 100 yards, J. D. Wade, completed an excellent "double," beating W. D. Capper by a yard and a-half in 53 sec.

The Field Events.

As I have indicated field events went on all over the place all the afternoon. In fact, they were still proceeding at 5.40 when I left. I can only, therefore, give the bare details of the performances. F. W. Goodbody retained his title in the long jump (and was incidentally the only man to win an event again). Thirty boys beat standard (32 ft.) in the 12 lb. shot, and seventeen threw the light discus over the required 90 feet. In the high jump and pole vault nearly every position was closely contested, and the boys fought literally every inch of the way. The prowess of Bedford schoolboys in the field events was as usual marked, and a great tribute to the enthusiasm and coaching of Mr. Webster, to whom much will be due when, years hence, we begin to produce champions in these hitherto much-maligned and deserted of pastimes.

Results:—

100 YARDS.—1, J. D. Wade (Lancing); 2, C. W. Denempont (Wylde Green); 3, E. I. Davies (Eastbourne). Wo by a foot. Time 10¾ sec.

440 YARDS.—1, J. D. Wade (Lancing); 2, W. D. Capper (Friory, Shrewsbury); 3, G. H. Lang (King's, Wimbledon). Time, 53 sec.

880 YARDS.—1, W. G. Bannister (St. Bees); 2, G. E. Delafield (St. Paul's); 3, R. D. More (Herbert Strutt). Time: 2 min. 4 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—1, D. E. Trench (Stowe); 2, J. N. Crisfield (Merchant Taylors'); 3, A. T. Wooderson (Sutton Valence). Time, 4 min. 40 2-5 sec.

MILE WALK.—1, L. Watson (Rutlish); 2, L. Maclaren (Rutlish); 3, R. W. Vandenbosch (Wimbledon College). Time, 7 min. 28 3-5sec.

THREE-QUARTER MILE STEEPLECHASE.—1, W. G. Bannister (St. Bees); 2, G. J. A. White (Rossall); 3 E M. Faithfull Davies (Lancing). Time, 4 min. 9 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, W. G. Bannister (St. Bees); 2, J. St. L. Thornton (Charterhouse); 3, K. B. Kitley (Whitgift). Time, 16 7-10 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—1, S. R. West (Poly.) and L. F. York (Eton) tied at 5 ft. 9 in.; G. M. Moll (Bedford) and G. R. Bowen (Poly.) tied for third place at 5 ft. 7 in.

LONG JUMP.—1, F. W. Goodbody (Dover), 20 ft. 11 in.; 2, K. S. Duncan (Malvern), 20 ft. 5⅜ in.; 3, H. W. Mermagen (Brighton), 19 ft. 10¾ in.

POLE VAULT.—H. N. Bell (Charterhouse) and H. B. Pirie (Glenalmond) tied at 9 ft. 9¼ in.; M. A. Johnson (Oundle), E. W. Bennett (Malvern), and R. Marks (Bedford) tied for third place at 9 ft. 6 in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—1, R. A. Gerrard (Taunton), 41ft. 1 in.; 2, J. A. Edwards (Bedford), 39 ft. 2 in.; 3, K. F. Craggs (Oundle), 38 ft. 2¾ in.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.—1, R. A. C. Burnett (Malvern), 157 ft. 11½ in.; 2nd F. G. C. G. Gilbert (Bedford) 149 ft. 1 in.; 3, P. D. C. Walker (Lancing), 146 ft. 4⅛ in.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—J. S. Moll (Bedford), 126 ft. ¼ in.; K. S. Duncan (Malvern), 120 ft. 11⅜ in., 2; G. M. Moll (Bedford), 116 ft. 11¼ in., 3.

100 YARDS JUNIOR.—1, H. E. Vincent (Tauntons S'hampton); 2, B. H. Thomas (King's Canterbury); 3, A. C. Hall (Dover). Time, 1 sec.

250 YARDS (Junior).—1, R. P. Sawkins (Southall County); 2, R. S. Ashwell (Wellingborough); 3, B. H. Thomas (King's, Canterbury). Time, 27 4-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP (Junior).—S. C. Kerr (Sloane), 5 ft. 1 in., 1; T. E. Ison (Derby) and F. A. Brown (Perse), 5 ft. ½ in., 2.

The Competition for the Schools Challenge Cup resulted as follows:—1st: Bedford (holders) 52½ points; 2nd: Lancing, 36¼; 3rd: St. Bees, 26½; 4th: Malvern, 26; 5th: Charterhouse, 17½; 6th: Glenalmond 16½.

BRIGHTON RELAY RACE.

BEMAN FINISHES FIRST FOR BIRCHFIELD.

Long-distance runners were yesterday concerned in the London to Brighton relay race. Twenty-two teams entered, and ran in stages from the Palace Yard, Westminster, to the Palace Pier, Brighton. They were started on the first stage of 4 miles 176 yards at 11 a.m. by Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor. The record for the distance is 4 h. 17 min., set up by Hallamshire H. in 1927. The teams consist of ten runners, each man covering one relay. Last year Hallamshire H. won by only a few seconds, to register their second victory over the course. Yesterday success fell to the Birchfield Harriers, who have three previous wins to their credit. It was a fairly comfortable win for the Midland representatives, J. M. Beman completing the journey for his team in 4 h. 47 min. 29 2-5 sec., E. Harper, the famous international cross-country runner, finishing second for Hallamshire in 4 h. 49 min. 7 sec. Two London clubs occupied the third and fourth positions.

At the end of the second stage, at Mitcham, the leaders were Griffiths (48 min. 41 sec.), Bourton, and Scarsbrook. Immediately afterwards F. Light (Birchfield) went to the front, and was ten yards ahead going through Purley Way. At the end of his stage he led in 1 hr. 18 min. 45 sec., followed by J. Leigh (Hallamshire) in 1 hr. 19 min. 4 sec.

At Mersham, 20 miles 680 yards, Sullivan led in 1 h. 49 min. 32 sec., with Quinn second, but at Horley (26 miles 1,032 yards), about half-way on the journey, the positions were:—Webster (Birchfield), 2 hr. 21 min. 32 sec.; Cantrell (Hallamshire), 2 hr. 22 min. 54 sec.; S. H. Warboys (Belgrave); H. J. Bignall (Highgate); G. H. P. Thomson (S.L.H.).

S. H. Smith (Birchfield) maintained his club's advantage over the relay to Pyecombe, where the order was Smith (Birchfield), C. Fisher (Hallamshire), L. H. Weatherill (S.L.H.), H. E Foster (Belgrave), A. J. Harding (Poly.), Pte. T. W. Russell (Aldershot Command).

J. E. Beman (Birchfield) was the last stager for the leaders, and he went away to win from Ernest Harper (Hallamshire).

South London Harriers' improvement after the early stages was a feature of the race, and they capped the performance by providing a record breaker for the ninth relay. This was L. H. Weatherill, who ran the last stage in 27 min. 33 sec., to beat the record of 28 min. 16 sec., made by C. Fisher (Hallamshire H.) two years ago. The distance of that particular stage is 5 miles 486 yards.

1, Birchfield H. (J. W. Beman), 4 hr. 47 min. 29 2-5 sec.; 2, Hallamshire H. (E. Harper), 4 hr. 49 min. 7 sec.; 3, S. London Harriers (A. C. Stansbury), 4 hr. 50 min. 38 sec.; 4, Belgrave H. (F. R. Webb), 4 hr. 52 min. 10 sec.; 5, Polytechnic H. (L. J. Owens), 4 hr. 55 min. 16 sec.; 6, Tipton H. (E. Kay), 4 hr. 55 min. 17 sec.; 7, Aldershot C. (Bdsmn. R. C. Foulkes 4 hr. 55 min. 52 sec.; 8, Surrey A.C. (G. C. Constable), 4 hr. 57 min. 48 sec.; 9, Highgate H (W. H. Bine), 4 hr. 58 min. 38 sec.; 10, Herne Hill H. (T. F. Mountford), 4 hr. 59 min. 7 sec.; 11, Horsham Blue Star H. (T. Marchant), 5 hr. 0 min. 10 sec.; 12, Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C. (W. S. Hudson), 5 hr. 0 min. 25 sec.

CROYDON TO GODSTONE WALK.

W. Archibald, holder of the Surrey Cup for the Surrey Walking Club's 18¾ miles' race from Croydon to Godstone and back, was well beaten in yesterday's contest, S. W. Blackmore taking first place in 2 hrs. 45 min. 13 sec., 4 min. 44 sec. ahead of the holder, who was second. Blackmore was also second in the handicap, off 6 min., to H. L. Etherington (17 min. 30 sec.), who finished third in the scratch event.

C. W. HYDE'S BRILLIANT WIN.

Enfield Athletic Club yesterday decided a ten miles' walk at Enfield, and a three miles' track championship race at the Dunraits Park. C. W. Hyde, the A.A.A. seven miles' champion, won the walk in 78 min. 18 sec. This is 2 min. 6 sec. faster than the time returned by H. A. Amies, the winner of the R.W.A. championship recently held over the course. Amies was sixth in the race. The three miles' track championship went to A. J. Nunn (15 min. 43 4-5 sec.), witht E. J. Barnes (15 min. 45 sec., 2nd.).

WESTGATE-ON-SEA FINALS.

MRS. EDGINGTON SECURES THREE EVENTS.

Mrs. H. Edgington had a successful day on the courts of St. Mildred's yesterday. She easily won the Women's Singles from Miss J. Ingram, and with D. M. Greig as partner in the Mixed Doubles and, assisted by Miss Ingram, she also took the Women's Doubles.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat F. R. Price, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss J. Ingram, 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: D. M. Greig and H. J. Gilbert w.o. F. R. Price and M. J. G. Ritchie scratched.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss J. Ingram beat Miss E. Bobby and Miss A. Steer-Watkins, 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: D. M. Greig and Mrs. H. Edgington beat J. K. Mannooch and Miss J. Ingram, 6—1, 6—3.

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Middlesex beat Yorkshire by eleven matches to one at Felixstowe yesterday in the final of the women's hard court inter-county championship. Results:—

Mrs. Beamish (Middlesex) beat Miss J. Lawson, 9—7, 6—3; lost to Miss W. M. C. Bower, 4—6, 6—1, 5—7. Miss C. Hardie (Middlesex) beat Miss Bower, 6—4, 6—3; beat Miss Lawson 6—1 1—6, 9—7. Miss N. Lyle (Middlesex) beat Miss P. H. Dransfield, 6—0, 6—2; beat Miss H Morrison-Smith, 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. W. D. List (Middlesex) beat Miss Morrison-Smith 6—1, 6—2; beat Miss Dransfield, 6—1, 6—4. Mrs. Bruce May (Middlesex beat Miss R. Bray, 6—2, 6—2; beat Miss B. A. V. Broadbent, 7—5, 6—3. Miss V. H. Montgomery (Middlesex) beat Miss Broadbent, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; beat Miss Bray, 6—2, 6—4.

CAMBRIDGE WIN IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday.

The Cambridge University Lawn Tennis team won the second match of their Spanish tour here yesterday, beating the Puerta de Hierro team by six matches to nil. Details:—

SINGLES.—K. G. Gandar Dower (Trinity) beat Satrustegui 6—4, 8—6. E. R. Avory (Magdalen) beat Lema 6—3, 6—1. R. J. Ritchie (Emanuel) beat Ansaldo 6—2, 8—6. C. A. Magrane (Jesus) beat Linares 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—Magrane and Avory beat Linares and Satrustegui 6—4, 5—7, 6—3 Ritchie and Gandar Dower beat Satrustegui and Ansaldo 6—4, 7—5.

Cambridge won the first match against Barcelona by eight matches to four.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

TILDEN BEATS WILBUR COEN.

JUAN-LES-PINS, Saturday.

W. T. Tilden beat his young protégé, Wilbur Coen, in the final of the Juan-les-Pins Tournament here to-day by 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. An American also won the Women's Singles title, Miss Ryan beating Fraulein Aussem 6—2, 7—5. A. Renard and R. Gallepe beat Scovel and C. F. Aeschlimann. 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—1 in the semi-final of the Men's Doubles. Partnered by Mlle. Payot, Miss Thomas beat Mrs. Macready and Miss Petchell in the semi-final of the Women's Doubles by 6—2, 6—2, while in the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Tilden and Fraulein Aussem beat Miss Thomas and R. Gallepe, 8—6, 6—1.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

LAWN TENNIS.

BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP TEAM.

SATISFACTORY CHOICE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

At the conclusion of the trials at Wimbledon the Selection Committee nominated H. W. Austin, I. G. Collins, Dr. J. C. Gregory, and H. G. N. Lee to represent Great Britain in the first round of the Davis Cup (European Zone) against Germany at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on April 24-26. A cable was despatched to the German Lawn Tennis Association to that effect, in accordance with the regulations of the competition.

It was a most puzzling series of trials this year, and on the showing there were four players claiming consideration for the two Singles' places in the team. Of these, J. S. Olliff weakened his claim by his failure to clinch a winning lead aginst Austin, and was left out. The other three, Austin, Gregory, and Lee, are in the team, the final composition of which will be postponed until a date nearer the match.

On the whole, it is a most satisfactory choice. There were a great many matters extraneous to the form of these trials to be taken into consideration. First, though Austin's form has been the most unconvincing of all, judged from the high standard which he has set for himself in the past, he has beaten both Dr. Prenn and Landmann, the two German players, on the Riviera this year, and therein lies a moral advantage not lightly to be disregarded. Lee, also, beat Prenn on the Riviera, and he has beaten both Austin and Gregory in the trials.

Gregory lost to Prenn in the final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup last year, but his great victory over the late Hans Moldenhauer on the last day of that tie, which so nearly saved Great Britain, will not have been forgotten by the Germans. Besides, he is an aggressive type of player who, when in form, possesses the speed of stroke to demoralise an opponent. He is possibly the most courageous of all the team in fighting an up-hill battle.

An Unbeaten Record.

While a certain amount of doubt exists as to who will be given the two Singles places, no such doubt occurs in the choice of the Doubles team. Gregory and Collins were the team last year, and they possess an unbeaten record in the Davis Cup, besides being runners-up in the Doubles championship at Wimbledon last year. It is certain that no other combination will be evolved from the four nominated players, and the selectors have wisely chosen to ignore Collins's loss of form on one particular day in the trials.

In view of the fact that Austin is unable to attain, on hard courts, the speed which makes his game formidable on grass, he may possibly be left out of the match against Germany and, assuming Great Britain to be successful, be returned to the team for the second round, which will more than likely be played on grass with Australia the opposition.

Much could be written about the two matches played yesterday. Lee beat Gregory by 8—6, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, and Austin beat Olliff by 2—6, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—4.

The first set of Lee and Gregory was excellent. From the first it was obvious that Lee, having benefited by a day's rest on Friday, was at the top of his form. Gregory adopted aggressive tactics, going out for winners, hastening to the net, and risking everything to score quickly and decisively. He was, however, handicapped by the slippery nature of the court. He is wonderfully fast and agile, but it is possible that the effort required to keep on his feet while manœuvring at a great pace was the cause of his physical exhaustion towards the end of the match. Gregory's game allows only for the smallest margin of error, and mistakes come in a goodly crop even when he is playing at his best. When he had to contend with a wonderfully steady hand that met his onslaught, often returning the ball with greater speed and always with slightly surer aim, it became evident that even so imposing a game as Gregory's might be collared.

Double-Faulting.

Gregory, too, did not enjoy the best of luck, particularly in the thirteenth game, when he twice needed only a point for a 7—6 lead and half-an-inch turned the scale against him on each occasion. He contributed to his loss of the first set in the next game by double-faulting to give the last point away. Greatly encouraged, Lee went ahead quickly in the second set, and on to a lead of 5—3 in the third. In the next game, on his own service, he was three times within a stroke of victory in straight sets. On one of these occasions he passed Gregory down the side line with a really fine shot, which, however, fell an inch over the line.

Meanwhile, Gregory was fighting grimly. Gone was his earlier exuberance, and in its place was a set determination. Lee continued to play well enough to make Gregory do most of the running, but he could no longer induce the Yorkshireman to take unnecessary risks. Gregory levelled the score at two sets all, but he was clearly at the end of his tether half-way through the fifth set, and Lee went on to enjoy a well-deserved success.

Olliff deserved to beat Austin. He played as well as ever he has done in the first two sets, though Austin failed to give him any real opposition. He palpably took a rest in the third set, and then went hard after victory in the fourth. He led by five games to two in this set, and had three match points, the loss of which upset him beyond recovery. Austin seized his chance and gradually gained the ascendancy, until he led by 5—1 in the final set. A fine but belated effort by Olliff won him three more games before the end came.

MAGDALEN PARK FINALS.

OHTA AND MIKI BEATEN.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

Although rain fell yesterday morning the weather cleared in time for the finals to be begun at the scheduled hour at Magdalen Park, Wandsworth Common. The Men's Singles was very disappointing in that R. Miki had only brought one very tightly strung racket with him, and with the surface rather damp he decided to reserve it for the doubles finals. He preferred to use a spare one, and he could do nothing right against Y. Ohta, who won by 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Naomi Trentham, who first came into prominence at this tournament in 1927, when she would have opposed Miss Betty Nuthall in the final but for the weather, which prevented a ball from being hit on the last day, won the Women's Singles by beating Miss Billie Yorke by 6—4, 6—1 in the final.

Miss Yorke recovered from 1—4 to 4 all in the first set, but she was then clearly outplayed. The loser has a very attractive style. Her ground strokes are played with a good swing-back and follow through, and her volleys with the wrist, but she at present lacks steadiness. The greater experience of Miss Trentham told in her favour, and her forehand driving was severe and accurate. Miss Trentham, however, on the few occasions she went up to the net, revealed a faulty grip in volleying. She does not make use of the thumb in playing a back-hand volley. The all-court game must be learned by our young women players, as well as by our young men.

The defeat of Ohta and Miki by A. W. Vinall and E. C. Metcalf by 6—3, 5—7, 6—1 in the Men's Doubles final came as no surprise to those who know the value of the Englishmen as a pair.

Metcalf and Vinall fully appreciate each other's strong points and realise their weaknesses, and accordingly they play a sympathetic doubles game. They were both cross-volleying neatly and returning the service with rather slow and dipping strokes, in order to compel the Japanese to hit back an ascending ball.

Miki never seemed too happy, and Ohta still volleyed from a base which was not really sound. Ohta would do well to stand nearer the net and run the risk of being lobbed, for Miki is very fast on his feet and clever in the art of covering his partner.

Mrs. I. D. Brumwell and Miss G. E. Tomblin did well in the Women's Doubles final against Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Miss M. Slaney, who eventually won by 7—5, 3—6, 7—5. It was an old-fashioned exposition of this branch of the game, as on both sides one player stood at the net and the other on the baseline. Miss Slaney's more finished volleying was perhaps the deciding factor in a match in which Miss Tomblin was wonderfully safe in her defence. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Y. Ohta beat R. Miki, 6—2, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss N. Trentham beat Miss B. Yorke, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: A. W. Vinall and E. C. Metcalf beat Y. Ohta and R. Miki, 6—3, 5—7, 6

Association Football.

EVERTON DISASTER ON DAY OF MANY GOALS.

GRIMSBY'S FEAT—EIGHT FOR ARSENAL AND QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS.

CHELSEA LOSE BUT RIVALS WIN.

With both Derby County and Manchester City faltering at home yesterday, Sheffield Wednesday, as a result of a 1—0 victory over Middlesbrough are now practically sure of the League championship.

Everton go from bad to worse Yesterday Grimsby, one of the clubs whose relegation alone can help to save Everton, actually won 4-2 on the Merseyside ground. Newcastle lost, and relegation almost definitely rests between them, Everton, and Grimsby.

Chelsea fell heavily—3—0—at Swansea, and, as both Blackpool and Oldham won away victories, the London club fall back in the promotion race.

Plymouth Argyle, with another win (at Fulham, by 3—1) look well set for entrance next season into the Second Division. They now lead Brentford by three points, and have, in addition, a home match in hand.

There will be a desperate finish in the Northern Section of the Third Division. By winning by an only goal at Hartlepools, Stockport go to the top with 57 points—one more than Port Vale, who have played the same number of matches.

Goal scoring was heavy yesterday, the Arsenal and Queen's Park Rangers getting eight apiece.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sheffield Wednesday won, but the form that placed them at the head of affairs was not much in evidence. The weakness of the Middlesbrough forward line helped them to victory. The visitors lacked Camsell at centre-forward, and their forwards were a very ineffective attacking force. The Wednesday's defence was seldom extended, and though their forwards did not show their customary dash and cleverness, Rimmer succeeded in getting a good goal at the end of thirty-eight minutes' play, and that goal won them the match.

Derby County's hopes of snatching the championship from Sheffield Wednesday are gradually fading. They are dropping far too many points at home.

Leicester City deserved their point. Chandler scored both their goals, and it was the soundness of the home backs which prevented the lively City attack from getting more. Bedford and Davison were Derby's scorers.

When first Barrett and Ruffell scored for West Ham soon after the start at Roker Park things began looking bad for Sunderland. These early reverses, however, acted more like a spur than a wet blanket, and goals by Eden, Gurney, and Urwin enabled the home club to cross over with the lead.

There was only one team in it in the second half, and the West Ham defence had a gruelling time. They stood up so well against Sunderland's rampant attack that a goal by Gurney was all that the home team had to show for a considerable amount of determined pressure.

It was a tale of two halves at Leeds. The first half went all in favour of the home club, for whom Longden, Keetley, and Hart scored. The second went in favour of Blackburn Rovers, but the three goals lead Leeds United had built up in the first half enabled them to win the game.

A defensive slip by O'Dowd, fifteen minutes after the start at Burnley, presented Smith, the Liverpool centre-forward, with an easy scoring chance. It was a bad start for Burnley, but alls well that ends well. Page and Stage each scored twice, and Burnley, who gave a good all-round display, were worthy winners.

Aston Villa were much smarter than Newcastle. It was forward where the difference between the two sides was the most noticeable. Newcastle's attacking force lacked both the sting and the cleverness shown by the Villa quintette.

Both the Villa's goals happened in the second half. Houghton scored the first from a pass by Beresford, and Brown obtained the second.

Everton appear to be hopeless. Grimsby Town, their comrades in misfortune, beat them by 4—2 at Goodison Park. The result should inspire Grimsby with hopes that they may avoid relegation after all.

Robson, Grimsby's centre-forward, had a great day. He scored his club's four goals, but the scheming of the diminutive Bestall at inside-right played a part in some of them. This little man is one of the best inside forwards in the country.

Johnson and Martin scored for Everton, whose old wearness, poor marksmanship, was again very much in evidence.

Hedley scored for Manchester City two minutes after the start at Maine Road, but an injury to Felton, the City's left-back, who retired injured, turned the tide in Birmingham's favour. Despite the plucky efforts of the City's ten men Birmingham—for whom Fillingham (2), Briggs, and Hicks scored—ran riot.

The Arsenal had a field day against Sheffield United at Highbury. Keeping their feet better and controlling the ball better on a greasy ground, they did very much as they liked with Sheffield United.

The United lost Kendall, their goalkeeper, in the second half, and finished the game with ten men—Birks, the left-back, went into goal—but the Arsenal had scored half a dozen goals before that happened. The home club's eight goals were scored by Lambert (3), Johnstone (2), Hulme, Bastin, and James.

Portsmouth could do anything but score against Huddersfield Town, and the Cup Finalists, who gave a poor display, were very fortunate winners. Kelly scored Huddersfield's goal from a breakaway fifteen minutes from the end.

SECOND DIVISION.

Oldham Athletic's victory at Preston took them another step nearer promotion. Playing football which was a serviceable blend of cleverness, speed, whole-hearted team work, and dash, they were the more dangerous side. Preston were not lacking in cleverness; they lacked the accurate marksmanship with which to round it off. Gray (2) and Littlewood scored Oldham's goals.

Blackpool were fortunate to win at Wolverhampton. The home club had far more of the game than their conquerors, but Blackpool were saved by their sound full-backs. Hampson and Tremelling obtained Blackpool's goals. Eaton scored for the Wolves.

Chelsea's slip at Swansea was a serious affair for the London club. Swansea Town, struggling to avoid relegation, were a much better side than the team fighting to achieve promotion. Williams (R.), Hole, and Armand scored for Swansea. Wilson, of Chelsea, missed a penalty.

Bradford City did something towards extricating themselves from a difficult position by beating Bury at Valley Parade. It was a good game, with the City believing their lowly position in the League. Barkas and Scriven scored for Bradford City, Amos for Bury.

Reading's defence was too good for Tottenham Hotspur's attack at Elm Park. The visiting forwards found it very difficult to outmanœuvre Reading's halves, and on the occasions they did so they found themselves faced by a very resolute pair of backs. Baggett (2) and McPherson scored for Reading without reply.

Barnsley's hopes of evading relegation had another blow at Stoke. Their forwards played some clever football, but spoilt it by poor marksmanship. Armitage (penalty), Liddle, and Kirkham scored for Stoke.

Homer scored the goal that enabled Bristol City to beat Millwall at Bristol from a penalty kick.

Charlton Athletic's forwards gave a disappointing display at The Valley, where a goal by Wilson won the game for West Bromwich Albion.

Hull City will have to look to their laurels. Bradford beat them on their own ground, and the Third Division menace is stronger as a result. Harwood scored both goals for Bradford, who were the better-balanced team. Hull City gave a very disappointing display.

There was wild shooting by both sides at Cardiff, where Notts Forest shared the points. Len Davies scored for Cardiff City, Dickinson for the Forest.

THIRD DIVISION.

Goddard scored four of the eight goals which Queen's Park Rangers obtained against Swindon. Morris (2) and Penn scored for Swindon.

At Luton, Brentford lost in the last minute of the game when Rennie scored. Previously Rennie had opened the scoring, but J. Lane equalised for Brentford.

Playing great football in the second half at Fulham, Plymouth won by 3—1, Pullan (2) and Bowden scoring before Hammond replied.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Arsenal	8	Sheffield United	1
Aston Villa	2	Newcastle United	0
Burnley	4	Liverpool	1
Derby County	2	Leicester City	2
Everton	2	Grimsby Town	4
Leeds United	4	Blackburn Rovers	2
Manchester City	1	Birmingham	4
Portsmouth	0	Huddersfield Town	1
Sheffield Wednesday	1	Middlesbrough	0
Sunderland	4	W. Ham United	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	34	21	6	7	84	44	48
Derby Co.	37	19	8	10	77	66	46
Manchester C.	37	18	8	11	82	68	44
Aston Villa	37	19	4	14	81	73	42
Leeds Utd.	37	18	5	14	71	54	41
Huddersfield T.	37	17	7	13	58	61	41
Blackburn R.	38	17	6	15	93	89	40
Liverpool	38	16	8	14	62	69	40
Leicester City	38	16	7	15	76	79	39
W. Ham Utd.	38	16	5	17	77	73	37
Bolton Wand.	38	14	9	15	66	62	37
Arsenal	37	14	8	15	67	52	36
Birmingham	37	14	8	15	61	55	36
Portsmouth	37	14	8	15	63	58	36
Sunderland	35	14	7	14	60	68	35
Burnley	39	13	8	18	72	89	34
Middlesbrough	38	14	5	19	73	77	33
Sheffield Utd.	38	14	5	19	81	88	33
Manchester U.	38	14	5	17	57	73	33
Newcastle U.	37	12	6	19	64	87	30
Grimsby T.	37	11	7	19	66	86	29
Everton	37	8	10	19	65	85	26

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Bournem'th & B.A...	3	Bristol Rovers	1
Crystal Palace	4	Torquay Utd.	2
Exeter City	1	Coventry City	1
Fulham	1	Plymouth Argyle	3
Gillingham	5	Newport County	0
Luton Town	2	Brentford	1
Northampton Tn.	2	Watford	0
Norwich City	5	Merthyr Tn.	1
Queen's Pk. Rgrs.	8	Swindon Tn.	3
Southend Utd.	4	Clapton Orient	1
Walsall	2	Brighton & H. A.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	36	25	8	3	85	31	58
Brentford	37	25	7	5	86	37	57
Brighton and H. A.	37	20	7	10	80	50	47
Northampton Town	37	20	6	11	68	45	46
Queen's Park R.	37	17	9	11	71	61	43
Southend U.	36	15	12	9	65	43	42
Norwich City	36	16	10	10	81	63	42
Fulham	37	16	9	12	76	75	41
Coventry City	35	17	6	12	76	63	40
Bournemouth	37	14	12	11	64	54	40
Crystal Palace	37	15	10	12	69	65	40
Luton Town	37	14	10	13	59	63	38
Clapton O.	37	11	12	14	41	55	34
Swindon Town	37	11	11	15	63	73	33
Exeter City	37	11	10	16	57	59	32
Walsall	36	12	6	18	64	68	30
Newport Co.	37	10	10	17	66	74	30
Watford	37	11	8	18	47	67	30
Torquay United	37	8	9	20	55	87	25
Bristol Rovers	36	9	6	21	59	86	24
Gillingham	37	8	6	23	41	79	22
Merthyr Town	36	3	8	25	45	120	14

SCOTTISH CUP.—FINAL.

Glasgow Rangers ... 0 Partick Thistle 0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Airdrieonians	3	Hearts	2
Falkirk	5	Dundee Utd.	2
Hibernian	0	Aberdeen	1
Kilmarnock	2	Motherwell	3
Morton	3	Ayr United	4
St. Mirren	0	Celtic	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	33	26	4	3	85	25	56
Aberdeen	37	22	7	8	82	61	51
Motherwell	35	22	5	8	88	47	49
Celtic	35	20	5	10	81	44	45
St. Mirren	37	18	5	14	71	53	41
Kilmarnock	36	15	9	12	77	67	39
Ayr United	37	16	6	15	69	88	38
Partick Thistle	34	14	9	11	64	52	37
Hamilton Acads.	35	14	7	14	76	74	35
Hearts	37	13	9	15	68	69	35
Falkirk	35	13	9	13	55	60	35
Clyde	37	12	11	14	62	69	35
Queen's Park	36	15	4	17	67	68	34
Dundee	35	13	6	16	48	54	32
Airdrieonians	36	14	4	18	57	66	32
Hibernians	36	9	10	17	43	59	28
Cowdenbeath	35	10	7	18	54	69	27
Greenock Morton	35	9	7	19	66	89	25
Dundee Utd.	37	7	7	23	54	107	21
St. Johnstone	36	6	7	23	44	90	19

LONDON COMBINATION.

Brentford Res.	2	Reading Res.	2
Brighton & H. Res.	3	Portsmouth Res.	1
Clapton O. Res.	2	Crystal Pal. Res.	1
Coventry C. Res.	3	Fulham Res.	0
Leicester C. Res.	3	Swansea T. Res.	3
Millwall Res.	7	Southend U. Res.	1
Southampton Res.	0	Cardiff C. Res.	0
Tottenham H. Res.	4	Luton Tn. Res.	1
Watford Res.	4	Q. Pk. Rgrs. Res.	2

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bradford City	2	Bury	1
Bristol City	1	Millwall	0
Cardiff City	1	Notts Forest	1
Charlton Ath.	0	W. Brom. Albion	1
Hull City	0	Bradford	2
Notts County	1	Southampton	2
Preston N.E.	0	Oldham Athletic	3
Reading	3	Tottenham Hotspur	0
Stoke City	3	Barnsley	0
Swansea Town	3	Chelsea	0
Wolverhampton W.	1	Blackpool	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	37	21	9	7	85	41	51
Blackpool	37	24	3	10	90	63	51
Chelsea	37	19	11	7	68	41	49
Bradford	37	17	9	11	75	61	43
Southampton	37	16	9	12	68	61	41
Bury	36	18	4	14	71	60	40
Cardiff City	37	16	8	13	54	50	40
Notts Forest	37	13	13	11	51	59	39
Stoke City	38	15	8	15	70	64	38
W. Brom. Alb.	37	16	5	16	84	68	37
Charlton Ath.	37	13	11	13	54	52	37
Tottenham H.	37	14	9	14	53	52	37
Wlhampton Wan.	37	14	8	15	63	69	36
Reading	38	11	11	16	48	60	33
Notts. Co.	38	9	14	15	52	61	32
Swansea Tn.	38	11	9	18	50	60	31
Bradford City	37	10	11	16	55	71	31
Millwall	37	9	15	14	50	65	31
Barnsley	37	11	8	18	48	65	30
Preston N. End	37	10	10	17	52	73	30
Hull City	35	12	6	17	44	66	30
Bristol City	36	10	7	19	49	75	27

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Accrington Stan.	0	Crewe Alex.	3
Chesterfield	1	Port Vale	1
Darlington	5	York City	2
Doncaster R.	1	New Brighton	1
Hartlepools U.	0	Stockport Co.	1
Halifax Tn.	2	Wigan Boro	1
Lincoln City	3	Barrow	0
Rochdale	4	Nelson	1
Rotherham U.	4	Carlisle U.	1
South Shields	4	Southport	0
Tranmere R.	2	Wrexham	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Stockport Co.	37	25	7	5	96	39	57
Port Vale	36	25	6	5	86	33	56
Chesterfield	37	20	5	12	68	48	45
Darlington	38	19	5	14	97	69	43
Crewe Alex.	36	17	7	12	80	58	41
York City	37	13	15	9	67	56	41
Lincoln City	37	13	14	10	66	53	40
Tranmere Rovers	37	16	8	13	80	69	40
Hartlepools Utd.	37	15	10	12	68	60	40
South Shields	37	15	8	14	64	66	38
Rochdale	36	15	6	15	74	81	36
Accrington Stan	37	14	7	16	79	72	35
Southport	37	11	12	14	69	69	34
Carlisle Utd.	37	13	7	17	79	93	33
Nelson	37	13	7	18	49	69	33
Wrexham	37	10	8	19	53	78	28
Wigan Boro	38	11	6	21	54	81	28
Rotherham Utd	37	10	7	20	64	103	27
Halifax Town	39	9	8	22	40	73	26
Barrow	38	10	8	25	39	95	23

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	5	Bolton Wan. Res.	3
Blackburn R. Res.	3	Manchester C. Res.	3
Blackpool Res.	2	Derby Co. Res.	3
Burv Res.	1	Everton Res.	1
Huddersf'ld Res.	4	Preston N. End Res.	0
Liverpool Res.	1	Stoke C. Res.	1
Manchester U. Res.	4	Wolv'h m'tn W. Res.	0
Oldham A. Res.	1	Aston Villa Res.	1
Sheff'ld U. Res.	3	Burnley Res.	2
Stockport Co. Res.	0	Leeds U. Res.	3
West Brom. A. Res.	1	Sheff'ld W. Res.	2

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Scarborough	6	Chesterfield Res.	0
Wath A. Res.	2	Doncaster R. Res.	5
Barnsley Res.	4	Newark Town Res.	1
Denaby U. Res	3	Wombwell	1
Frickley Colliery	2	Notts County Res.	1
Grimsby Town Res.	2	Mexboro' Ath.	2
Grantham	2	Lincoln City Res.	1
Notts Forest Res.	5	Boston	2
Bradford Res.	2	Hull City Res.	6
Gainsboro' T.	4	Rotherham U. Res.	1
Scunthorpe U.	2	Mansfield Town	1
Loughborough	4	Staveley Town	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Guildford City	3	Norwich C. Res.	2
Northfleet Utd.	6	Kettering Town	3
Sheppey United	6	Grays Thurrock U.	1
Sittingbourne	5	Dartford	1
Thames	4	Folkestone	1

WESTERN SECTION.

Bristol R. Res.	3	Bath City	1
Ebbw Vale	1	Barry Town	5
Lovells Ath.	2	Taunton Town	0
Plymouth A Res.	3	Bristol City Res.	1
Swindon Res.	3	Yeovil and Petters U	2

Amateur Football.

CIVIL SERVICE LUCKY.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN THROW CHANCES AWAY.

CIVIL SERVICE were fortunate to win the A.F.A. Cup at Leytonstone. CAMBRIDGE TOWN had chances enough to win, but threw them away. Flint gave a splendid display in the Civil Service goal, but the occasions when the Cambridge forwards shot badly when in good scoring positions were many. Eagles and Thomsett scored goals for the Civil Service, but Cambridge were the better side in every other art of the game. Cannon, the Cambridge goalkeeper, saved a penalty taken by Tait. This is the third time Civil Service have won the trophy.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP.—FINAL.

Ilford	5	Bournemouth Gas.	1

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.—FINAL.

Civil Service	2	Cambridge Town	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Enfield	4	Wealdstone	2
Barking Town	4	Finchley	3
Leyton	3	Hampstead	1
Barnet	0	Walthamstow Ave.	3
Redhill	4	Southall	4
Uxbridge Town	1	Sutton United	2
Cheshunt	2	Bromley	1

RESERVE SECTION.

Bromley	5	Cheshunt	3
Hampstead	1	Leyton	3
Walthamstow Ave.	1	Barnet	4
Wealdstone	3	Redhill	1
Finchley	1	Barking Town	4
Uxbridge Town	3	Sutton	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Tufnell Park	0	Kingstonian	3
Casuals	5	Leytonstone	3
Clapton	2	London Caledonians	3
Nunhead	2	Oxford City	0
Wimbledon	3	Wycombe Wand.	1

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH.

Northern Sub. L'gue	4	L'don L'gue Div. II.	3

KENT LEAGUE.

Folkestone	1	Chatham	4
Tunbridge Wells	3	Sheppey	2
Dartford	2	R.N. Depot	0
R. Marines	0	Gillingham	1
Margate	2	Sittingbourne	1
Grays Thurrock	0	Maidstone	7
Tilbury	4	Bexley Heath	2

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Chelmsford	1	Erith and Belvedere	2
Grays Ath.	2	Mitcham Wanderers.	1
Walthamstow G.	4	Carshalton Ath.	1
Dagenham Town	7	Whyteleafe Albion	0
Epsom Town	9	Beckenham	3

SECOND DIVISION.

Brentwood M.H.	6	Epsom Town	5
Erith and Belvedere.	2	Tate Inst.	2
Leavesden M.H.	2	Woolwich Poly.	0
Standard Teleph.	11	Beckenham	1
Crittalls Ath.	3	Park Royal	0

NEMEAN LEAGUE.

Britannic House	3	Broomfield	9

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Aylesbury Utd.	3	Wood Green	1
Metropolitan Police	3	Brentwood & Warley	1
Hayes	6	Chesham Utd.	1
Colchester Town	5	Maidenhead Utd.	3
Crittalls Ath.	3	Slough	0

DIVISION I.

Apsley	2	Polytechnic	2
Berkhamsted Tn.	5	Eastbourne Comrades	1
Cowley (Oxford)	1	Watford O.B.	0
Haywards	2	Hertford Town	0
Hitchin Town	0	Hounslow	1
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	7	Leagrave and Dist.	0

DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.

Bishop's Stortford	7	Rovers	2
Letchworth Town	1	Lea Bridge Gas.	1
Waltham Comrades	13	Lyons Res.	2
Welwyn Gdn. City	2	Ministry of Health	1
Ware	4	Polytechnic Res.	2

DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.

Slough Res.	2	G.W.R.	0
Marlow	4	Hayes Res.	0
Hazell's (Aylesbury).	3	Pinner	2
Maidenhead U. Res.	1	Wilesden Poly.	2

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Toc H	4	Old Parkonians	4
Eastbourne	5	Barclays Bank	0
Britannic House	0	Merton	3
Lloyds Bank	4	Winchmore Hill	5
Lloyds Bank Res.	2	Kew Asso'n Res.	1
Old Lyonians	4	Carshalton	3
Hast. and Leon.	3	Ipswich Town	2
Midland Bank	3	Bank of England	3
Ibis	1	Highgate	2
Ibis Res.	2	E. Grinstead Res.	0
East Grinstead	4	Motor Union	2
Motor Union Res.	1	Catford Wand. Res.	8

SCHOOLBOYS' INTERNATIONAL.

England	3	Wales	1

CLUB MATCHES.

Carshalton Res.	3	Norsemen Res.	2
R.A.F. (Ruislip)	5	Old Terryers	1
Ibis A	2	Lloyds Sports Res.	1
Broil	4	Copenhagen	1

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following are the attendances at the F.A. Amateur Cup Final and the chief matches in the League:—

F.A. AMATEUR CUP.

Ilford v. Bournemouth Gasworks	**22,000**

THE LEAGUE.

Aston Villa v. Newcastle United	**40,000**
Everton v. Grimsby Town	**40,000**
Manchester City v. Birmingham	**25,000**
Sheffield Wednesday v. Middlesbrough	**25,000**
Arsenal v. Sheffield United	**25,000**
Fulham v. Plymouth Argyle	**20,000**
Swansea Town v. Chelsea	**15,000**
Bradford v. Bury	**14,000**
Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Blackpool	**14,000**
Reading v. Tottenham Hotspur	**10,000**
Luton Town v. Brentford	**10,000**
Crystal Palace v. Torquay	**8,000**
Hartlepools United v. Stockport County	**8,000**
Southend v. Clapton Orient	**7,000**
Norwich City v. Merthyr Town	**7,000**
Chesterfield v. Port Vale	**7,000**
Darlington v. York City	**6,000**

HOCKEY.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES.

By "CIRCLE."

Except for the Easter festivals and the England and Holland match at Scarborough on Saturday, the hockey season came to a close yesterday, when the chief event was the annual Public Schools International between England and Wales at Merton Abbey.

Yesterday there was again striking evidence of the excellence of the coaching at the schools. Owing to illness and other causes, some late changes had to be made in the teams, and the outcome of some interesting play was a win for England by three goals to one, after each side had scored once in the first half.

Following a clever movement, Wales scored an early goal through Williams, at inside-left, but this was neutralised before the interval by Pettigrew. Neither forward line combined too well, the players doing better individually, while England's goalkeeper showed signs of nervousness. Shortly after the restart Slade, at outside-right, put England ahead with a good shot from the wing, and the issue was put beyond doubt when Hall, at centre, netted the home country's third goal midway through the second half.

Hardie, at full-back, played heroically for Wales, and showed great ability in intercepting passes, while another outstanding player was Hazell.

England now have won four of the five matches played, Wales having been successful once. England have scored sixteen goals against eight.

CLUB MATCHES.

Blackheath	1	Hawks	1
Forest G. Y.M.C.A.	8	Paragon	2
Hay's Wharf	3	Lever House	3
Old Cranleighans	4	St. George's College (Weybridge)	3
Woolwich Poly.	10	Swiss Bank	2
Southern Railway	2	G.W. Railway	1
G.W. Railway III.	5	Southern Ry. III.	2
Harrow III.	2	G.W. Railway IV.	0
British Celanese	3	Hay's Wharf II.	3
C. of London M.H.	2	Sevenoaks	2
Crouch End	7	N.P.L.	1
N.P.L. II.	2	Crouch End II.	1
Richmond	3	Barclay's Bank	2
Barclays Bank II.	5	Richmond II.	2
Peek, Frean	6	Callenders II.	0
Chelmsford II.	6	O. Christchurchians	0
Folkestone Opt.	3	Tulse Hill A	6
Folkestone Opt. II.	2	R.T.C. (Lydd) II.	4
Cresswell Colly.	3	Nottingham	1
Coalville	6	Tutbury	4
Stamford	4	Leicester Nomads	6
Ilkeston	0	Belper	3
Mundella O.B.	4	Eastwood	3
Beeston	5	Derby Midland	1
W. Bridgford O.B.	8	Brit. Celanese	0
Ericsson	2	Long Eaton	2
R.A.F. (Cranwell)	4	Retford	3
R.A.F. (Digby)	2	Skegness	3
Erewash Valley	1	Eastwood	1
Metrogas	4	P.L.A.	2
Chelmsford	5	Bromley	2
Spencer	5	Epsom	2
Goodmayes	9	Wickford	1
Epsom II.	5	Spencer II.	5

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

Standard B. of S.A.	4	Guaranty T. of N.Y.	1
Derby	5	Belper	1
Stamford	4	Oundle	0
West Middlesex	9	Char. Bk. of India.	6

LACROSSE RESULTS.

WEST OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAG.—FINAL.

Wills	8	Keynsham	3

CLUB MATCH.

Hampstead A	13	Willoughby A	5

WOMEN'S.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England	13	Scotland	4
Wales	18	Ireland	4

ILFORD RETAIN AMATEUR CUP.

STRONG HALF-BACKS.

BOURNEMOUTH FAIL TO LAST.

By C. R. C. NIXON.

ILFORD 5, BOURNEMOUTH GAS WORKS 1.

There was nothing springlike at West Ham yesterday when Ilford retained the F.A. Amateur Cup by defeating Bournemouth Gas Works by 5 goals to 1.

The weather was dismal, and in a great measure the drabness of the match was due to the fact that the Gas Works players were obviously awed by the occasion.

There were over 20,000 spectators—a "gate" which exceeded by thousands the usual crowd before which the Bournemouth players appear—and in the middle of what must have looked a host, the men from Bournemouth appeared slow and uncertain. And Ilford, for an hour, caught the same "atmosphere."

But if the Gas Works lacked speed and skill in "working" the ball, they were immensely plucky. They persevered until, in a warm finish that went a long way towards compensating spectators, the Ilford halves and backs became more like a real football machine and goals came fast.

In flashes—as, for instance, when the opening Ilford goal was neutralised—the Bournemouth forwards showed they had a sound knowledge of the game. In swiftly executed raids they got close to the Ilford goal. But they lacked a shot. In Saunders, at right back, they had one of the best men on the field, but their halves were rarely constructive, although they worked well in defence.

Ilford owed their success to the tenacity of the halves. Craymer, in the centre, had more of the ball than any two men on the field. He rarely went wrong in distribution; he was a terror in tackling, and often he caused Bournemouth qualms with his shooting.

Dellow's Fine Goal.

Sheppard, a substitute for the amateur international Gilderson, was another success in a match which did not enhance many reputations. Webb, the left-half, was more than useful, and Welsh and Drane were the most dangerous forwards.

In the early stages Tapper beat both Sheppard and Triesman and earned a corner. Craymer came to Ilford's rescue, and Drane and Peplow worked the ball close to the Bournemouth goal. Joyce twice stopped shots—shots of a sort that rarely score.

But at the end of twenty-one minutes Dellow scored a first-class goal. Sheppard and Drane did the work, and when the ball fell between the two backs and close to the edge of the penalty area, Dellow used his left foot to get in a rising drive which beat Joyce from the moment the ball left the Ilford captain.

Surviving several fierce attacks, Bournemouth eventually got to the other end. Tapper headed against the bar, and, as Watson failed to get the ball away when it fell on his fist, Pettey promptly headed it back over Watson's head.

Goals Near the End.

Peplow regained the lead for Ilford almost as soon as the game was resumed after the interval. There was a fierce burst on the Ilford left, and, as Gillingham was knocked out in heading the ball, Peplow ran close to the post and scored. Gillingham quickly resumed.

The Ilford goal had a remarkable escape from a corner. Tapper placed the ball from the flag cleanly into the goal, and it passed through the rank of players clustered almost under the crossbar to pass out at the other side of the field. More Ilford attacking—and then another escape for Watson

Sunday Times
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desires to assure Members that there is no foundation to the rumour that Lansdowne House is again for sale. This misunderstanding has arisen owing to the erection of Notice Boards offering for sale the *remaining* portion of the Estate, but that offer does *not* include the house or the portion of the Estate which has been acquired freehold for the Club's premises. The plans for re-construction (which will commence shortly) are well advanced, and, in addition to the usual amenities of a Clubhouse, provide for a spacious private Theatre, a large Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Squash Racket Courts, etc. These plans may be seen by Members at 11, Berkeley Square, W.1. *The Secretary.*

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Designed in the beautiful Queen Anne style and approached through an OLD WORLD COURTYARD.

Lease 99 years. Price from

£6,750.

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Long lease for Sale of a BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED HOUSE, with a LARGE CHARMING GARDEN.

3 ground floor reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Central heating. Space for garage or studio.
Absolutely up-to-date in every detail.
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AVENUE ROAD.—Attractive town RESIDENCE. 9 bed, bath, 3 rec., excellent offices. Large garden. Lease 7 years. Ground rent £17 10s.—Sole Agents, HEALEY and BAKER, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park. Museum 1676.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Simmond's built CORNER RESIDENCE, with large well-laid-out GARDENS and space for 2 GARAGES; 4 good bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, splendid domestic offices; artistic brick fireplaces. No road charges. Lease 92 years. G.r. only £12. For sale by Private Treaty at £1,750 or by Auction on 29th April.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road and West Hampstead.

HARTS of HAMPSTEAD

offer Two Remarkably Cheap HOUSES, viz.:—

THE MASTER BARGAIN.—Modern N.E. RESIDENCE on the West Heath Estate; 8 bed and dress., 2 bath, 3 recep., lounge; c.h.w. FREEHOLD, £4,000. Must be Sold at once. Now vacant.

FREEHOLD, 2 floors only; 4 bed, bath, 2 recep., lounge; ready to step into. PRICE £2,200.—Keys with HARTS, LTD., Heath Drive, N.W.3.
Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

£3,900. THE BUNGALOW (Just off).—A truly delightful HOUSE modernised and decorated regardless of cost. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; pretty garden. Lease 32½ years at £16 p.a.—Recommended by DRAKE and RUCK, South Kensington. (Opp. Station.)

HAMPSTEAD.
Two Floors only. Garage.

£2,100. — ATTRACTIVE SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, with pleasant garden, TO BE SOLD; 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen; electric power; polished floors. Ground rent, £14 p.a. Lease 98 years.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road and Golders Green.

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109, WESTBOURNE TERRACE.

A commodious TOWN RESIDENCE, comprising 13-14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

PASSENGER LIFT.

Direct lease 71½ years at a ground rent of £30 p.a. Long lease offered by estate. For SALE privately or by Auction on May 1 next by Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, W.2. Padd. 0500-0501.

STANDING HIGH and a FEW STEPS FROM HEATH.

£150 P.A.—WEST HEATH ESTATE, HAMPSTEAD. Attractive non-basement RESIDENCE. In splendid order; 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, good offices; garden. Reasonable premium for 13½ years' lease, lino, certain fixtures, etc.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

TO LET.

CAVENDISH SQUARE (just off).—Delightful large house, facing West. Approximately 13 rooms, plus servants' accommodation. 4 bathrooms, modern plumbing. Exceptionally well situated for Doctors. Rent £650 per annum. No premium or other preliminary payments.—Write, Box 5787, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 51, Mortimer Street, W.1.

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BUSINESS PREMISES.
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

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A PRIVATE HOTEL, Kensington. Splendidly equipped old-established business for sale through ill health, after ten years. Well-laid-out gardens at rear. Takings approach £2,500. Price complete £2,500 (part might remain).—HOLMES, 495, Oxford Street, Marble Arch.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Court Dressmaker to share charming premises (Sloane St.) with established Ladies' Tailor. Separate workroom, work given. Low inclusive rental. No premium.—Box 758, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HOTELS, &c., FOR SALE.
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

CLIFTONVILLE.—PRIVATE HOTEL for immediate disposal; excellent situation; 27 letting bedrooms, luxurious lounges, dining room to seat 70, large hall-room, good garden with lawn and fruit trees. Every bedroom excellently furnished. Complete stock linen, plate, cutlery, china, glass, etc. All in first-class condition. Price 27 years' lease, £2,500, at a moderate rental. Freehold could be obtained.—Apply, Box A 260, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

FOR SALE, GRANVILLE HOTEL, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth, close to Britannia Pier. Commanding position. Popular restaurant, wine licence; 15 bedrooms, reception rooms. Sound, profitable business in right hands. Contents at valuation.

Apply, LOVEWELL, BLAKE and CO., Chartered Accountants, Great Yarmouth.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

SELECT

UPPER NORWOOD.

ONLY £400 CASH.

Balance, £1600, can remain, repayable, principal and interest, £10 per month.

Very fine detached RESIDENCE, in about 2 ACRES of natural wooded grounds.

About 8 noble bedrooms, 3 recep., billiard room, 3 w.c.s, imposing hall.

Lease about 45 years at £45 G.R.

COST OVER £4,000.

Mortgagee will accept this ridiculous figure to close estate. Wants few repairs.

Absolute bargain.

One minute Catholic Church, St. John's.

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Details and keys from
Mrs. "W.," 139, KENT HOUSE ROAD, BECKENHAM.

A LOVELY OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.

A CHARMING long, low-built non-basement RESIDENCE quite out of the ordinary and standing in its own secluded and matured grounds with lawns, orchard, etc. Most easily worked and modernised. All on two floors. Entrance lodge. Fine garage for three cars and rooms. 8-10 bedrooms, bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room. First-class domestic offices. FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE. Urgent sale necessary. Owner leaving for abroad. A really picturesque property.—All details of

HOUGHTONS OF RICHMOND.
Adj. Richmond Stations. 'Ph. Richmond 3141 (4 lines); and at Kew Gardens and Putney.

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LIVE THERE.

RURAL DULWICH.
At an Upset Price of £250.

6, ALLEYN PARK; 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, domestic offices.
27 yrs. G.r. £25.

Practically Without Reserve.

11, ALLEYN PARK; 8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom.

Good condition. Lge. garden with room for garage. Lse. 14 yrs. G.r. £10.

The above to be sold privately or by Auction on the PROPERTIES, 28th April.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. SPENCER and KENT, 19, Croxted Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21. Tel., Syd. 1159.

HAMPSTEAD.

MODERN HOUSES in this district at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath. Tube Stations, and convenient for shops, and in semi-rural surroundings of the Hampstead Garden Suburb; 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents, COPARTS, LTD., Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, and 12, North End Road (opp. Tube Stn.), Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103 and 3441.

CHISWICK.—30, HARTINGTON ROAD, W.4 FREEHOLD DETACHED HOUSE, with full-size GARAGE. NON-BASEMENT on two floors, most modern up-to-date labour-saving; immed. poss.; large bed and 2 reception rooms, tiled bathroom, kitchen and scullery, 2 lavs. Gas, e.l., h. and c. water, parquet hall, cloakroom. £1,750, with 80 per cent. mortgage can be repaid as rent. Can be viewed to-day or any time, Victoria House, Devonshire Gardens, Chiswick, W.4.

WIMBLEDON.—Within few minutes of Common and close to Station. Desirable detached residence on high land, standing in own grounds. FREEHOLD, £3,250.

Accommodation: 3 large reception rooms, modernised kitchen and scullery, large pantry and ample cupboard room, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences.

verandah. Spacious conservatory.

Full details and plan from QUINNEY'S (1929), Estate Agents, Gap Road, Wimbledon.

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For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply
STAINES & CO., Estate Agents.
'Phone 349.

BACTON-ON-SEA, NORFOLK. — Charming FURNISHED HOUSE, sleep seven; tennis court, garage; July, August, September; 7 gns. weekly.—Mrs. B., 34, Argyll Road, London, W.8.

CORNWALL.—Facing Sea.—Nice little CORNER SITE HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath (h. and c.); electric light; garage near; 2 guineas weekly.—HUTCHIESON, COLINGBOURNE, Wilts.

EASTER or summer months.—ANGMERING-ON-SEA. Attractive modern HOUSE and garden; 4 bed (5 beds), 2 sitting rooms; garage; April 8 gns. weekly.—Beausite, Angmering-on-Sea.

SUNBURY.—FURN. Riverside BUNG.; 3 b., r., k., b.; gas, elec., main water; vac. Easter and summer mths.—Apply Cranbourne House, Weir Estate, 12 to 6 to-day.

TORQUAY.—FURNISHED HOUSE; 2 rec., 4 beds, bathroom; plate, linen; 4½ gns. weekly; maid left by arrangement. July, August.—N., 3, Thurlow Road.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, AND DYMCHURCH.—For FURN. HOUSES apply, SHERWOODS, Agents, as any of the above. H.O., Folkestone.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND PROPERTIES.
Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS, 40 miles London, high ground; 8 miles Reading.—To be Sold, a very genuine POULTRY FARM, as going concern, with modern up-to-date plant for 1,000 head; gentleman's small house, 4½ acres in all. Price to include Freehold. Flock of Birds, and Appliances. — Apply, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.
GENTLEMAN'S POULTRY FARM AS GOING CONCERN.

MARLOW.—Quaint, flint and tiled old-world HOUSE and 4 to 5 acres of delightful grounds, including wild gardens, fruit and nut orchards, 3 sitting rooms, 6 or 8 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. — Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.
£2,600. HIGH GROUND.

SILCHESTER.—Lovely country on Hants, Berks borders. Gentleman's HOUSE, with lounge, 2 other large reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms; electric light; central heating; two garages; stable for 4; gardens; tennis lawn and meadowland. — Recommended by NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.
£3,000 OR OFFER. OAK BEAMS.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Overlooking Channel. Well-built FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, 3 rec., 5 bed, box, bathroom, verandah, garage, and large garden. Owner must sell £2,400. Exceptional bargain.—Apply, JOHN BRAY and SONS, 1, Devonshire Place, Bexhill.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—By Order of Executors. Detached COUNTRY COTTAGE, 2 rec., 3 bed, bathroom, etc. Large garden. Near bus route and links.

PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, fine position, on two floors, 3 rec., cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. All conveniences. Auction 24th April.—Particulars from GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea Road, Bexhill.

YACHTING. FISHING. BOATING.

SOUTH DEVON.
ON THE BANKS OF THE TEIGN.

"CROWNWELL,"
SHALDON, NEAR TEIGNMOUTH.
HAVING FRONTAGE TO AND ANCHORAGE IN THE RIVER.

THE HOUSE CONTAINS: 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, domestic offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; CENTRAL HEATING; MODERN SANITATION; COTTAGE; GARAGE; STABLING, WITH CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.

Tennis lawn, walled and terraced flower and fruit gardens, orchards, meadow in all

ABOUT 8½ ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction during May, by Messrs. NICHOLAS, in conjunction with Messrs. RIPPON, BOSWELL and CO.

Particulars of the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Tozer Dell and Edwards, 2, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. RIPPON, BOSWELL and CO., 8, Queen Street, Exeter; and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

SURREY.

On the slope of a Hill with views to the Ashdown Forest.

TO BE SOLD.—An attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY approached through a Lime Avenue and including a picturesque old RESIDENCE with lounge, 3 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 2 bathrooms and offices. Electric light, company's water, modern drainage, telephone. Excellent outbuildings and garage for Charming grounds with tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns and woodland. Kitchen garden and walled fruit gardens; two paddocks; in all 15 Acres. Golf (ten minutes by car). Although nearly £4,000 has been spent on the property within the last four years, the much reduced price of

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will be accepted for an immediate sale.
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THE BAY ESTATE.

ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCES, with sea views, 3 and 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, usual offices. Finished in first-class workmanship. Water, electricity, drainage. Prices from £1,385 FREEHOLD. Also delightful building sites with direct sea frontage. Houses erected to requirements.—Apply, Bognor Agents, or Managing Agents,

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Close to the sea and Thurlestone, with its celebrated golf links; 3½ miles from Kingsbridge, 20 miles from Plymouth, within 3 miles of famous fishing in the Avon.

FINE OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE, occupying delightful position in lovely old grounds, known as "CLANACOMBE," with 12 beds, 2 baths, 3 reception; garage and stables; avenue of limes; long drive and lodge entrance; 2 cottages, farm buildings, orchards and lands of 50 acres, nearly all grass. To be SOLD by Private Treaty or by Auction, as a whole or in lots, on May 30, at Exeter, by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1. Solicitors, Messrs. Radcliffes and Hood, St. Barbe Sladen and Wing, 10, Little College Street, S.W.1.

CONVENIENT DAILY FOR LONDON.

£3,000, OR NEAR OFFER.—BERKS (high ground, South and West aspects), AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE within 1½ miles main line station, 40 minutes express train London; 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, convenient domestic offices; two cottages; GARAGE; exceptionally charming grounds, ¾ acre, tennis lawn, herbaceous walks, choice fruit trees; perfect repair; electric light; company's water; main drainage.—Especially recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.

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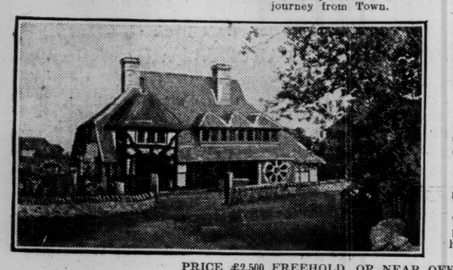
Few minutes' walk from 18-hole Golf Course, about 1 mile from Sea, and two hours' train journey from Town.



This wonderful Old RESIDENCE of Character reconstructed from a magnificent Tithe Barn, and displaying quantities of oak and other unique features.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4-6 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, Co.'s gas and water, modern drainage. Garage.

Over 2 acres of gardens and grounds laid out in pleasing Old-World Style; also small paddock with tennis court, ornamental fish pond and rustic thatched summer-house.

PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD, OR NEAR OFFER.

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"HOLLYBANK,"

NORTH PARK, GERRARD'S CROSS.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Ideal situation. Minimum cost of upkeep.

DISTINCTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in first-rate order; lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathrooms, and compact offices; electric light; company's water, and gas; modern drainage; capital garage.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn, in all ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

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"ZENDA," FOXLEY ROAD, KENLEY.

400 ft. above sea level, amid the Surrey Hills. Splendid views of Riddlesdown.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 8 minutes station; lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms; large storage accommodation, giving scope for enlargement; bathroom, etc., up-to-date domestic offices; telephone; garage.

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THE RED COTTAGE, LOWFIELD HEATH.

NEAR CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.

Close to COPTHORNE COMMON and GOLF COURSE. 2½ miles Horley, 3 miles Three Bridges. Handy for London and the Coast.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lounge hall, 2 good reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, and offices; Co.'s water and gas; electric light; modern drainage; telephone; garage; useful outbuildings.

Matured inexpensive gardens with tennis lawn and paddock, in all about 5 ACRES.

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HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS.

16 miles from Town. Excellent train service. 3 MINS. GOLF COURSE.

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT (PRE-WAR) FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in splendid order; fine views; square hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, kitchen, tiled scullery; electric light, gas fire points; garage.

MATURED GARDEN, with tennis lawn, about ½ ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE £2,750, OR £2,500 WITH LESS GARDEN.

EASILY WORKED WELL-PLANNED HOUSE. Recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE at 32, BRAMPTON GROVE, N.W.4

(Five minutes from Hendon Central Underground Station)

Large Lounge Hall, Dining Room and Drawing Room specially decorated. Seven excellent Bedrooms, two tiled Bathrooms, well-fitted Kitchen and ample domestic offices. Sun Parlour. Partial central heating.

Full size Garage. Charming Garden.

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

BUSHEY HEATH

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An old house, enlarged, thoroughly modernised and beautifully decorated regardless of cost.

Four large Reception Rooms, Lounge Hall, seven principal Bedrooms, three luxuriously fitted Bathrooms. Parquet Flooring and Central Heating throughout. Modernised Kitchen. Separate Servants' wing, including bathroom and bedrooms. Stable. Garage for two cars, and other outbuildings. Nicely laid out gardens and a paddock, all easily maintained. In all just under five acres.

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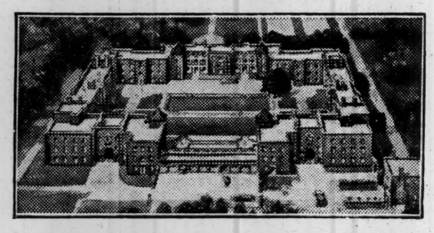
Grouped round beautiful courtyard, Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts; 5 minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 18 minutes). Golf, boating, sailing, Kempton, Sandown, and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats (Unfurnished), from £130 to £260 per annum (inclusive of rates, etc.). Also furnished flats. Each flat complete with latest labour-saving devices. Furnished flats available. Lock-up Garages at low rent. Details from



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FAVOURITE TUNBRIDGE WELLS DISTRICT.

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A luxuriously appointed RESIDENCE, improved regardless of expense and possessing a most fascinating interior. Beautiful drawing room (30 ft. by 15 ft.), with oak parquet floor, 2 other reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.; Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage; 2 garages; surrounded by delightful, matured and artistically arranged gardens with plenty of trees. In every way a home of character and distinction.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH TWO ACRES. AT A GENUINELY ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

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Heath and Common. 80 acres wooded sites and architects houses, £800—£6,500. Placed first by "Good Housekeeping Magazine" and "Ideal Home." Gravel soil, pine district high, near station, all services, all sports, season 1s. 2d. per day, low rates. Illustrated handbook with plans of eight delightful houses, and offer of £800 in Commissions, post free.

HORACE THOMPSON, HIGH PINE CLOSE, WEYBRIDGE. 699.

CANONS PARK.

5 MIN. WALK EDGWARE TUBE STATION.

THE UNSPOILED BEAUTY SPOT OF NORTH-WEST LONDON.

18 HOLE GOLF COURSE. CEDAR LINED AVENUES.

SWIMMING & BOATING CLUB. SWAN LAKE.

All the amenities of Country Life, and yet within 35 minutes of Charing Cross or Bank.

House Hunters should see Canons Park before deciding elsewhere.

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GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

Telephone, Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

FOR SALE. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

ABOUT ½ HOUR BY ROAD OR RAIL FROM THE CITY.

Amidst delightful surroundings practically adjoining golf links.

A MOST TASTEFULLY DECORATED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Also suitable for Private Hotel or School. Beautifully appointed in every detail, with drive approach, lodge entrance, and 15 acres. Placed on high ground. Open views.

Vestibule, imposing hall, charming suite of 4 reception rooms handsomely decorated in various period styles, including a fine billiard and card or dance room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, and bright adequate modern offices.

Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Two garages, stabling, chauffeur's rooms, delightful well-timbered and kept grounds, grass-land, also hard and grass tennis, squash racquet, and fives courts. A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY.

Full details and views of the Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL OR HUNTING PURPOSES, HORSE BREEDING, STOCK OR DAIRY FARMING.

FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS.

AT A VERY TEMPTING PRICE.

A perfectly appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, WITH 48 ACRES.

High up, good views, near station under an hour from London.

Spacious lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, and 2 bed and dressing rooms. All arranged on two floors, with a wealth of oak panelling, doors, staircase, and polished oak parquet flooring.

Electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone. Two excellent garages, chauffeur's room, two cottages, model farmery.

Matured well-kept gardens, hard tennis court, first-class feeding pasture.

The whole in beautiful order throughout. Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED OR FOR SALE.

PICTURESQUE HERTS.

Fine open position 300 ft. up, ¾ mile from main line station, 45 mins. rail from Town. Hunting with two packs. Close to two golf courses.

A charming red brick and tiled RESIDENCE, with drive approach.

Large hall, 3 reception rooms, dance room, conservatory, 2 bath and 11 bed and dressing rooms. Company's electric light, central heating, main water, telephone, modern drainage.

Garage for two with chauffeur's quarters over, stabling for 6, gardener's five-roomed cottage.

Unusually charming gardens, two tennis lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden and orchard; the whole extending to about

THREE AND A-HALF ACRES.

Adjoining meadow of ten acres may be purchased if required.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE £2,250, FREEHOLD.

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. Thirty mins. rail west of Town.

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE TWO-STOREY RESIDENCE.

Hall, 3 reception, bath, and 4 bedrooms.

Electric light, gas, telephone, main water and drainage. Garage and workshop; pretty garden; tennis lawn, etc.

The whole in excellent condition. Near Golf. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

RADNOR AND HEREFORD BORDERS.

With ¼ mile of trout fishing.

Charming black and white RESIDENCE, in excellent condition, and 15½ acres.

Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 8 bedrooms.

Electric light, gas, main water, and drainage; workshop, large playroom, and garage; well-stocked garden. Ideal part of country for good and cheap sporting.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500, OPEN TO OFFER.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

UNSPOILT PART OF BERKS.

Away from traffic. Station 1 mile. London in 40 min.

UNIQUE PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; 8 rooms, bath, garage; central heating; near golf, hunting, boating. Price £1,750, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TWENTY MINUTES' QUICK RAIL JOURNEY FROM WEST END.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

EXQUISITE MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS, beautifully appointed throughout, with every modern comfort.

Good hall, 3 reception, 2 tiled bath, and 7 bedrooms, maids' sitting room.

Central heating with radiators throughout; electric light and power, gas; main drainage and water; telephone; constant hot water; fitted wash-basin in bedrooms; splendid garage and about 1½ ACRES.

A PROPERTY OF CHARACTER AND DISTINCTION.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

HAMPSHIRE (with ½ mile of trout fishing).—MINIATURE ESTATE of 30 ACRES. Entrance hall, 4 reception, 3 baths, and 12 bedrooms; electric light; central heating; telephone; heated garage, chauffeur's quarters, stabling, cottage; delightful gardens and grounds; hard and grass tennis court, squash racquet court; electric light; swimming bath. Available for six or twelve months.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£1,400, FREEHOLD.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD DISTRICT.

(Near the station and under an hour town.)

EXCELLENT modern bright detached RESIDENCE, high up, well back from road; about ½ acre, with tennis lawn; vestibule entrance; square lounge hall with fireplace, 2 reception, bath, and 4 bedrooms; main water, gas, and drainage; capital garage.

Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Select residential resort. Splendid educational facilities.

HIGH POSITION. SEA VIEWS AND CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS AND TENNIS COURTS.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE *in own charming garden, with tennis lawn and nice summer house; 3 reception, billiards room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.*

Central heating and all main services. Two garages. OPEN TO ANY REASONABLE OFFER. FREEHOLD. PERSONALLY INSPECTED by the Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

EAST DEVON.

FOR SALE, DELIGHTFUL SMALL MANOR HOUSE with S. aspect, 350 feet altitude, and fine views, part dating from 1630, in beautiful district, 8 miles from sea and ¼ mile from main road.

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Electric light; good water supply and drainage.

Stabling, 2 garages, outbuildings, greenhouse. EXTREMELY PRETTY GROUNDS. TENNIS LAWN. Lovely rose garden, kitchen garden, and good young orchard, about 4 ACRES.

HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1 On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

31, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, suitable for professional or private purposes.

Modernised without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, etc.

Seven bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Gas. Electric light and power.

Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground rent of £50 per annum.

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and CO., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS,

GODDARD & SMITH, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

43 and 44, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1.

A magnificent modern BLOCK OF SHOP, SHOWROOMS and OFFICES, covering a site of about 3,400 square feet. Let as a whole to substantial tenants on repairing lease at a net rental of PER £5,500 ANNUM.

With valuable reversion in 1941 and thus affording a thoroughly WELL-SECURED AND IMPROVING FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Particulars and conditions of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD AND SMITH, 22, KING STREET. ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

Or of the Solicitors: Messrs. Preston and Foster, Craigs Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LUDGATE HILL, nr., a sound FREEHOLD PROPERTY showing over 10 per cent.

EAST LONDON.—An income of nearly £700 a yr. on first-class shop property with FLATS. Price £7,100.

WEST LONDON.—An island site consisting of shops, flats and workshop. An income of nearly £500 a year. £4,500.—For further particulars write or call, SWYERS, 3, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.

PECKHAM.—8 FREEHOLD HOUSES, close to Peckham Rye Station. Let at very low rents. Total £319. Good gardens. For SALE to close estate, £3,750 would be taken. Old-standing tenants who pay rates. No agents.—C. W. BATTY, 13, Sirdar Rd., Wood Green, N.22.

BOURNEMOUTH. — FREEHOLD INVESTMENT. £5,000 Rents produce £525. Four Flats in one splendid building. VACANT POSSESSION of one flat if required.—For appointment to view, write Major Lee, 9, The Hythe, Staines, Middlesex.

WARWICK AVE. TUBE.—Excellent HOUSE overlooking gdns. Let and producing over £5 per wk. clear profit. Good living. Long Lease. Price only £800, including furniture. A bargain.—GEO. HERBERT and CO., 28, Baker Street, W.1.

HOUSES &c., WANTED.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

WANTED to Lease about Sept., modern detached HOUSE; 2 or 3 entertaining rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms; modern drainage, main water; light; garage; about one acre; South preferred.—State lowest rent and full particulars, BM/OV6J.

ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,

Amalgamated with MESSRS.

KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY,

ASHFORD, KENT, and 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

"The Kentish Estates Journal" free on application.

KENT AND SUSSEX PROPERTIES.

ASHFORD (1½ miles).—Just off main road. Block of Two Picturesque OLD-WORLD COTTAGES, each with six rooms and oak timbering, suitable conversion into one residence; Co.'s water; large gardens. FREEHOLD. £450. (7591.)

HALF-A-MILE INLAND, on high ground near Herne Bay.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; 3 rec., 7 bed and dressing, bathroom and usual offices; perfectly appointed; gas, water, telephone; electric light available; garage with room over; tennis lawn and gardens of ½ acre. FREEHOLD, £2,300. (7435.)

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EAST-BOURNE.—½ mile station. Charming district. Attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, well-appointed modern RESIDENCE; lounge hall, 2 reception, 8 bed and dressing, bathroom, and usual domestic offices; electric light, Co.'s water, hot water service, telephone; perfect condition throughout; garages, stable, farmery, old mill and cottage; BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS with tennis lawn, pond and stream, orchards and meadow, 8½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,800. (7701.)

KENT HILLS.—Magnificent situation, 600 feet up, South slope, with grand views, easy reach good towns. Commodious MODERN RESIDENCE in charming timbered grounds of 10½ acres; 2 rec., loggia, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; Co.'s water and gas; garage, stable, cottage; tennis lawns, ornamental woodland and meadow. FREEHOLD, £1,950. (6339.)

BETWEEN MAIDSTONE AND CANTERBURY, in a picturesque district, good hunting, golf course 4 miles.—A modern GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE; hall, 3 rec., 9 bedrooms, bathroom, and domestic offices; modern conveniences; central heating; timbered old grounds, lodge cottage, garage, and small farmery; parklike meadows and cherry orchard, in all 18 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,000 - (7646.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

CANTERBURY (4 miles).—Charming ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, with oak timbering, etc.; 2 rec., 6 bed, bath, and offices; garage and gardens ¾ acre. Rent £250 on lease. (7696.)

Further particulars of ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE.

Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,

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Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.

MAIDA VALE.—Delightful old-world BIJOU RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road in a walled-in garden. To be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION; 3-4 recept. rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom. GARAGE. Modernised throughout. Lease 61 years. Ground rent £48 p.a. Price for quick sale £2,800. Bargain.—Keys with Sole Agent, SNELL and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A really attractive little HOUSE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and MODERNISED THROUGHOUT; sunny aspect; VACANT POSSESSION; 2 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, TWO BATHROOMS, kitchen, etc.; CHARMING GARDEN; parquet floors. Price, FREEHOLD, £3,500.—Apply for appointment to view to SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Springfield Road).—A charming little RESIDENCE, situate in this pleasant road, and containing 2-3 reception rooms (parquet floors), 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; charming garden; electric light and gas. CONSTANT HOT WATER. VACANT POSSESSION. Lease 7 years. No ground rent. Price £1,200 OR OFFER.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

BAXTER, PAYNE, AND LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, and ORPINGTON. KENT, and 14, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

In the best residential part of BROMLEY, KENT.

Close to tennis club.

Five minutes from station and golf.

DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, *with central heating and all modern conveniences;* 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, ground-floor offices. Pretty and economical garden. Double garage and four-roomed flat.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Beautifully fitted residence in charming old-world grounds.

BETWEEN CHISLEHURST AND BLACKHEATH.

Only 9 miles from London.

Three reception, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Double garage, chauffeur's quarters, entrance lodge. Central heating. Electric light. *Garden and paddocks about 7 acres.*

PRICE ONLY £2,250. CROWN LEASEHOLD.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 31.

BUNGALOWS.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ASHTEAD, SURREY.—Attractive BUNGALOW, pre-war, in quiet road; 3 bedrooms, living and sitting rooms, scullery, bathroom, etc. All services. Good garden. FREEHOLD, £1,150, or offer. Part can remain on mortgage. Also adjoining land if desired.—Write, Box P 210, c.o. Willings, 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—To be Let, unfurnished, charming BUNGALOW RESIDENCE directly facing Channel; 2 rec., 4 bed, kitchen, bath; all rooms face South; low premium for 10 years' lease; vacate May 9. —All particulars from VIRLEY and HEATHER, 40, St. Leonards Road, Telephone, Bexhill 624.

BUNGALOW, exquisite design; large rms.; elec. lt., gas; ideal home; large garage; delightful spot. Cost £1,800; sacrifice £1,495 FREEHOLD; or Let £120 per ann.—Owner, The Chalet, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey. 'Phone, Burgh Heath 906.

ALDWICK-ON-SEA. — Well-built BUNGALOWS, FREEHOLD, £675 and £760; gas, water, and electric; 10 mins. sea; low deposit and easy terms arranged.—Apply, ALFRED COX, Gossamer Lane, Aldwick, Bognor Regis. Office open Sunday and holidays.

NEAR RICKMANSWORTH.—Picturesque BUNGALOW in delightful position; oak beams; 3 beds, 1 reception room, usual offices; electric light, every modern convenience. Bargain price £925.—MORLANDS, Incorporated Auctioneers, Rickmansworth. Tel. 80.

GOLDSCHMIDT AND HOWLAND,

15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

TELEPHONE: HAMPSTEAD 1347 (3 lines).

HENDON. PREMIER POSITION.

Designed on attractive modern principles on 2 floors only.

A DETACHED RESIDENCE of much charm, standing in large garden, skilfully planned with effective architectural features; 5 excellent bedrooms, 4 having lavatory basins, bathroom, 3 charming reception rooms, spacious lounge hall and domestic offices. GARAGE. Lease about 96 years. G.r. £26 7s. 6d.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, in a delightful spot in the Old Village, just off the summit of the Heath.—A genuine old-world RESIDENCE of CHARACTER and much charm; 6 bed, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, etc.; central heating. Rent only £160 per annum. Premium for lease and fittings £1,000.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

DETACHED FREEHOLD WITH GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD, 28, MARESFIELD GARDENS.—A handsomely constructed exceedingly well-situated RESIDENCE; artistically decorated; exceptionally well maintained; 7 good bed, dressing room, 2 bath, 3 charming recep. rooms, usual offices. Good garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, APRIL 29th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 6, ARKWRIGHT ROAD.—A fine FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 6 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms; central heating throughout; space for garage. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, MAY 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 34, FROGNAL LANE.—A splendid and well-fitted corner RESIDENCE of medium size. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on MAY 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HIGH UP IN PICTURESQUE GROUNDS.

HAMPSTEAD, "WALDEN."—One of the most impressively attractive residential PROPERTIES in the district; DETACHED, non-basement, beautifully decorative schemes; modern equipment; 9 bed, 3 bath, 4 recept.; large garage and cottage. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, MAY 15th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 15, KIDDERPORE GARDENS.—One of the few houses of its size, with garage; 6 bed, bath, 2 reception.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on MAY 15th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

Preliminary Auction Announcement.

11, LINDFIELD GARDENS.—A handsome NON-BASEMENT DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with charming garden, in one of the quietest roads of Hampstead; 7 bed billiard, 3 very fine reception rooms, spacious lounge, compact offices. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION in MAY.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

Preliminary Auction Announcement.

7, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE.—One of the finest RESIDENCES in this famous thoroughfare; beautifully equipped throughout; every modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING; double-fronted detached; FREEHOLD; imposing elevation; tennis lawn; 9 bed, dressing, 2 bath, 3 rec., and music room, excellent offices. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION in MAY.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

YOU WILL HAVE A SPRING VACATION IF YOU LIVE AT

WELWYN GARDEN CITY.

Everyone needs a fresh start in the Spring and there is no better place to get it than at WELWYN.

You can play GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET, and all Sports—excellent Social Life—good schools and shopping centre.

ARCHITECT DESIGNED HOUSES FOR SALE AT £675.

2 Reception, 3 Bedrooms, Bath and w.c., and Cycle Shed.

ONLY £50 Deposit—No legal or road charges.

OTHER HOUSES from £550 and BUNGALOWS from £650.

ESTATE OFFICE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY. OPEN DURING EASTER. (Day return King's Cross, 2/7.)

Particulars, KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

LONDON'S BEST SUBURBS,

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD & EDGWARE.

LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

HAS OFFICES IN EACH DISTRICT.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Occupying bold corner position; 5 minutes from station, few yards from shops; substantially built RESIDENCE, with 5 excellent bedrooms bathroom, 2 large and pleasant reception rooms, kitchen and scullery; garden with ample room for erection of garage. Price £2,300. Leasehold. — Appointment with LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 1601.)

JUST IN THE MARKET.

GOLDERS GREEN.—High situation in one of the best positions. Few minutes from station and shops; spacious RESIDENCE; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 exceptional reception rooms, large entrance hall, kitchen, scullery, and wash-house; double garage; well-displayed and fully cultivated garden. Price £3,650, Leasehold.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 1601.)

IN THE DELIGHTFUL HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Only short distance from Heath and Churches; an out-of-the-ordinary detached RESIDENCE, with an attractive elevation, containing 6 bedrooms, 2 large box-rooms, bathroom, 2 communicating reception rooms with wood-block flooring, opening on to loggia, cloak-room, kitchen, scullery, housemaid's pantry, etc.; large garden with summer-house. Price £3,250. Leasehold.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 1601.)

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.

Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

Branches: {Wimbledon: 'Phone 0280. {Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

Overlooking first-rate Golf Links.

KENT.

Under 30 minutes from the City. For SALE with Early Possession.

VERY well-planned non-basement RESIDENCE, fitted with every modern improvement. Hall, 3 reception, kitchen and offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, well-fitted bathroom.

Main electric light and gas.

Nice old matured garden of about 1¾ ACRES, with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden; garage.

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (K. 6019.)

CLOSE TO ONE OF SURREY'S WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSES.

About 35 minutes from Waterloo. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

PRE-WAR MODERN HOUSE in sunny situation. Lounge hall, 3 good reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, compact offices.

All main services. Independent hot water supply.

GARAGE with wash-down.

Beautifully kept grounds of about 1 Acre. Tennis lawn, flower and kitchen garden, etc. INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (S. 22449a.)

HERTS—ELSTREE.

In a fine open and healthy position. COMMANDING LOVELY VIEWS.

About 1 mile from station. 35 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE, well-built RESIDENCE in exceptionally good condition.

470 FT. UP. GRAVEL SOIL.

Situate in matured grounds of about an Acre. Lounge, 2 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices.

Company's electric light and water. Central heating. Main drainage.

Double garage. Full-sized tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, etc.

PRICE £3,250.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (R. 1437.)

ESHER.

Pleasantly placed in this favourite district.

ABOUT 25 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE, well-appointed MODERN HOUSE. Oak-panelled entrance hall, 3 reception (one oak-panelled), 8 bed and dressing, bathroom, capital offices; garage.

Company's water, gas and electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Main drainage. Telephone.

Beautifully kept grounds, tennis lawn, flower and kitchen garden, etc., in all ONE ACRE.

Personally inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (S41888)

CHANCELLORS,

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS,

WITHIN easy reach of excellent golf courses, Sheen Common, and Richmond Park.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in first-class order; all modern improvements; spacious rooms; 6 bed, bath-dressing room, dining and drawing rooms 20 ft., garage, and choice rose garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. £3,000. VACANT POSSESSION.

RICHMOND HILL (close to the Terrace).—One of the smaller HOUSES in choice position with open view; 6 bed, bath, 2 rec. rooms, good offices; long lease for SALE, price £2,000.

CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

GOODMAN AND MANN,

Hampton Court Station, 'Phones, Molesey 858 and 44. Portsmouth Road, Esher. 'Phone, Emberbrook 2444.

200 FT. up on the beautiful Surrey Highlands.—Lady just leaving pretty lattice window RESIDENCE with all improvements; garage; 2½ Acres; handsome lounge with glorious views; 2 rec., 4 or 5 bed, tiled and marble bathroom; central heating; stn. 1 mile, 28 min. Waterloo. FRHLD., only £3,100.

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN owning delightful modern det. COTTAGE RES., with 4 bed, latest bath, 3 rec.; cent. heat.; e.l.; garage; ¾ Ac.; in sunny spot overlooking large park; prepared accept low price £1,650 to sell at once. Real fascinating little home in first-class condition.

ESHER.—Unusual opportunity. Picturesque old COTTAGE in favourite spot; 2 bed, bath, 2 rec.; e.h.w.; garage; greenhouse; nearly ½ acre. £1,200 FRHLD.

LAND AND BUILDING SITES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

RED SAILS.

A deep, dull, browny red are the sails of the barges that come up from the sea to the little wharf at St. Osyth near the age-long priory; they pass along the Brightlingsea boundary of the Point Clear Estate, and from the high ground near the farmhouse appear to glide through 200 acres of bushgreen meadows. Point Clear is right on the East Coast, about 5 miles south of Clacton-on-Sea, from which there is a bus service, and the highland at the top of the little grass-covered cliffs is being developed as an estate for country-loving townsfolk. Wide open spaces have been left, trees have been planted, and exceptionally large plots are being sold for one house or cottage only, all with the idea of preserving the country atmosphere as far as possible. Standard building plots with 50 feet frontage to a hard public road and 300 feet depth are for Sale at £50 cash, or you can pay £5 down and 5s. a week for four years. Freehold and Absolute Title. Free Conveyance and no tithe or land tax. Call at Easter at the Estate Office, which is nearly always open, or write for illustrated folder to the Estate Office, Point Clear, St. Osyth, near Clacton-on-Sea.

TEWIN WOOD.—Beautiful WOODLAND SITES for country homes of character, half acre upwards at moderate cost. Water, gas, and electricity to all plots; no road charges. King's Cross, 31 mins. Station, Welwyn North (main line). Those desiring homes amid unspoilt country should write for particulars of houses and plots for sale to Estate Office, Tewin Wood, near Welwyn, Herts.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

Telephone: Mayfair 3066. 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1. Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS.

ON ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL REACHES OF THE UPPER THAMES.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTAT